

Three Year Plan 2005 (Attachment 2) Table of Contents

1. Updated Description of System_____	3-38
A. Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System_____	3-8
• Law Enforcement_____	4-5
• Detention_____	5-6
• Adjudication and Disposition_____	6
• Supervision and Treatment_____	7-8
B. System Flow_____	9-28
• Overview of the Michigan Juvenile Justice System_____	9
• Initial Proceedings_____	10
• Delinquency Cases I_____	11
• Delinquency Cases II_____	12
• Designated Cases I_____	13
• Designated Cases II_____	14
• Designated Cases III_____	15
• Automatic Waivers_____	16
• Automatic Waivers II_____	17
• Traditional Waiver_____	18
• Initial Proceedings – Victim’s Rights Notes_____	19-28
C. Service Network_____	29-38
2. Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs_____	38-155
A. Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems_____	38-149
B. List of State’s Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements_____	150-153
3. Plans for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDPA Act and the State’s Plan for Compliance Monitoring_____	153-160
Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)_____	153
Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders_____	154
Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)_____	154
Plan for Compliance Monitoring_____	154-160
4. Program Descriptions_____	161-196
5. Technical Assistance Needs_____	197-210
6. SAG Membership_____	211

7. Staff of the JJDPA Formula Grants Program_____	212-218
• Job Descriptions_____	212-213
• Other program Administered by FIA_____	213-217
• FIA Org Chart_____	218
• BJJ Org Chart_____	218-220
8. Exceptions to the Certified Assurances_____	221

A. Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System

The Michigan Juvenile Justice System is a collection of governmental and private entities working together to promote the well being of children, to provide justice for children and juveniles, to protect the innocent and to determine the guilty, to provide for public safety, to provide supervision and treatment services for children, *in loco parentis* when necessary, and to insure the rights of all who participate in the system. It is a system made up of professionals from many disciplines, employed by many public and private agencies. The system is funded by tax dollars from local, state, and federal sources, as well as from the pockets of persons, both parents and children, who can afford to pay. Federal, state, and local laws govern the system.

The limits of the system are often debated, usually with little consequence. But from time to time some of the discussion is instructive as to how individual decisions on policy matters regarding purposes, resources and vision are handled.

Those who are inclusive like to see all aspects of society brought into the discussion, and notice the vast importance of home, religion, community, neighborhoods, schools, and other influences in shaping the child. They see the value of involving available and useful resources, particularly people, into the process of raising our children. The concept that it takes a village to raise a child is but one of the guiding principles which call for collaborative action to assure that the next generation will be prepared to take its rightful place in the building of Michigan, the United States, and the World. Many see children as the most valuable product our society has to offer, and want to make sure that all children have equal access to the many benefits which America has to offer.

Those who carefully mark the limits of the system talk of the need to prioritize, to use scarce resources wisely, and to make measured claims of the abilities, capacities, and role of the system. They are less expansive in their claims for and in their vision of the system. Focused on the work of their particular niche in the system, they seek to use their resources as wisely as they can give their particular purpose. They tend to test whether an expenditure will be of benefit to the functioning of the system. Neither the antecedent conditions in society which brought juveniles into the system nor the subsequent life circumstances to which they return are of priority concern. Of higher order is making sure that the resources devoted to the system are for its purposes and its purposes alone.

Policy makers come from both camps. There are aspects of both which win Individual discussions. The truth of the matter is that the system, whatever it whether you see the family, the school, or the community as part of the system or not, the effects these factors have on the system are profound. We should be willing to look at these issues in the larger light.

The overview of the system that you see here is a rather narrow view focused on agencies which, in this state, clearly belong to the system. There still may be questions about how they belong and the role that they play, but they are integral to the system.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is the biggest and the most visible part of the juvenile justice system. Law enforcement is also a section of the system that is often less understood than others, particularly when you describe it in the context of the juvenile justice system. The hallmark of the juvenile justice system is *in loco parentis*, acting in the way a parent would in helping the child. How does that function relate to the role of local law enforcement?

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There is no easy answer to this question. But there clearly are differences in how children and juveniles are or should be handled in the system. The story of how the local police function is applied to juveniles is a story with more than 700 separate versions in Michigan. Local law enforcement is made up of approximately 600 municipal police departments, 83 sheriff departments, and more than 60 state police posts. While all of these agencies are subject to the same federal and state laws, how they go about enforcing these laws varies from agency to agency.

By far the majority of interactions with juveniles occur with police officers in municipal departments, then with officers in townships. Deputy sheriffs handle relatively few juveniles; so do troopers assigned in urban or suburban settings.

Within police departments, the level of specialization varies greatly. Most police departments in Michigan do not have juvenile officers, persons with a differentiated caseload dealing with juveniles. However, particularly in southeastern Michigan in some of the larger, professional, well-educated police agencies, there is some specialization. Some officers carry the title of juvenile officer and work almost exclusively with juveniles. Others specialize in handling juvenile cases on their shift.

Two new types of officers that deal with juveniles have also emerged over the past few years. Private security officers have greatly increased throughout Michigan. Particularly in shopping malls, private security officers interact with juvenile shoplifters on a daily basis. School safety officers are also experiencing rapid growth. Education and training for both groups is often provided by local law enforcement or by professionals from law enforcement agencies who train on the side or after they have retired from active duty.

The police officer is the juvenile justice professional who apprehends juveniles who are suspected of committing a crime. Most juveniles who are apprehended are handled by line officers on patrol if the call is for an incident in progress. If there is an after the fact report and a juvenile is suspected, a juvenile officer may respond.

If the department has a juvenile division with one or more juvenile officer(s), s/he may be called in to handle the processing of a juvenile who is apprehended on the street. If the juvenile is picked up for questioning or has a "come-in slip", the case would be handled by a juvenile officer.

Once the juvenile is apprehended, a decision is made as to whether the juvenile should be brought into the station for processing. If the juvenile is brought in, the steps include calling the parent or guardian to inform them of the pickup, filling out the incident report, fingerprinting and taking a photograph, and making a decision as to releasing the juvenile to the parent or guardian, or requesting authorization from the Juvenile Court to bring the

juvenile to the juvenile detention home.

Locking of pre-adjudicated juveniles in local police departments and jails is becoming a practice of the past. Most departments no longer lock juveniles in their adult facilities. Most police departments that have adult facilities have policies of not locking juveniles. Many departments have developed non-secure holding areas, often in the line of sight of the front desk or the dispatcher, where juveniles sit while awaiting pickup. Some departments use cadets or volunteers who supervise juveniles in non-secure holdovers. Juveniles that are going to be locked are brought to juvenile detention facilities.

Prosecuting attorneys are now an integral part of the juvenile justice system in Michigan, although their involvement varies from county to county. The larger the prosecutor's office, the more likely there is a designated juvenile prosecutor. The more severe the crime, the more likely an assistant prosecutor will participate in the courtroom during the trial. Some jurisdictions have an assistant prosecutor review every case prior to submitting a petition, others review every case coming before the juvenile court; others focus on felony or Part I charges.

A major new development in 1988 provided the prosecutor with the opportunity to waive juveniles who are charged with designated crimes directly to the adult court. Known as the discretionary waiver, this practice is used in several but not all jurisdictions. Most juvenile courts continue to use the traditional juvenile court waiver option if waiver is considered.

Legislation passed in 1997 provided the prosecutor with additional options, lowering the age of waiver to 14, providing for several additional designated offenses, and adding specified offenses. Prosecutors and Circuit Court Family Division Judges and staff are still learning how to incorporate these changes.

Detention

The more populous counties in Michigan have juvenile detention facilities designed to safely lodge juveniles who are a threat to themselves or to society or to assure that the juvenile will show for her/his court hearing. These facilities are operated under three different auspices: court, county, or state. The majority of detention homes in Michigan are court operated; three are county operated; and three are state operated. More and more of the facilities offer both detention services and longer term treatment services.

The State of Michigan has a long history of careful regulation of juvenile detention services. The Michigan Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Bureau of Regulatory Services, Division of Child Welfare Licensing handles reviews of detention facilities. Because of questions of the separation between branches of government, facilities operated by courts are monitored under separate guidelines from those operated by executive branch agencies. Michigan is generally regarded as a state with strong licensing requirements, thereby offering juveniles care, safety and required services while in detention.

The Michigan Juvenile Detention Association is the professional organization of the juvenile detention home administrators and many of the staff who work in juvenile detention facilities. The Michigan Association of Children's Alliances and the Michigan Judicial Institute offer conferences, training programs, and workshops of interest to persons working

in detention programs. So do the National Juvenile Detention Association and the American Correctional Association.

Although Michigan has a strong and established network of juvenile detention homes and maintains more beds than most states, police departments and courts often report a need for more beds. Part of the traditional problem is the distribution of beds. The distribution of population and the cost of running facilities have made a county by county approach in the rural areas of the state prohibitive. The opening of facilities in Grayling and Escanaba provide needed facilities for the Upper Peninsula and the Upper Lower Peninsula.

The funding available for detention services in relationship to other needed court services, such as probation and non-secure community based non-residential counseling and treatment services, is an issue. Recent focus on the dearth of community based services has led to questions about the cost of detention beds.

Adjudication And Disposition

Once the police have filed the petition with the juvenile court, the court process begins. The process is provided for in the Juvenile Section of the Michigan Probate Code and the Juvenile Court Rules that are promulgated by the Supreme Court.

The first step in the process is intake, reviewing the petition, preparing court documents, and preparing the case for its first hearing. If the youth is admitted to a juvenile detention home, the first hearing is held within 24 hours to see if there are grounds for detaining the youth. At the detention hearing a defense attorney and an assistant prosecutor may be present.

Once the detention hearing is completed, scheduling the case through the full court process begins. Practice varies from court to court on the number of cases that are dismissed, handled through the consent docket, or go to the formal court calendar. The priority of cases may also effect how quickly the matter is scheduled.

Probate Code and Juvenile Court Rules require that action be taken within set time lines to assure that cases do not languish. Preparation of the case for trial by the court staff, the prosecutor, and the defense attorney may impact on whether the case goes to trial as scheduled, with practice again varying from court to court.

The Michigan Juvenile Code breaks the formal trial into two parts. The first section determines whether or not the juvenile is found to be a delinquent based on the evidence presented to the court. The second phase deals with the disposition of the case, providing information that the court may use to create the decision for restitution, supervision or treatment if the juvenile is found to have committed the offense. There are many variations in how cases are handled, whether standard or uniform guidelines for court orders are used, as well as in the conditions of probation or placement that emerge from the disposition hearing.

The role of the prosecutor in the trial and the process for the selection of the defense attorney vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction based on staff resources and the availability of attorneys who are willing to practice in juvenile defense. The ability and the tenacity of the professionals involved to stay current with the law and with practice guidelines and professional standards are also a factor.

A finding of delinquency sets the stage for disposition decisions. What type of supervision and/or treatment are/is required, whether community service or restitution is necessary, who will pay for court costs and the services to be provided, and what notice will be provided to victims are a few of the decisions which the court must make.

Supervision And Treatment

The decision made at the disposition hearing establishes the level of supervision and treatment that the juvenile will receive. Some courts operate within well-defined guidelines, with an array of actions taken based on the nature of the offense that was committed. Others spend more time tailoring the supervision and treatment to the particular youth and the particular circumstances and resources which are available to the youth. One question with which the court must deal is whether there is any pattern or practice in these deliberations that would tend to deal preferentially with any particular race, gender, or economic class.

Courts divide cases into three general outcomes once the decision is made that the juvenile is guilty: probation, nonresidential community based treatment, or residential treatment. Michigan has a history of providing supervision and treatment through county level services, through state services, and through private agency services.

Community based supervision for first-time offenders and for chronic or repeat low-level offenders is usually provided by probation officers on the court staff. Several of the courts now use a priority system in assigning cases, assigning many low level cases to one probation officer, fewer but higher level cases to another probation officer, and only two to five cases to an intensive case load offering multiple daily contacts.

If the decision is made that non-residential treatment is required, courts may work with private agencies in the community to develop programs. In recent years there is more attention to collaboration among funding sources, with multiple agencies participating in the process of case planning and review.

Collaboration between the probate court, community mental health, the public school, the intermediate school, and private agencies is becoming more of a factor in funding decisions and service provision. Recent focus on the cost of residential care has led counties to give more attention to day treatment programs, keeping the youth in the home while maintaining a higher level of treatment services in the community.

The highest cost decision is the decision to provide treatment in a residential setting. The court can use several options. An increasing number of the juvenile detention facilities in the State have treatment programs built in, with flexible facilities and programming designed to shift resources between the detention and the treatment function. Michigan has many private residential treatment institutions that provide residential treatment services to

delinquent youth on campuses scattered throughout the state. Alternatively, the court can commit the youth to the Michigan Family Independence Agency as a state ward, opening up another array of services.

As the State of Michigan becomes more innovative with its service mixes and develops more collaborative arrangements with other state, local and private agencies, the array of options seems to be increasing, and the differences between options blurring. The collaboration between organizations that are providing services to delinquent youth may be providing more choices and greater opportunity to provide the appropriate services that are necessary.

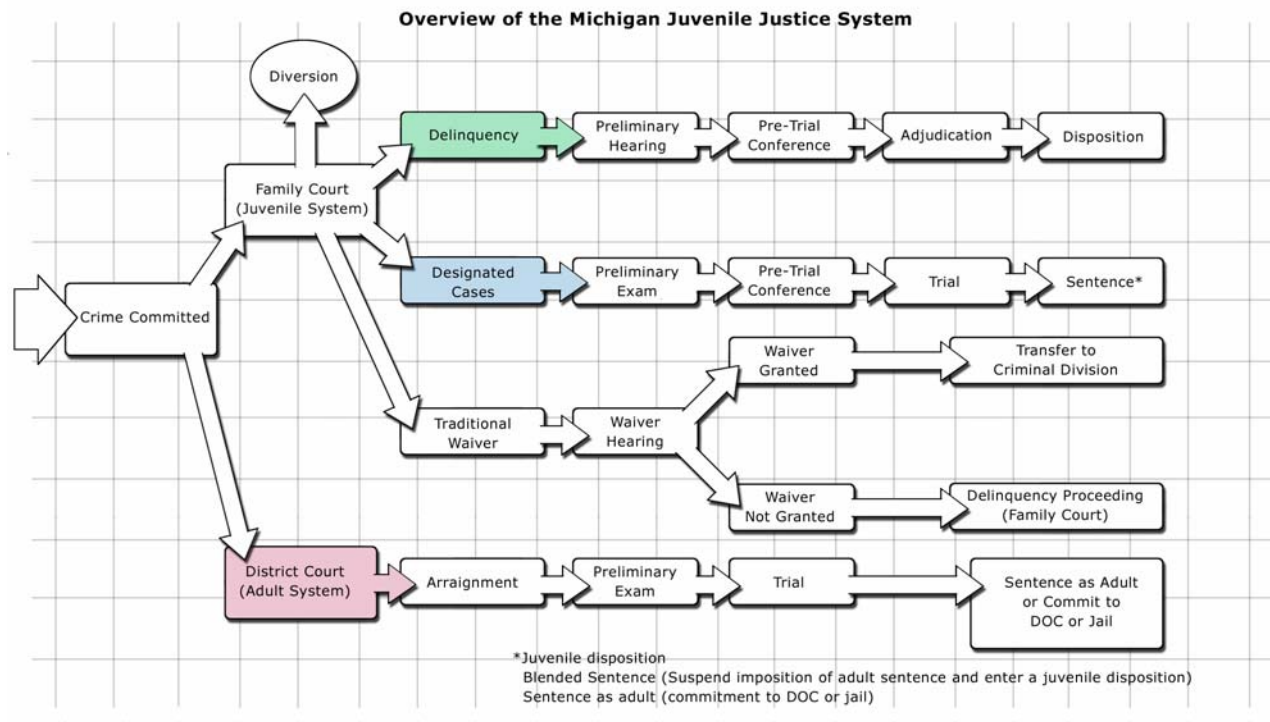
The emphasis on wraparound services to assure that a youth's full array of needs is met offers real opportunities to make the system more responsive to the needs of the juvenile. These county focused initiatives bring the discussion to the attention of local decision-makers in a new way, offering new understandings of how services can be allocated to youth within the community.

Private agencies have also contributed to the changes in supervision and treatment services. Several of the agencies have developed extensive community outreach programs. They have opened offices for staff, for day treatment programs, and for community based residential treatment services, all designed to bring the service to the juvenile in his/her home community with resources designed to meet his/her needs and to deal with the risks which he or she faces.

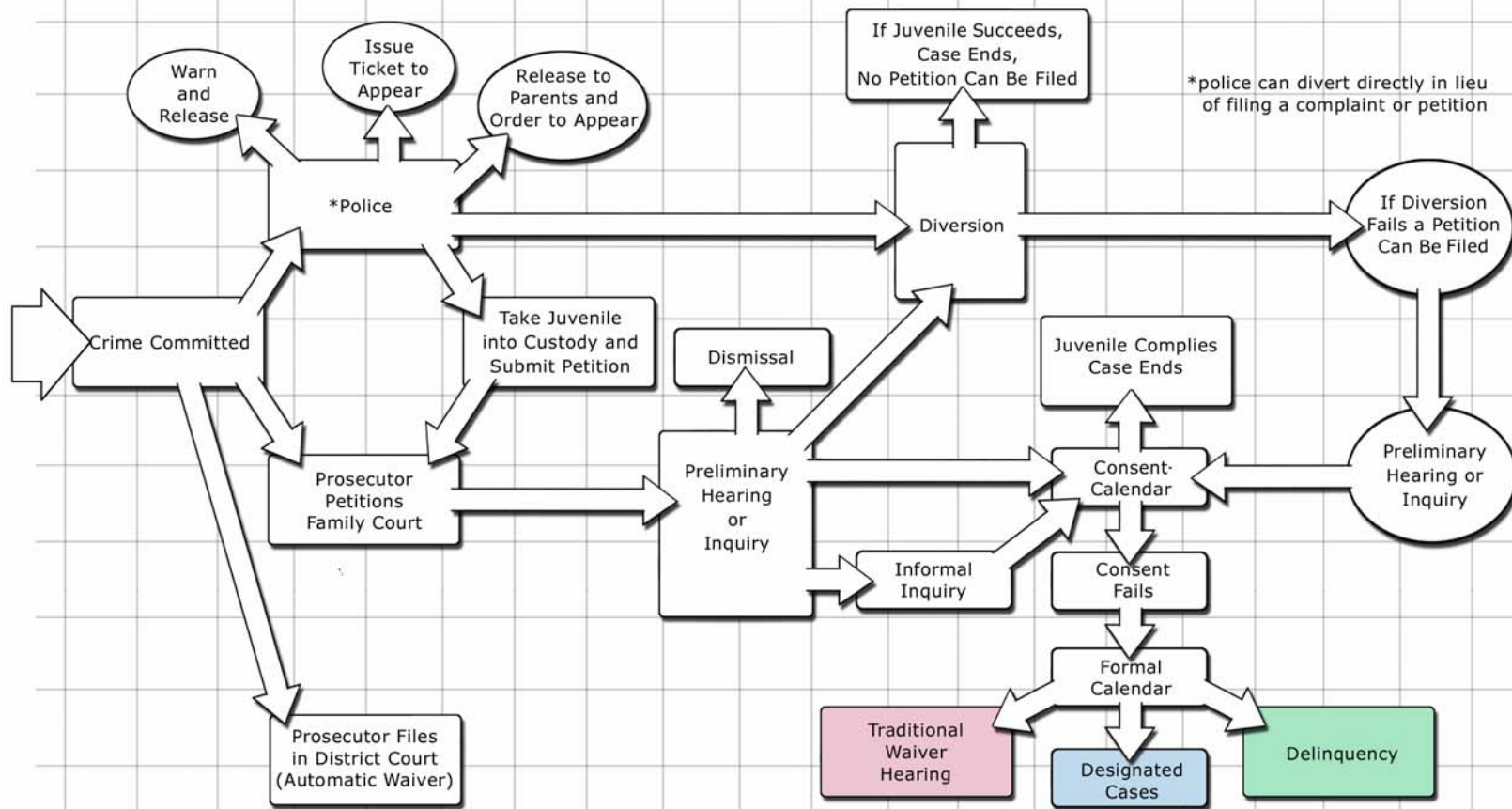
Change has also affected the programs operated by the Michigan Family Independence Agency/Bureau of Juvenile Justice. As older youth are placed in these facilities, as intake and exit decisions are controlled increasingly by local courts, and as a greater array and more services are provided at the local level, the mission of the state facilities may change. The population in the state facilities continues to include the juveniles which other programs will not take, making the mission of the state programs the most difficult of all.

Wayne County has taken more responsibility for services to court wards. The Wayne County Office of Community Justice has developed agreements with five Care Management Organizations to provide a continuum of services to court wards to increase community based interventions and to reduce reliance on long term treatment placements.

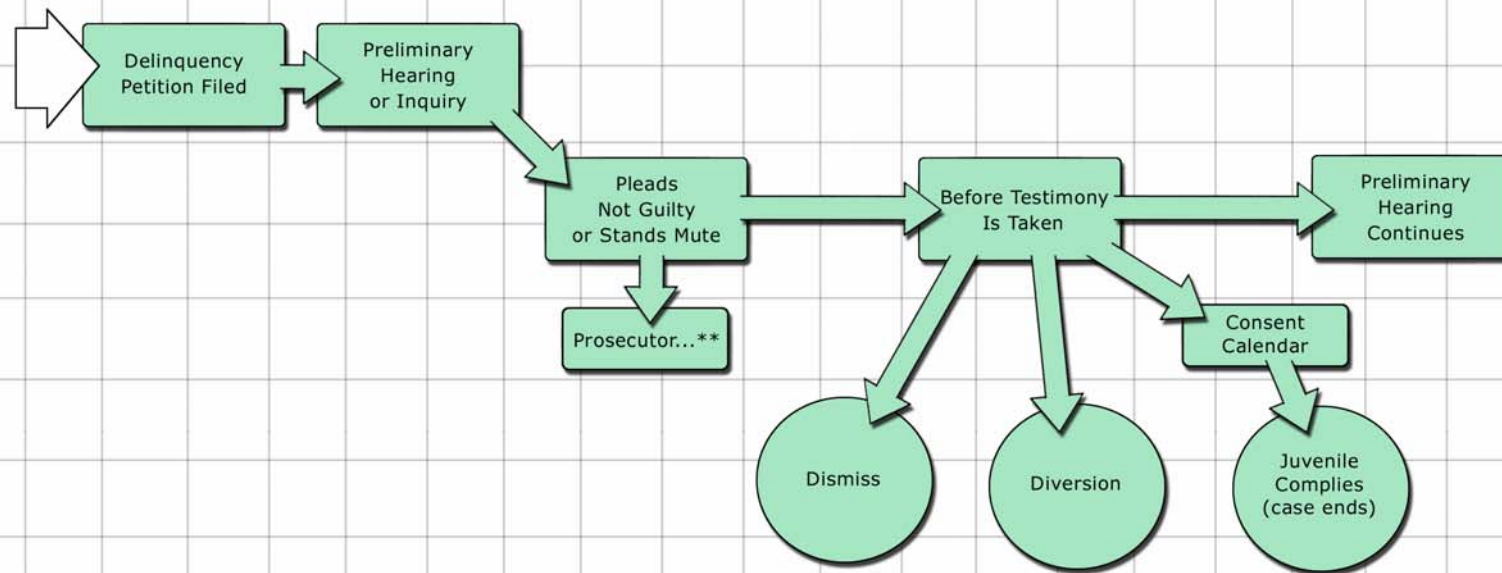
B. System Flow



Initial Proceedings

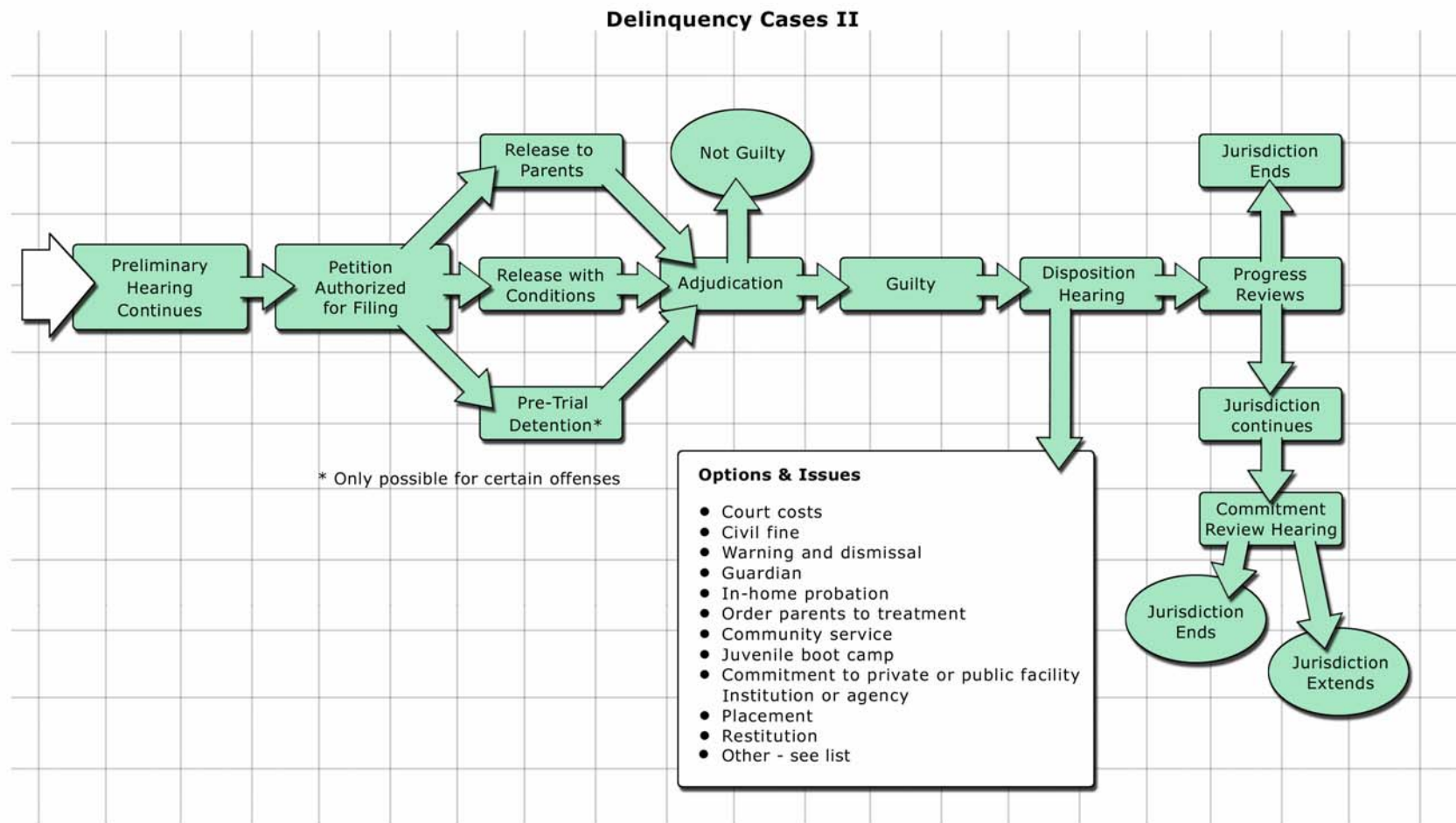


Delinquency Cases I
(Family Division)

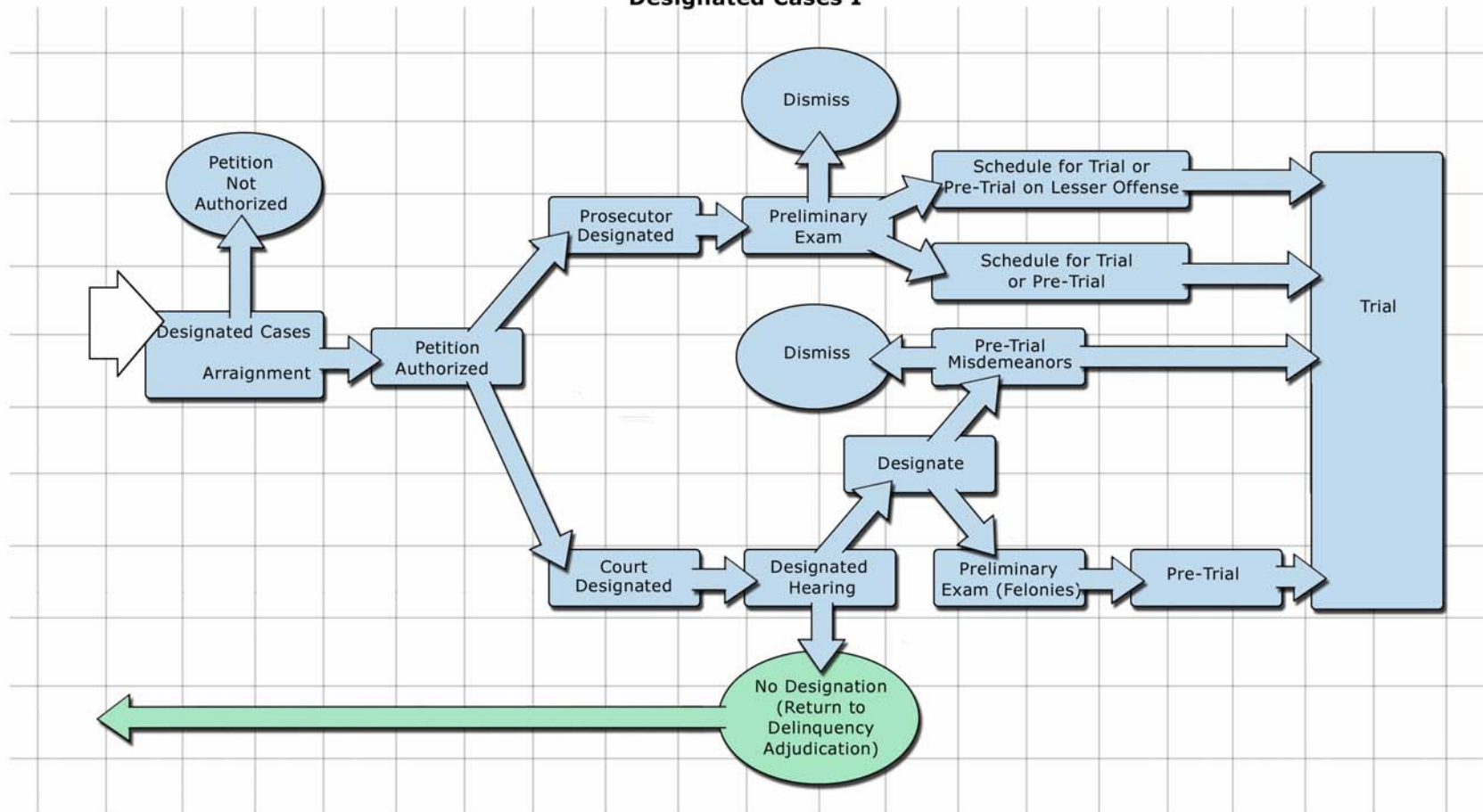


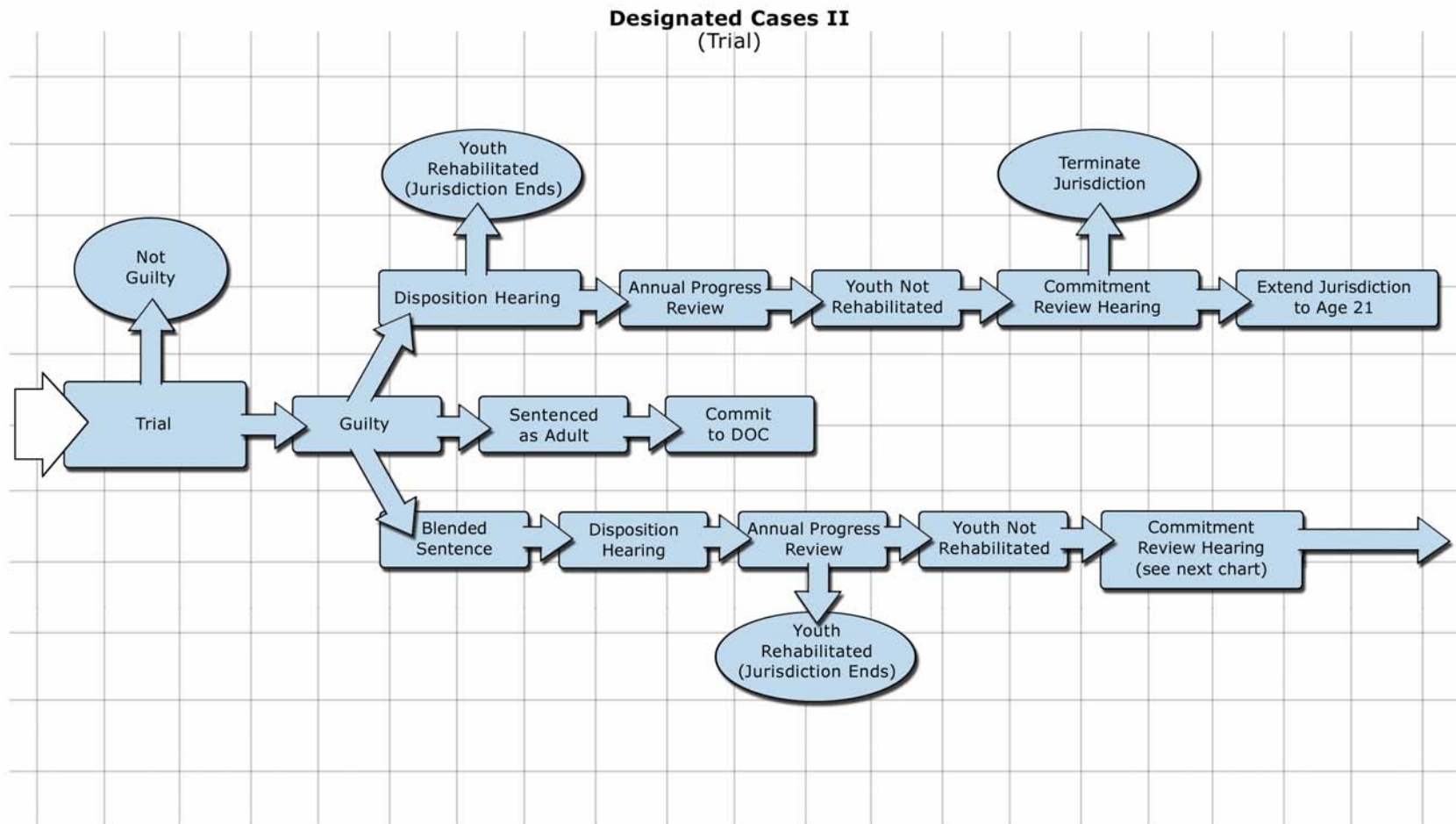
* Decision to detain or not detain is made at the preliminary hearing

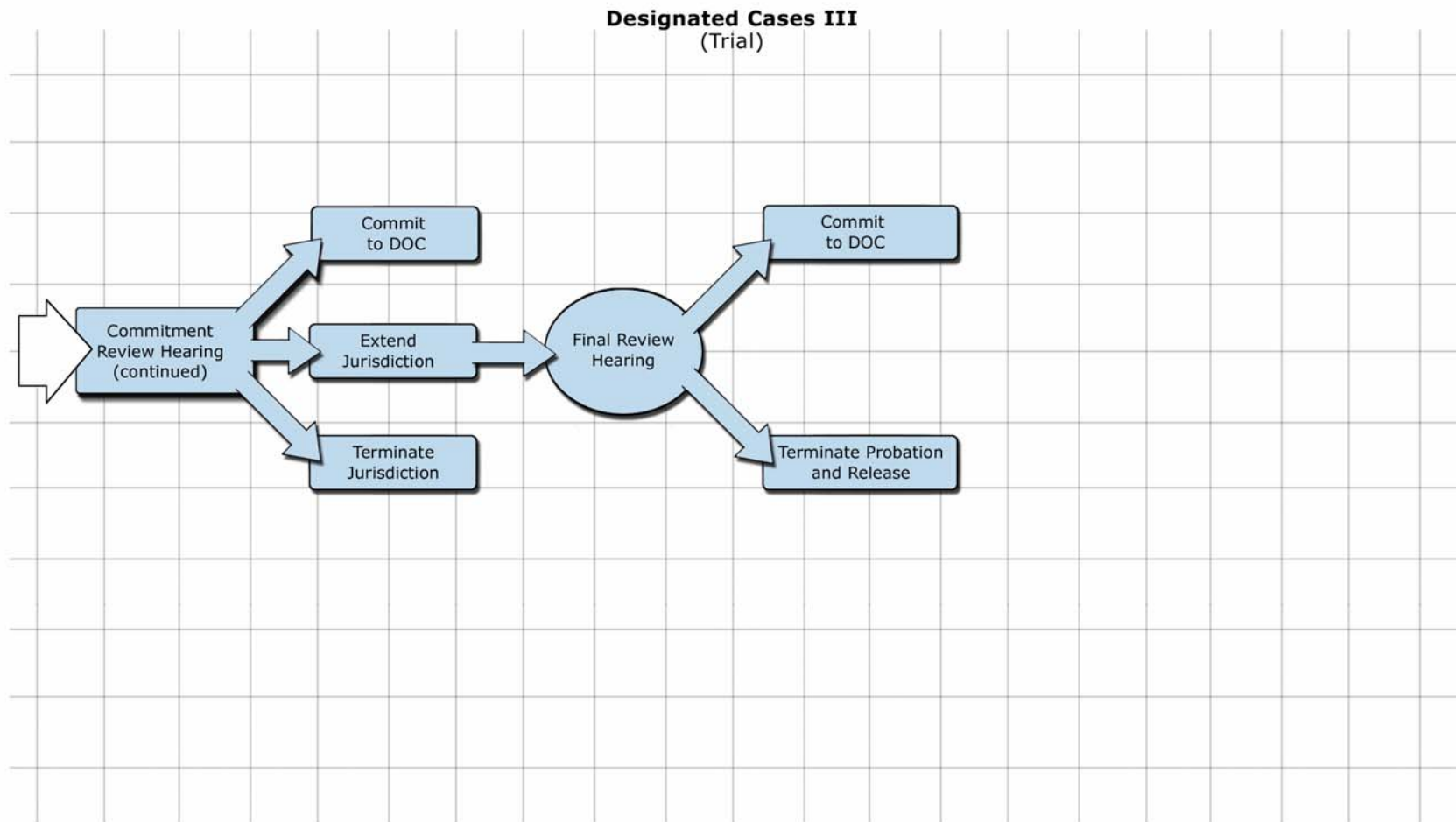
** Prosecutor can amend petition to designate case or ask the court to designate the case

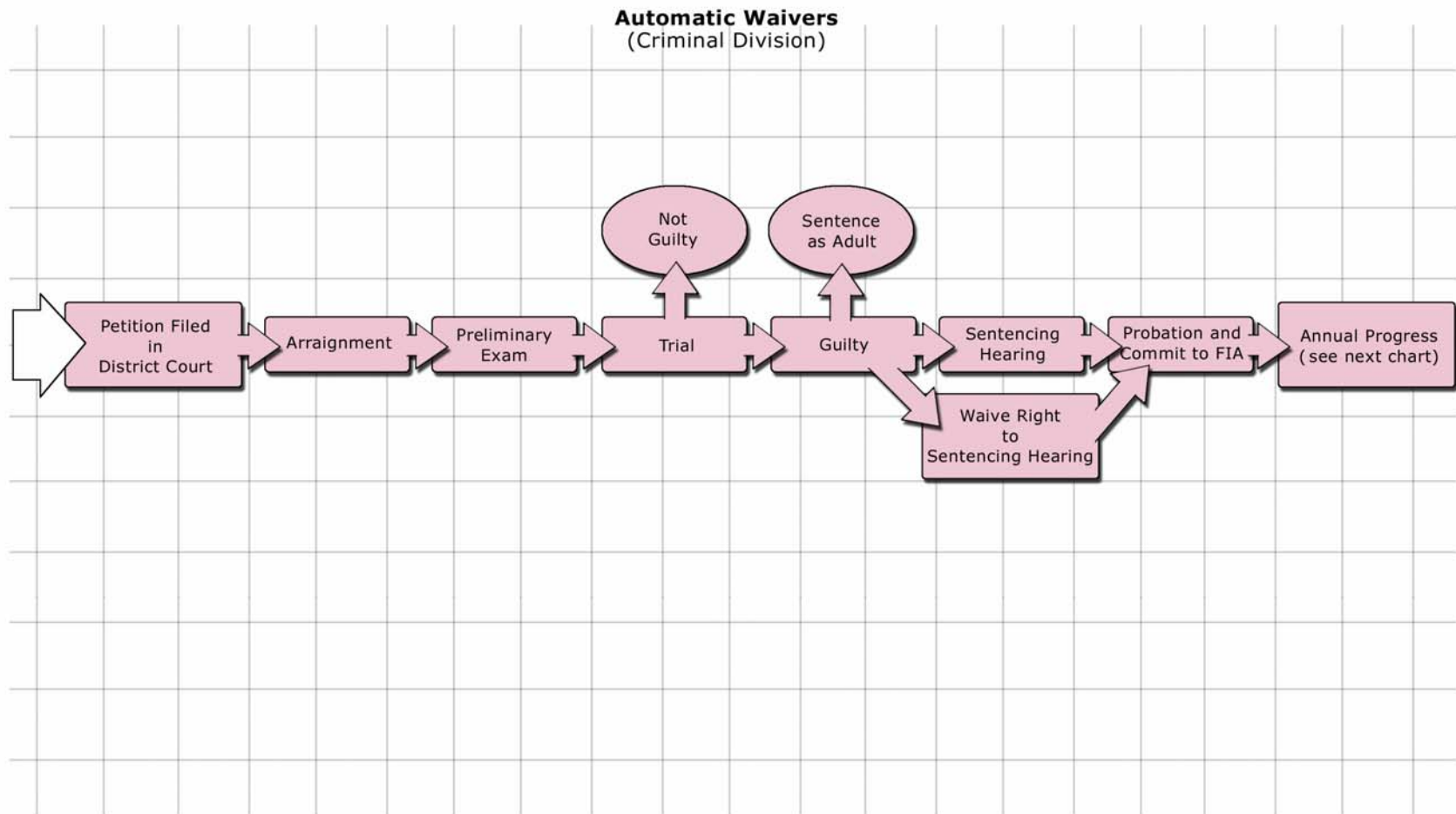


Designated Cases I

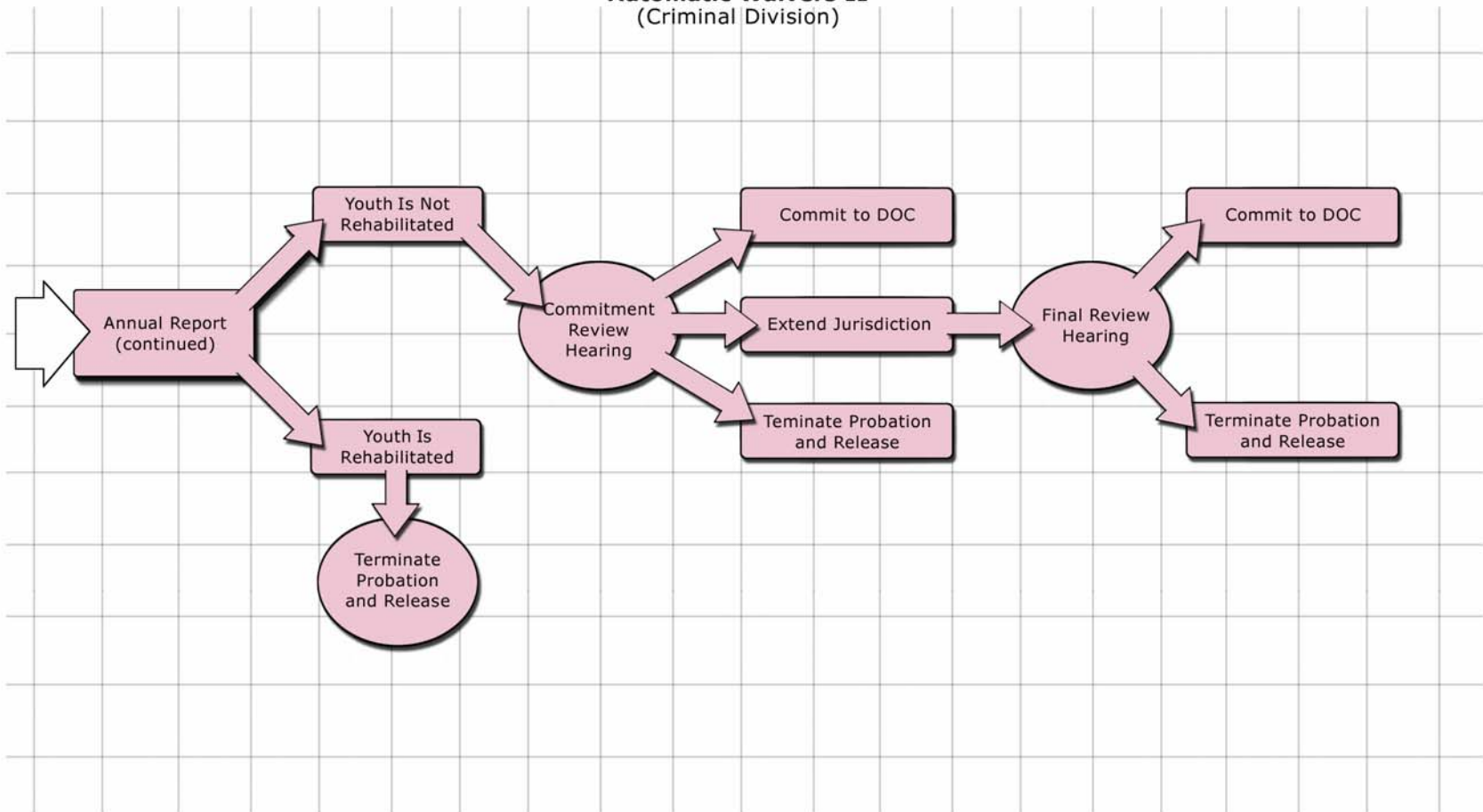




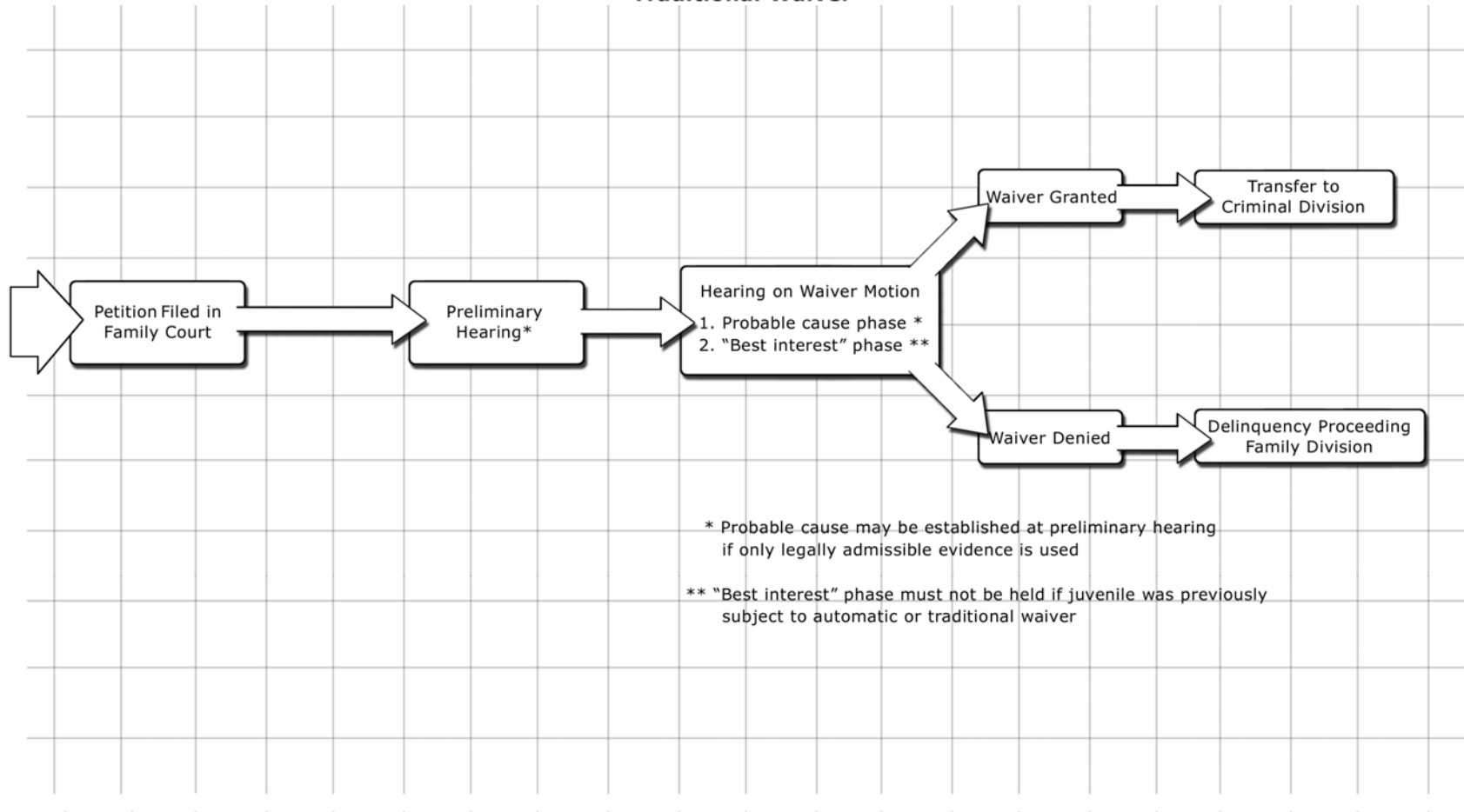




Automatic Waivers II
(Criminal Division)



Traditional Waiver



THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS – Victim's Rights Notes

Crime Committed:

VI =

1. Within 24 hours after the initial contact between the victim of a reported crime and law enforcement, the investigating agency must give the victim the following information in writing:

- a. The availability of emergency and medical services, if applicable.
- b. The availability of victim's compensation benefits and the address of the Crime Victim Services Commission.
- c. The address and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney whom the victim should contact to obtain information about victim's rights
- d. The following statements:
"If you would like to be notified of an arrest in your case

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

or the release of the person arrested, or both, you should call (identify law enforcement agency and their telephone number) and inform them."

"If you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call this law enforcement agency at (the law enforcement agency's telephone number_ for the status of the case."

Prosecutor Petitions Family Court:

VO= Within 72 hours of submitting a complaint or petition, the prosecuting attorney or the court must give each victim written notice of:

- a. Procedural steps in processing a juvenile case
- b. Rights according to the CVRA
- c. Details and eligibility requirements for compensation
- d. What to do if threatened or harassed
- e. The person to contact for further information

Preliminary Hearing or Inquiry:

VO=

1. If the juvenile is placed in a juvenile facility, not more than 48 hours after the preliminary hearing the court must give the victim the phone number of the facility and inform the victim of his/her right to call to determine if the juvenile has been released.
2. The court must accept the petition if it establishes probable cause that a CVRA offense has been committed.

VN=

1. Law enforcement shall notify the victim of a pre-trial release from a juvenile facility.
2. The court is required to provide the victim the opportunity to be heard prior to pre-trial diversion.
3. The court must notify the prosecutor in writing of its intent to remove the case from the adjudicative process
4. Before any formal or informal action is taken, the prosecutor shall give the victim notice of the time and place of the hearing on the proposed removal of the case from the adjudicative process. The victim has the right to attend and to address the court at the hearing.

Dismissal, Diversion, Consent Calendar, Informal Inquiry:

VR= If the victim has suffered financial losses resulting from the offense, restitution must be ordered.

Preliminary Hearing or Inquiry

VO=

1. If the juvenile is placed in a juvenile facility, not more than 48 hours after the preliminary hearing the court must give the victim the phone

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

- number of the facility and inform the victim of his/her right to call to determine if the juvenile has been released.
- 2. The court must accept the petition if it establishes probable cause that a CVRA offense has been committed.

VN=

- 1. Law enforcement shall notify the victim of a pre-trial release from a juvenile facility.
- 2. The court is required to provide the victim the opportunity to be heard prior to pre-trial diversion.
- 3. The court must notify the prosecutor in writing of its intent to remove the case from the adjudicative process
- 4. Before any formal or informal action is taken, the prosecutor shall give the victim notice of the time and place of the hearing on the proposed removal of the case from the adjudicative process. The victim has the right to attend and to address the court at the hearing.

DELINQUENCY CASES I

Delinquency Petition Filed

VO= The complaint must contain a listing of names, addresses and phone numbers of any known victims of the juvenile offense. This information is not available to the public under the Juvenile Court Rules.

VI= Within 72 hours of submitting a complaint or petition, the prosecuting attorney or the court must give each victim written notice of:

- a. Procedural steps in processing a juvenile case
- b. Rights according to the CVRA
- c. Details and eligibility requirements for compensation
- d. What to do if threatened or harassed
- e. The person to contact for further information

Preliminary Hearing or Inquiry:

VO= The court must accept the petition if it establishes probable cause that a CVRA offense has been committed

Before Testimony is Taken:

VO= The Court must notify the prosecuting attorney in writing of its intent to remove the case from the adjudicative process.

VN= Before any formal or informal action is taken, the prosecutor shall give the victim notice of the time and place of the hearing on the proposed removal of the case from the adjudicative process. The victim has the right to attend and to address the court at the hearing.

VS= The victim must be given the opportunity to be heard prior to pre-trial diversion

Dismiss, Diversion and Consent Calendar:

VR= If the victim has suffered financial losses resulting from the offense, restitution must be ordered.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

Petition Authorized for Filing:

VO= The court must accept the petition if it establishes probable cause that a CVRA offense has been committed.

Pre-trial Detention:

VI= If the juvenile is placed in a juvenile facility, not more than 48 hours after the preliminary hearing the court must give the victim the phone number of the facility and inform the victim of his/her right to call to determine if the juvenile has been released.

VN= Law enforcement must notify the victim of a pre-trial release from a juvenile facility.

Adjudication:

VI=

1. If the juvenile does not enter a plea of admission or no contest at the preliminary hearing, the prosecuting attorney must offer the victim the opportunity to consult prior to finalizing any plea reduction agreement.
2. The victim has the right to be present throughout a contested adjudication but if scheduled to testify, may be sequestered until after giving testimony.
3. If the victim fears harm from the juvenile, the prosecuting attorney may request a motion hearing to limit the identifying information placed into testimony without the victim's consent.
4. A separate waiting area should be provided for the victim or safeguards to limit contact between the victim and the juvenile, the juvenile's family and the juvenile's witnesses.
5. If requested by the victim, the victim must be provided a copy of the adjudicative order

VO= Victims right to a speedy trial: (may be scheduled in any case where the prosecuting attorney declares the victim to be)

- a. Victim of child abuse
- b. Victim of CSC or assault with intent to commit CSC with penetration
- c. Sixty-five or older
- d. A person with a disability that inhibits their ability to attend court

Disposition Hearing:

VR=

1. If the victim suffered financial losses, the court must order restitution for any offense.
2. The court may order both the juvenile and the parent to pay restitution
3. With the consent of the victim, the juvenile may make restitution in services to the victim rather than money.

VS=

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

1. The victim has the right to be present and the right to make a victim impact statement.

VN=

1. The victim must be notified of their right to make a victim impact statement
2. At the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney or the court shall notify the victim of the disposition not more than 14 days after it is made.

Progress Reviews and Commitment Review Hearings:

VN & VS=

1. If a hearing is held the victim has right to notice of the hearing and to submit written input or make a statement at the hearing
2. The court or FIA must notify the victim if the juvenile is detained subsequent to the disposition on a new criminal offense.

Jurisdiction Ends:

VN= The court or FIA must notify the victim of discharge.

General information:

VI=

1. Special Requirements under the Juvenile Crime Victims Rights Act
 - a. The court or FIA must provide notice of dismissal, discharge, transfer between facilities or name change
 - b. The court or FIA must give notice of a juvenile's escape from a secure facility
 - c. The court or FIA must notify the victim if the juvenile is detained subsequent to the disposition on a new criminal offense.
2. If an application to set aside or expunge is made (in cases of assaultive crimes and serious misdemeanors), the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim. If the prosecutor is contesting the application, the victim has the right to be at the hearing and to give written and/or oral statements.

DESIGNATED CASES I

Preliminary Exam

VI= If the juvenile is placed in a juvenile facility, not more than 48 hours after the preliminary hearing the court must give the victim the phone number of the facility and inform the victim of his/her right to call to determine if the juvenile has been released.

VN= The investigating law enforcement agency shall notify the victim of a pre-trial

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

release from a juvenile facility.

VO= If the juvenile does not enter a plea of admission or no contest, the prosecuting attorney must offer the victim the opportunity to consult prior to finalizing any plea reduction agreement.

DESIGNATED CASES II

Trial:

VO=

1. Victims have the right to be present throughout the adjudication, however, if they are scheduled to testify, they may be sequestered until after giving testimony.
2. Limitations may be placed on testimony that gives identifying information about the victim without the victim's consent.
3. A separate waiting area must be provided for the victims if possible. If not, safeguards must be provided that minimize the contact between the victims and the juvenile offender, the offender's family and the offender's witnesses.
4. On request of the victim, the victim has the right to a copy of the adjudicative order.
5. Victim's right to a speedy trial (may be scheduled in any case where the prosecuting attorney declares the victim to be)
 - a. Victim of child abuse
 - b. Victim of CSC or assault with intent to commit CSC with penetration
 - c. Sixty-five or older
 - d. A person with a disability that inhibits their ability to attend court

Guilty:

VS= The victim has the right to make a written or oral impact statement to any person preparing the pre-sentencing report.

Disposition Hearing: (in 2 places)

VN=

1. The prosecuting attorney must give the victims notice of the date, time and place of the disposition hearing
2. At the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney or the court shall notify the victim of the disposition not more than 14 days after it is made

VR=

1. If the victim suffered financial losses, restitution must be ordered
2. The court may order both the juvenile and the parent to pay restitution.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

VS= The victim has the right to make a statement at this hearing, submit a written statement or do both.

Annual Progress Review:

VN= If a hearing is held, the prosecuting attorney must give the victims notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

VS= The victim has the right to make a statement at his hearing, submit a written statement or do both.

Terminate Jurisdiction:

VN= The court or FIA must notify the victim of discharge.

Commitment Review Hearing:

VN= Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney must give the victims notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

VS= The victim has the right to make a statement at his hearing, submit a written statement or do both.

General Information:

VO= Special requirements under the Juvenile Crime Victims Rights Act

- a. The court or FIA must provide notice of dismissal, discharge, transfer between facilities or name change.
- b. The court or FIA must give notice of a juvenile's escape from a secure facility
- c. The court or FIA must notify the victim if the juvenile is detained subsequent to the disposition on a new criminal offense.

DESIGNATED CASES III

Terminate Jurisdiction:

VN= The court or FIA must notify the victim of discharge.

Final Review Hearing (occurs in blended sentences only):

VN= Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney must give the victims notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

VS= The victim has the right to make a statement at his hearing, submit a written statement or do both.

Terminate Probation and Release:

VN= The court or FIA must notify the victim of discharge.

AUTOMATIC WAIVERS (CRIMINAL DIVISION)

Arraignment:

VI=

- 1. Not later than 7 days post-arraignment but not less than 24 hours prior to the preliminary examination, the prosecuting attorney must give each victim written notice of:

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

- a. Procedural steps in processing a criminal case
- b. Rights according to the CVRA
- c. Details and eligibility requirements for compensation
- d. The person to contact for further information
- e. A convenient means to notify the prosecuting attorney that the victim wants to exercise his/her rights.

2. If the juvenile does not enter a plea of admission or no contest, the prosecuting attorney must offer the victim the opportunity to consult prior to finalizing any plea reduction agreement.

Preliminary Examination:

VI= If the juvenile is placed in a juvenile facility, not later than 48 hours post-preliminary hearing, the court must give the victim the phone number of the facility and inform the victim of his/her right to call to determine if the juvenile has been released.

VN= The investigating law enforcement agency shall notify the victim of a pre-trial release from a juvenile facility.

Trial:

VO= Victim's right to a speedy trial (may be scheduled in any case where the prosecuting attorney declares the victim to be)

- a. Victim of child abuse
- b. Victim of CSC or assault with intent to commit CSC with penetration
- c. Sixty-five or older
- d. A person with a disability that inhibits their ability to attend court

VI=

1. Victims have the right to be present throughout the trial, however, if they are scheduled to testify, they may be sequestered until after giving testimony.
2. If the victim fears harm from the juvenile the prosecuting attorney may move to limit the victim identifying information placed into testimony without the victim's consent.
3. A separate waiting area must be provided for the victims if possible. If not, safeguards must be provided that minimize the contact between the victims and the juvenile offender, the offender's family and the offender's witnesses.

VN= The victim must be notified of their right to make a victim impact statement.

Guilty:

VR=

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

1. Restitution must be ordered
2. The court may order both the juvenile and the parents to pay restitution

Sentencing Hearing:

VS=

1. The victim has a right to make a statement at this hearing, submit a written statement or do both
2. The victim has the right to be present
3. The victim has the right to make a written or oral impact statement to the individual doing the pre-sentencing report.
4. If the victim requests, a written or oral impact statement must be included in the pre-sentencing report.

VN=

1. At the victim's request, the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim of the date, time and place of the hearing.
2. If the victim requests, the prosecuting attorney or the court must notify the victim of the disposition no more than 14 days after the disposition is made

Annual Progress Review:

VS= If a hearing is held, the victim has a right to make a statement at this hearing, submit a written statement or do both

VN= At the victim's request, the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim of the date, time and place of the hearing.

AUTOMATIC WAIVERS II (CRIMINAL DIVISION)

Terminate Probation and Release (in 3 places)

VN= The court or FIA must notify the victim of discharge.

Commitment Review Hearing:

VS= The victim has a right to make a statement at this hearing, submit a written statement or do both

VN= At the victim's request, the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim of the date, time and place of the hearing.

Final Review Hearing

VN= Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim of the date, time and place of the hearing.

VS= The victim has the right to be present, to make a statement at the hearing, submit a written statement or do both.

Terminate Probation and Release (3 places)

VN= The court or FIA must provide notice of dismissal, discharge, transfer between facilities or name change.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN

General Information:

VO= Special requirements under the Crime Victims Rights Act

1. The FIA must provide notice of dismissal, discharge, transfer between facilities or name change
2. The FIA must give notice of a juvenile's escape from a secure facility.
3. The FIA must notify the victim if the juvenile is detained subsequent to the disposition on a new criminal offense.

C. Service Network

The State of Michigan/Family Independence Agency, and the Community Health Department/Mental Health Services have several funding streams that support local governmental entities that provide an array of services for delinquent youth. Additionally, through the Michigan State Court Administrator's office and collaboration between Local Family Division of the County Circuit Court there are six operational court administered alcohol and juvenile drug programs and two court administered juvenile alcohol and drug programs in the planning and developmental stages.

A significant funding source by way of the Family Independence Agency is the child care fund that provides county governments with 50% match for all eligible services related to out of home placement, and intensive home services for children who are adjudicated, neglected, abused or delinquent. Additionally, 100% funding is available for rural counties and Indian Tribal Jurisdictions who provide alternatives to jail and detention for juvenile offenders who have been detained and are awaiting a hearing and/or a placement.

The above mentioned rural counties usually have volunteer staff instead of professional staff who facilitate holdover, home detention, transportation and electronic monitoring services.

Many observers have noted that a real weakness in the Michigan Juvenile Justice System, like systems in other states, is the aftercare which juveniles receive when they return to the community. Particularly for youth that come out of highly structured residential care facilities, the transition to the home community is a major event, with change emerging everywhere.

The weak link in the system may be that period of vulnerability when newly realized freedom and opportunities coupled with the removal of support systems puts the juvenile back in the neighborhood, on the street with too little supervision, too few resources, too few positive options, and too many negative opportunities.

This awareness has led to some changes. There is more focus on keeping the youth in the community, building the supports around him/her in this setting. Several of the major private agencies have looked at their own programs and have organized community aftercare support teams. More emphasis has been placed on working with the family in residential programs, with the belief that understanding the home environment will help to ease the transition to the community. There is some optimism that these steps will help. And there is renewed enthusiasm for dealing with re-entry into the community as a major treatment challenge.

Most of the communities in Michigan routinely earmark their funds towards essential childcare services and very little funding is available for job training and Development. During the 2004 funding cycle, expanded grant resources will be distributed to local communities to develop comprehensive career training, job readiness and retention program to reduce recidivism among Michigan's delinquent youth population.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM SERVICES OUTSIDE THE FORMAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE CURRENTLY IN PLACE AND IMPACT DIRECTLY ON DELINQUENCY REDUCTION, CONTROL, OR PREVENTION.

Family Independence Agency Services for Delinquent Youth

The Child Care Fund: The Child Care Fund is a collaborative effort between state and county governments, including Native American Tribes, which fund programs to serve neglected, abused and delinquent youth in Michigan. The Child Care Funds originated in 1955 with five bills (Acts 104, 106, 112, 113, and 114, P.A. 1955) which came to be known as the Foster Care Bills and were designated by the Legislature to improve child care in the state by state participation in costs. Shared state and local funding to provide out of home placement as well as intensive in home services for children who are adjudicated, neglected, abused or delinquent.

Regional Detention Support Services: The purpose of Regional Detention Support Services is to provide alternatives to jail and detention for juvenile offenders who have been detained and are awaiting a hearing and/or placement. Eligible jurisdictions include the 61 rural counties in Michigan and Indian Tribal Jurisdictions.

P.A. 117 of 1985, Section 126: Counties shall be subject to 50% chargeback for the use of alternative Regional Detention Support Services if they do not fall under the Basic Grant provisions of Section 117E of the Social Welfare Act 280 of the Public Acts of 1939, being Section 400.117E of the Michigan compiled Laws or if a county operates these programs primarily with professional rather than voluntary staff.

The preceding legislative language means that counties eligible for a Basic Grant under the Child Care Fund will not have to pay a 50% chargeback for RDSS holdover, home detention, transportation and electronic monitoring services unless the county operates their program with primarily professional rather than volunteer staff. These programs will be 100% state funded if the requirements just described are met.

Youth in Transition Program (YIT): Michigan's Youth in Transition Program is designed to help meet the specialized needs of youth with the legal status of Foster Care. Some delinquent youth may be eligible for services from this fund if they meet the Youth in Transition Program eligibility criteria and were in foster care as legal status on or after their 14th birthday. Additionally, dual wards who are 18-21 years old when their delinquency case is closed can receive closed case services.

Commonly provided services include: independent living skills classes, mentors, employment services, household start-up goods, supervised independent living, first month rent and utilities, educational support counseling, job supports, and foster parent training. Funds may not be used for ongoing room and board, and must supplement rather than replace existing state or federal funds.

Homeless Youth Services: Homeless Youth Services are provided to youth, ages 16-21, who are without permanent shelter and are without appropriate supervision and care. The services are provided through contracts with private, non-profit agencies.

Homeless and Runaway Youth Crisis Number: The 24-hour Rapline (Runaway Assistance Program) and Homeless Crisis Number is: 1-800-292-4517.

Tuition Incentive Program (TIP): TIP is recognized as a state funding resource for students who wish to further their education and attend college. TIP assists in the cost of tuition and mandatory fees for students of low-income families to attend college at participating institutions. This includes youth in foster care, state wards, court wards and FIP, MA, SFA and FS-only recipients.

Educational Training Vouchers: Youth must meet Michigan Youth in Transition (YIT) fund eligibility requirements. The voucher or vouchers provided may be available for the cost of attendance at an institution of higher education, as defined in the Higher Education Act of 1965. The youth must pursue an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor degree or provides not less than 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree (including Associate Degree). An accredited educational training program to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation is also acceptable.

M.I.S.T.Y. Program: Manpower Information and Services for Transitioning Youth provides employment training and support for delinquent state wards (PA 150) aged 15-20 who are residing in a community placement.

Teen Parent/Teen Parent Transitional Housing Program: Teen parents receive services designated to strengthen their capacity to meet the financial, nutritional, psychological, developmental and general health needs of their children. The services include universal home visits, comprehensive assessments, comprehensive service plans, case management, crisis intervention, male responsibility and minor parent services. Support services such as career planning, counseling, day care, educational, training, and employment-services are provided to assist in the prevention of welfare dependency.

The Teen-Parent: Transitional Housing Program is for homeless teen mothers. It provides transitional housing, life skills training, employment and education assistance, case management, discharge planning and after-care services. The services are limited to homeless females, ages seventeen through nineteen.

Wraparound Services: The statewide process for children and families at risk of placement. The process can be applied to youth living in their own home, with relatives or in foster care. It is family centered, strength based and needs driven. Wraparound is a process based on collaboration and working with community resources. The parent(s) and child(ren) are integral parts of the team and must have ownership in the individualized plan.

Strong Families/Safe Children: (SF/SC) is Michigan's community based and statewide collaborative initiative for federal "Promoting Safe and Stable Families" legislation that provides funds to states for new and enhanced family preservation, family support, time-limited reunification, and adoption promotion and support services (P.L. 105-89, 1997; P.L. 107-133, 2001). The federal program was formerly named the "Family Preservation and Family Support Services Act" (OBRA, P.L. 103-66, 1993).

Families First of Michigan: Short-term (4-6 weeks), intensive (average 10 hours a week) Crisis-Intervention program for families with children at risk of out of home placement as a result of abuse or neglect or who can be returned home safely with intensive services.

Child Safety and Permanency Plan: Child Safety and Permanency Plans fund services at the local county level for families who are at risk of having children placed out of home or whose children can be reunited more quickly.

Community Health Department/Mental Health Services For Delinquent Youth

In Michigan, public mental health services for delinquent children and youth are available through the community mental health services system. A community mental health services program (CMHSP) is established in each county or multiple county catchment area. When a child is a ward of the court or the state and is being treated in the community, the *Family Division of the county Circuit Court* has access to an array of services for children with mental health needs and their families. Although an array of services exists, these services are not always available to the circuit courts. Additional resources are needed to adequately fund the array of services available. This array may include:

Home-Based Services: Mental Health home-based service programs are designed to provide intensive services to individuals and families with multiple service needs who require access to an array of mental health services. The primary goals of these programs are to promote and preserve families, reunite families who have been separated, and reduce the usage of, or shorten the length of stay, in psychiatric hospitals and other substitute care settings. The family unit is the focus of treatment. The service style must support a strength-based approach, emphasizing assertive intervention, parent and professional teamwork, and community involvement with other service providers.

Michigan's home-based family service philosophy promotes delivery of services to families in their homes in order to achieve permanence for children, while maintaining and strengthening the family integrity. These services are provided to Medicaid-eligible individuals in families. These families have multiple service needs that require access to a continuum of mental health services.

The Mental Health Home-Based Services intervention combines the use of individual therapy, family therapy, case-management and family collateral contacts as an approach to reducing reliance on placement in substitute care settings such as hospitals or residential treatment centers. Services are primarily provided in the family home or community and may vary in intensity, application and duration depending on the needs of the family. Home-based services are designed through a planning process that mandates the active participation of the family as members of the home-based service team. The resulting plan of service becomes the on-going guideline for service delivery. The plan of services is a comprehensive plan, which identifies family strengths and needs, determines appropriate interventions and identifies resources developed in collaboration with family members and other agencies.

Home-based services are accessed through local community mental health services programs (CMHSPs). The Division of Mental Health Services to Children and Families certifies home-based services programs operated through CMHSPs and provides training and programs operated through CMHSPs and provides training and technical assistance to home-based services staff and programs.

Multi-Systemic Therapy Services: Multi-systemic therapy services is a more rigidly structured version of the home-based services model. The model is specially designed to serve high-risk delinquent youth and their families.

Wraparound Services: The wraparound services planning model is an established vehicle for delivery of services to children and families with severe and multiple problems being served by multiple agencies. Wraparound services refers to an individually designed set of services provided to children with serious emotional disturbance or serious mental illness and their families that includes treatment services and personal support services or any other supports necessary to maintain the child in the family home. Wraparound services are to be developed through an interagency collaboration approach and a minor's parent(s) or guardian. Minors over the age of 14 are able to participate in planning the services. Wraparound services are a particularly effective approach in serving children served by multiple systems.

Wraparound is designed to assist individuals and families who have unmet needs that were not met by the traditional service delivery system. Examples of unmet needs include: housing assistance; food, clothing and furniture; insurance; special needs; transportation; substance abuse services; assistance with utilities; senior citizen services.

In-Home Respite Care: In-home respite care is a family support service to families with children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance. This family support service is intended to preserve families by providing temporary relief to the primary caregiver(s) of children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance. This relief can be provided for a variety of reasons. In-home respite care services are to be delivered by a trained mental health worker and in conjunction with the child or adolescent's Individual Plan of Service. Adolescent's Individual Plan of Service. These services are to be delivered in the home of the child or adolescent with the goal of preventing deterioration in the child or adolescent and his or her family's functioning to avoid out-of-home mental health intervention.

The target population for In-Home Respite Care includes families with children or adolescents between the ages of 5 to 17 who are determined to be able to derive benefit from temporary periodic relief from providing care to children and adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance.

The goal of the in-home respite program is to provide a family support service in the form of temporary relief for primary caregiver(s) of children and adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance. This family support services is intended to:

- Assist the primary caregiver(s) in withstanding the daily stresses of caring for a child or adolescent with serious emotional disturbance.
- Maintain the child or adolescent in the family unit and avert the need for an out-of-home mental health intervention.

Prevention Services: The Michigan Department of Community Health also has a designated unit responsible for prevention programming. Prevention services are those interventions that are provided before the initial onset of disorder; are intended to reduce the numbers of new cases (incidence); and are based on a risk reduction model designed to reduce risk factors and strengthen protective factors. The prevention models currently being actively promoted are:

Infant Mental Health: Infant mental health services provide home-based parent-infant support and intervention services to families where the parent's condition and life circumstances or the characteristics of the infant threaten the parent-infant attachment and the consequent social, emotional, behavioral and cognitive development of the infant. Services reduce the incidence and prevalence of abuse, neglect, developmental delay, behavioral and emotional disorder. Community mental health services programs may provide infant mental health services as a specific service or as part of a Department certified home-based program.

Multi-Purpose Collaborative Bodies: There are currently 76 State endorsed Multipurpose Collaborative Bodies (MPCBs) encompassing Michigan's 83 counties. Each MPCB has a shared vision to:

- improve outcomes for children, families, adults, and seniors;
- to operate on the basis of mutual trust, respect and consensus;
- to be an inclusive planning and implementation body of stakeholders at the county or multi-county level;
- to take responsibility for the local directions and coordination of state, federal and foundation sponsored collaborative endeavors.

Currently, the membership of the 76 endorsed MPCBs include:

- Agency directors of the community mental health, Family Independence Agency, local public health, intermediate school districts (ISD)/local school districts, area agency on aging or senior volunteers agencies;
- Consumers and family members
- Private agency and community representatives (business, law enforcement, United Way, County Commissioners, faith-based, hospital, MSU Extension)
- Prosecutors
- Family court judges and/or administrators
- Michigan Works! Representative

The majority of MPCBs utilize community needs assessments to direct their work. MPCBs have conducted their own needs assessment or utilized assessments done by member organizations. The community needs assessments have been used by the MPCB to guide decision-making on funding support for programs/services and to communicate with their elected officials (county commissioners, state legislators).

Collaborative Bodies members see their group as a vehicle and a venue for local planning and decision-making. The MPCB is a methodology for community change and the place where community leaders can move the community's agenda forward to benefit children, families, adults and seniors who live and work in their community.

Most all of the MPCBs have a staff person that supports the work of the collaborative body. These staff positions are often funded through joint support from the agencies who is part of the MPCB. The Division of Mental Health Services to Children and Families provides training, technical assistance and support to the staff of the MPCBs through quarterly meetings. The Division also, upon request, provides technical assistance and training to MPCBs in their home communities around collaboration, effective partnerships, and blended funding. (Selections taken from DCH website)

Integrated Services for Children of Parents with Mental Illness: Integrated Services are designed to prevent mental disorders and deviant behavior among children whose parents are receiving services from the public mental health system and to improve outcomes for adult clients who are parents (an estimated 10%). Integrated Services approach is designed to change policies and practices related to intake screening, assessment and service planning in order to incorporate issues related to the parenting role and children's needs into the services for the adult. Reliance on linking children to available community services, crisis planning and respite care is important components.

Integrated Services in initial community mental health services programs has resulted in the following:

- Adult and children service teams;
- Access to community funds to underwrite respite care and to pay for resource materials, location of resource materials at the local library;
- Agreement by local Early On to provide service coordination, and automatic access to Head Start for children of parents with mental illness.

Permanency Planning: The Permanency Planning Services Program serves children with developmental disabilities and their families. The program has enabled these children to live in permanent families through family preservation, institutional and foster care placement prevention, family reunification and coordination of adoption services.

The mission of the Permanency Planning Services Program is to ensure that children in Michigan with mental health needs have the benefit of permanent membership in a family through the development of community care system sufficient to sustain these children within their families. Working with Community Mental Health Services Programs (CMHSPs) to build community supports as well as other programs such as Family Support Subsidy, Family Support Services, and the Children's Waiver Program, has

contributed to a significant decline in out-of-home placements for children. Permanency Planning staff provide consultation and technical assistance to CMHSP case managers to identify and coordinate resources to support children with intense and complex needs to remain in their family homes, or achieve a permanent home through adoption.

Insurance Advocacy: The Insurance Advocacy for Home-Based Alternatives Program works statewide to help families maximize insurance coverage for home care services. The program helps families understand the benefits available under their insurance contracts; coaches families through the process of negotiating approval for home care services that may or may not be regular benefits under the insurance contracts, and; assists families in resolving denials of home care services.

In addition, the program reviews each referral to ensure prompt coordination with all publicly funded home care resources and use of all available routes to achieve Medicaid eligibility. Over 1,000 families are serviced annually.

Children's Waiver: The Children's Waiver Program (CWP) is a federal entitlement program that provides Medicaid funded home and community-based services to children (under age 18) who are eligible for, and at risk of, placement into an Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR). Children with developmental disabilities and who have challenging behaviors and/or complex medical needs are served through this program. The CWP enables children to remain in their parent's home or return to their parent's home from out-of-home placements, while receiving regular Medicaid State Plan services (i.e., case management, private duty nursing) and waiver services, regardless of their parent's income. The waiver services include: family training, specialty services (e.g. music, recreation, art and message therapy), community living supports, transportation, respite care, environmental accessibility adaptations, and specialty medical equipment. The program has a capacity to serve 417 children statewide. Although the program is at capacity, a waiting list is maintained, using a priority rating system to add new children to the program when openings occur.

Family Support Subsidy: The Family Support Subsidy is one of an array of community based family-centered support services that makes it possible for children with developmental disabilities to remain with and to return to their birth or adoptive families. The subsidy provides a monthly stipend (\$222.11) that the family must spend on special needs that occur as a result of caring for a child with a severe disability at home.

To be eligible, the child must be younger than 18 years and live in the family home in Michigan. The family's most recently filed Michigan income tax form must show a taxable income of less than \$60,000. The Multidisciplinary Evaluation Team of the local public or intermediate school district must recommend the child for an educational eligibility category of cognitive impairment, severe multiple impairment or autism.

Children with an educational eligibility category of cognitive impairment may be eligible if their development is in the severe range of functioning as determined by the local or intermediate school district.

Children with autism must be receiving special education services in a program designed for students with autism or in a program designed for students with severe cognitive

impairment of severe multiple impairments.

Federal Mental Health Block Grant Program: Public Law 102-32 establishes the Federal Block Grant for Mental Health Services. This federal funding program is administered by the Center for Mental Health Services, a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Each year, the Michigan Department of Community Health applies for an award under the program and currently receives an annual grant of approximately \$13 million. Of this amount, approximately \$4 million is allocated for mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbance and their families. The federal statute establishing this program requires the funds to be expended through the state's public mental health system. Through individual block grant contracts with community mental health services programs, these resources are focused on development and maintenance of community based services. For children, the block grant is used primarily to support wraparound and juvenile justice screening, assessment and diversion services.

Reducing Expulsion of Children from Child Care: CCEP programs provide early childhood mental health professionals who consult with child care providers and parents in caring for children under the age of six who are experiencing behavioral and emotional challenges in their child care settings. Sometimes these challenges may put children at risk of expulsion. CCEP aims to reduce expulsion and increase the number of families and child care providers who successfully nurture the social and emotional development of children 0-5 in licensed child care programs.

Currently there are 12 CCEP projects serving 35 Michigan counties. Six are funded through the Family Independence Agency (FIA) and the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH). These projects are a collaborative effort between community mental health agencies and the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association. The remaining projects are funded through alternative sources.

The programs offer short-term child/family-centered consultation for children with challenging behaviors:

- Observation and functional assessment at home and at child care;
- Individualized plan of service developed by team;
- Intervention (e.g., coaching and support for parents and providers to learn new ways to interact with child, providing educational resources for parents and providers, modifying the physical environment, connecting family to community resources, providing counseling for families in crisis, etc.

Programmatic consultation:

- Training for administrators, staff and parents
- Incorporating curricula/systems to promote social-emotional competence
- Conducting quality improvement activities
- Improving the work climate
- Enhancing the mental health of child care staff and parents

CCEP Programs are needed because:

- 60.9% of children under the age of six in Michigan require childcare.
- The prevalence of challenging behavior among infants, toddlers, and preschool-age

children in early care and learning settings ranges from 3-15%.

- Child care programs are expelling increasing numbers of “problem” children. One recent survey reported that during one year, nearly 2% of the children in a single Michigan county were expelled. Research shows that early intervention is the key to promoting emotional-social competency and school success among young children.

School Success: School Success is a prevention program focused on reduction of absenteeism in early elementary school.

Project Seek: Project Seek is an interagency model of services to children with a parent in prison.

2. Updated Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs – **NO CHANGES TO CRIME REPORT**

A. Updated Analysis Of Juvenile Crime Problems

The 2001 Juvenile Justice Crime Analysis included in this report is the most recently completed report of Juvenile crime in Michigan. Prepared by Health Management Associates, it includes comparisons of juvenile and adult crime over the past decade in detail and 25 or more years in summary. The complete report includes information on the data requested.

Juvenile arrest data is contained in the Juvenile Crime Analysis. The Michigan State Police Uniform Crime Report is a relatively complete overview of juvenile crime in Michigan.

Data on youth referred to the Circuit Court Family Division is modest. Michigan does not have a unified court data collection system. The State Court Administrative Office collects data necessary to assess court caseload levels by the various trial court levels. Data regarding the characteristics of juveniles coming to the attention of the court varies by court. The Juvenile Information System requests certain common variables, but priority for collection of many of these court statistics varies from court to court. Given the way data is collected in the courts, gaining the data requested for the three year plan requires contacting each of the courts individually and aggregating it, a costly, difficult, and time consuming process.

During the past year the Michigan State University Institute for Children Youth and Families has contacted each of the Circuit Court Family Division Offices and gathered some data from half of the courts in Michigan on some data points. Further analysis of that data may prove fruitful in approaching the courts again to obtain more comprehensive data regarding juveniles in the court system.

The same study utilized data from the Michigan Compliance Monitoring System to record data on the locking of juveniles in jails and lockups and status offenders in juvenile detention centers. But it did not capture data on the locked detention of juveniles arrested for misdemeanors and felonies.

Michigan just completed the first part of a renewed effort to gather minority overrepresentation data. That report was recently distributed to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice. Some enhancements are underway. A revised report will be available shortly.

Discussions of educational needs, gender specific services, delinquency prevention, and treatment services available in rural areas are part of the legacy of the work of the Committee on Juvenile Justice, particularly of the Title V communities in the Upper and Upper Lower Peninsula. Two of the Title V programs identified alternative education programs for high school youth as a major priority. Another focused on substance abuse and family counseling. One of the Native American communities developed a gender services program for teenage young women. In the same county a female services program emerged. An Upper Peninsula Tribe developed a services program for Tribal youth and a multipurpose youth center.

Michigan 2001 Crime Analysis

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Foreword

This is a descriptive analysis of crime in Michigan. The report contains total statewide arrest and crime data that were reported to the Michigan State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Unit for 2001.

The focus of this report is Michigan juvenile crime as measured by arrests; however, the report also examines reported crime and adult arrests. These aspects of Michigan crime are included to provide a context to better understand statewide juvenile crime patterns. This report is primarily concerned with recent juvenile arrest statistics; however, reported juvenile crime data from earlier periods are included to provide a reference for current Michigan crime and historic state crime trends. The report also contains a summary analysis of Michigan arrest data by counties.

The Institute for Human Services Research greatly appreciates the support that the Juvenile Justice Grant Unit of the Family Independence Agency has provided for this analysis of Michigan juvenile crime. Institute staff believe that this report will be helpful to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, the staff of the Juvenile Justice Grant Unit, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice, the Family Independence Agency and other state and local policy makers in formulating policy related to juvenile crime in Michigan.

Especially the assistance of Mr. Ralph Monsma and Jeanette Scroggins, of the Juvenile Justice Grant Unit of the Michigan Family Independence Agency, and Ms. Amy Alderman, of the Uniform Crime Reporting Unit of the Michigan State Police in providing and interpreting the data used in this report is very much appreciated.

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	46
Introduction	52
Historical Perspective.. ..	52
Reported Crime: 1991-2001.....	53-54
Juvenile Arrests in 2000 and 2001	57
Juvenile Arrests in 1991 and 2001	55-59
Juvenile Arrests For Type I Felonies.....	57
Adult Crime.....	63-64
Adult Crime and Juvenile Crime.....	64-65
Reported Arrests and Reported Crime.....	65
Arrests by Age, Gender and Race over the 1991 to 2001 Period.....	70
Arrests by Age over the 1991 to 2001 Period.....	73-75
Arrests by Gender over the 1991 to 2001 Period	76-78
Arrests by Racial Group over the 1991 to 2001 Period.....	78-82
Arrests by County: 1996 – 2001.....	83
Summary and Key Findings.....	99
Appendix A: Michigan Crime Data 1972 – 2001	103
Appendix B: Michigan Arrest by Age, Race and Gender 1991 - 2001.....	110
Appendix C: Michigan Juvenile Arrest Probability by County.....	134
Appendix D: Michigan Crime Reporting by Jurisdiction	136
Appendix E: Definitions and glossary.....	141

Appendix F: Total Michigan Arrests by Age.....	142
Appendix G: 1997 Michigan Status Offense Arrests by County.....	145
Appendix H: Michigan Population by County 1991 - 2001.....	148

Table of Tables

Table 1: Total Michigan Reported Crime, 1991-2001.....	55
Table 2: Michigan Juvenile Arrest by Type of Crime	59
Table 3: Michigan Juvenile Index Arrests Ranked by Change in Number of Arrests, 00-01	60
Table 4: Michigan Juvenile Index Arrests Ranked by Change in Number of Arrests, 91-01	60
Table 5: Total Michigan Juvenile Arrests for Type I Felonies.....	61
Table 6: Michigan Juvenile Arrests By Rate and Category of Crime	62
Table 7: Comparison of Michigan Juvenile Arrest Change by Type of Crime.....	62
Table 8: Michigan Adult Arrests by Type of Crime	64
Table 9: Total Michigan Adult Arrests for Type I Felonies	65
Table 10: Juvenile Percent of Michigan Arrests for Type I Felonies	66
Table 11: Juvenile Percent of All Michigan Arrests.....	67
Table 12: Total Michigan Arrests by Type of Crime.....	71
Table 13: Index Crimes Against Person by Age	74
Table 14: Index Crime Involving Property by Age	75
Table 15: Index Crimes by Age	75
Table 16: All Crimes by Age.....	75
Table 17: Index Crimes Against Person by Gender	78
Table 18: Index Crimes Involving Property by Gender.....	78
Table 19: Index Crimes by Gender.....	78
Table 20: All Crimes by Gender	78
Table 21: Index Crimes Against Persons by Racial Group.....	79
Table 22: Index Crimes Involving Property by Racial Group.....	80
Table 23: Total Index Crimes by Racial Group.....	80
Table 24: All Crimes by Racial Group.....	81
Table 25: Michigan County Arrest Comparison for Counties in which at least 75% of all Months were Reported.....	91
Table 26: Michigan County Juvenile Arrest Probability Comparison for Counties in which at least 75% of all Months were Reported.....	93

Table 27: Michigan County Arrest Probability Comparison for Counties in which at least 75% of all Months were Reported.....	95
Table 28: Status Offense Analysis by County 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001	96

Executive Summary

Reported Crime in Michigan

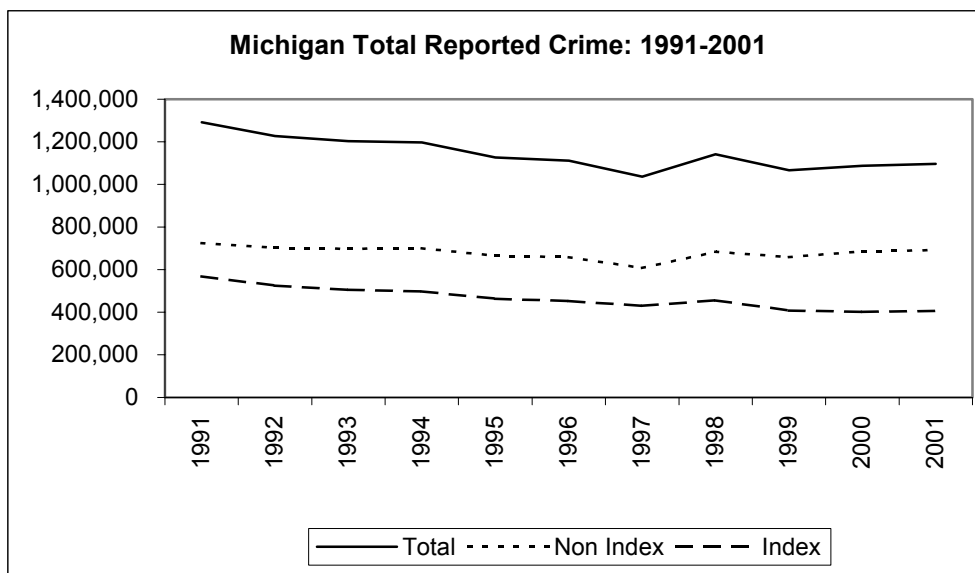
Michigan State Police crime statistics included in the 2001 Crime In Michigan, Uniform Crime Report (UCR) indicate that total reported crime increased slightly (by .9 percent) from 2000 to 2001. Total crime reported to Michigan law enforcement agencies for 2001 is substantially below 1991 (15.1 percent) levels. The total number of reported FBI *index* crimes also increased slightly from 2000 to 2001 (by 1.1 percent), as did reported *index crimes involving property* (increased 1.0 percent) and reported *index crimes against persons* (increased 1.6 percent). From 1991 to 2001, total FBI *index* crime reports declined by 28.6 percent; *index crimes against persons*¹ decreased by 26.0 percent and *index crimes involving property*² decreased by 29.0 percent. Total reported crime decreased by 15.1 percent for 1991 to 2001.

Reported Crime in Michigan

- ❑ Total reported crime increased .9 percent from 2000 to 2001.
- ❑ Serious *index person* crime reports increased 1.6 percent in 2001 from 2000 levels.
- ❑ Total reported crime in 2001 is down 15.1 percent from 1991 levels.
- ❑ Reported *index crimes against persons* reports dropped 26.0 percent in 2001 in comparison with 1991.
- ❑ Serious *index property* crime reports decreased 29.0 percent from 1991 to 2001.

Comparisons between 1991 and 2001 may be affected by the continuing implementation of the federally mandated Michigan Incident Crime Reporting (MICR) System. Changes in reported Michigan criminal activity must also be

viewed in light of improved reporting in 2001 in comparison with 2000



¹ FBI index crimes against persons include *murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault*.

² FBI index crimes involving property include *burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson*. Note that MSP reports do not include *arson* as an index crime involving property.

Juvenile Arrests

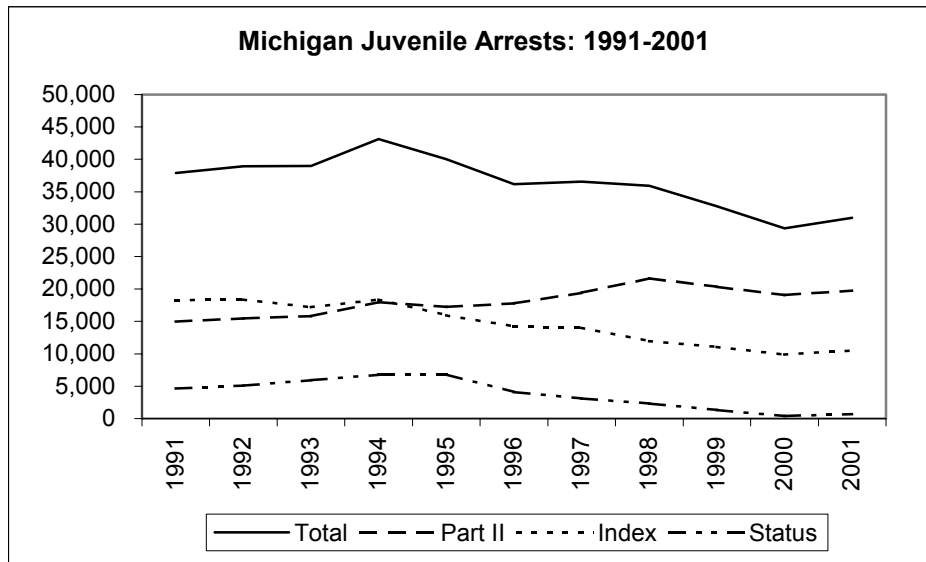
Total Michigan juvenile arrests increased 5.5 percent from 2000 to 2001. This is the first increase since 1997.

Total juvenile arrests in 2001 re 18.2 percent below 1991 levels. Total juvenile arrests for all *index* offenses increased by 634 arrests or 6.4 percent from 2000 to 2001 but decreased by 7,787 arrests or 42.6 percent from 1991 to 2001. Juvenile arrests for *index crimes against persons* increased by 97 arrests or 8.5 percent from 2000 to 2001 but decreased by 1,020 arrests or 45.2 percent in 2001 in comparison with 1991 levels.

Juvenile arrests for *index crimes involving property* increased by 537 arrests or 6.1 percent from 2000 to 2001 but declined by 6,767 arrests or 42.2 percent in comparison with 1991 levels. Juvenile *index* crime arrests with the greatest proportional changes from 2000 to 2001 include: *rape* (39.1 percent increase, up 52 arrests); *arson* (up 17.3 percent, 23 arrest increase); *murder* (up 14.3 percent, 2 arrests); *burglary* (up 8.8 percent, 111 arrest increase); *auto theft* (increased 7.6 percent, up 53 arrests), *larceny* (up 5.3 percent, 350 arrest increase), *robbery* (increased 5.1 percent, up 9 arrests) and *aggravated assault* (increased 4.2 percent, up 34 arrests). Juvenile arrests in 2001 for *part II* arrests also increased from 2000 levels but by only 3.6 percent or 693 arrests. *Part II* arrests are the only arrest category that increased in 2001 over 1991 levels (by 32.3 percent or 4,823 arrests). All other arrest categories decreased in 2001 in comparison with 2000

Juvenile Arrests

- ❑ Total juvenile arrests increased 5.5 percent in 2001 in comparison with 2000.
- ❑ Juvenile arrests increased for all *index* crimes and all crime categories in 2001.
- ❑ The juvenile portion of all Michigan arrests increased to 8.5 percent from 7.7 percent in 2000. The 2001 juvenile rate is the 3rd lowest level recorded over the decade.
- ❑ Juvenile arrest decreased 18.2 percent from 1991 to 2001.



and most dropped substantially. For example, *murder* arrests decreased by 86.9 percent (106 arrests), *robbery* arrests decreased by 70.6 percent (442 arrests), *burglary* arrests dropped by 45.6 percent (1,147 arrests), *auto theft* arrests decreased by 45.3 percent (624 arrests), *larceny* arrests decreased by 41.6 percent (4,979 arrests), *aggravated assaults* arrests decreased by 34.3 percent (443 arrests), and *arson* arrests dropped by 9.8 percent (17 arrests).

*Status offense*³ arrests increased dramatically in 2001 after several years of noteworthy decreases. Arrests for *status offenses* increased by 68.4 percent (277 arrests) from 2000 to 2001. Even with this increase, *status offense* arrests declined by 3,947 arrests or 85.3 percent from 1991 to 2001. The 2000 to 2001 increases in Michigan *status offense* arrests can primarily be attributed to a major increase in arrests for *curfew* violations in Ingham County. A total of 558 arrests or 81.8 percent of all 2001 *status offense* arrests in the State of Michigan were recorded in Ingham County. Most of these arrests are curfew violations.

Juvenile arrests represented 8.5 percent of all reported arrests in Michigan in 2001. This is an increase from the juvenile proportion of all arrests in 2000 (7.7 percent of all 2000 Michigan arrests involved juveniles) but this is a substantial decrease from 1991 levels (9.3 percent of all persons arrested in that year were juveniles).

The increase in reported Michigan juvenile arrests in 2001 may have resulted, in part, from an increase in the size of the juvenile 11-16 year old age group and higher levels of law enforcement reporting. The size of the 2001 11-16 year old age group is estimated to be approximately 1.9 percent larger than in 2000. The 2001 11-16 age group is an estimated 11.9 percent larger than the 1991 11-16 age cohort. Growth in the 2001 11-16 age group and higher levels of police crime reporting could be expected to be important factors in the increase in reported 2001 Michigan juvenile crime.

Adult Arrests

Total Michigan adult arrests decreased 5.8 percent or 20,376 arrests from 2000 to 2001. Adult arrests in 2001 were also well below the number recorded in 1991 (down 10.2 percent, a total of 37,771 fewer arrests).

The number of adult arrests increased for only three *index* crimes from 2000 to 2001: *larceny* (up 8.8 percent or 1,644 arrests), *aggravated assault* (up 1.8 percent or 210 arrests) and *auto theft* (up 1.2 percent or 23 arrests). In comparison with 2000, 2001 adult arrests also increased for total *index* offenses (up 2.0 percent or 862 arrests). This increase resulted from a rise in the number of arrests for *index crimes involving property*. Arrests in 2001 for these crimes increased 5.1 percent (1,359 arrests) from 2000 levels. Adult arrests for *index crimes against persons* decreased by 2.9 percent (497 arrests) from 2000 to 2001. Adult arrests for *part II* offenses in 2001 dropped 6.8 percent or 21,238 arrests in comparison with 2000. *Index* crimes with the greatest 2001 proportional changes in adult arrests were: *murder* (decreased by 44.6 percent or 599 arrests), *arson* (decreased by 9.7 percent or 49 arrests), *larceny* (increased by 8.8 percent or 1,644 arrests); *burglary* (decreased 5.0 percent or 267 arrests), *robbery* (decreased 2.5 percent or 72 arrests), *rape* (decreased 2.8 percent or 36 arrests), *aggravated assaults* (increased 1.8 percent or 210 arrests), and *auto theft* (increased 1.2 percent or 23 arrests). The total number of adult arrests for all *index crimes against persons* decreased by 2.9 percent or 497 arrests.

The drop in adult *murder* arrests from 2000 to 2001 accounted for most of the drop in total arrests for *index crimes against persons*. The magnitude of the recorded drop in *murder* arrests appears to be explained primarily by the 2000 to 2001 change in City of Detroit homicide arrests. Adult arrests for this crime dropped from 1,217 in 2000 to 646 in 2001. According to a source at the Michigan State Police, the Detroit Police Department (DPD) reduction in *murder* arrests occurred as a result of a change in the

³ In general, *status offenses* are crimes that can only be committed by juveniles. For example, *runaway*, *violating curfew*, and *truancy* are offenses that can only be committed by juveniles. Other examples of *status offenses* include *minor in possession* and *incurigibility*. In this report, the total of reported *runaway* and *curfew/loitering* offenses and arrests are considered to be *status offenses*.

procedure used by the DPD to investigate these crimes. It is noted that the Detroit homicide arrest reduction occurred although reported homicides in Detroit decreased negligibly (from 396 in 2000 to 395 in 2001).

Total adult *index property* arrests increased from 2000 to 2001 (by 5.1 percent and a total of 1,359 arrests). The number of adult arrests for all other types of crime (*part II* crimes) decreased from 2000 to 2001 (by 6.8 percent or 21,238 arrests). The total number of Michigan adult arrests also decreased from 1991 to 2001 (by 10.2 percent or 37,771 arrests), with major reductions in arrests for all offense types and categories included in this analysis from 1991 to 2001 except total *part II* crimes (arrests for this category of crimes decreased only 4.4 percent or 13,390 arrests). Proportional changes in adult arrests from 1991 to 2001 for all *index* crimes were also substantial. In comparison with 1991 arrests, 2001 adult arrests dropped: 59.9 percent for *murder* (1,108 fewer arrests), 42.5 percent for *burglary* (3,784 fewer arrests), 42.4 percent for *larceny* (14,986 fewer arrests), 40.1 percent for *robbery* (1,854 fewer arrests), 39.0 percent for *rape* (805 fewer arrests), 29.6 percent for *auto thefts* (795 fewer arrests), 11.6 percent for *arson* (50 fewer arrests) and 7.9 percent for *aggravated assault* (a reduction of 999 arrests). The total percentage change from 1991 to 2001 in adult arrests for all *index crimes against persons* was -22.5 percent (4,766 fewer arrests) and -41.4 percent (19,615 fewer arrests) for adult arrests for all *index crimes involving property*.

Michigan Offenders

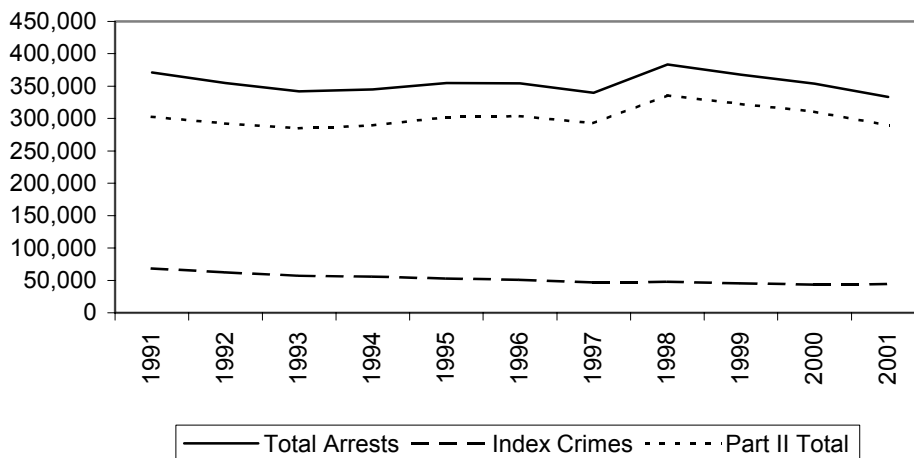
- ❑ Most persons arrested in Michigan are adult, male, and white.
- ❑ The proportion of females arrested for serious *index crimes against persons* increased substantially from 1991 to 2000 but declined somewhat in 2001.
- ❑ The proportion of all 2001 Michigan arrests accounted for by juveniles was 8.5 percent. This is a 10.4 percent increase from 2000 but a 23.4 percent decrease in comparison with 1991.
- ❑ Most persons arrested for serious *index crimes against persons* in 2001 were African American.

Characteristics of Arrested Michigan Offenders

Michigan 2001 arrest data indicates that most persons arrested in Michigan are adult (91.5 percent), male (78.8 percent) and white (64.2 percent). In recent years there has been a trend for a larger proportion of persons arrested in Michigan to be female and adult. These trends did not hold for 2001 *index* offense arrests. Both the percentage of *index* arrests that involved juveniles and males increased slightly over 2000 levels. The increased tendency for females to be arrested for *index crimes against persons* moderated somewhat in 2001; however, the proportion of arrests involving females in these serious crimes has increased to over 20 percent (20.5 percent) in 2001 in

comparison with only 11.6 percent in 1991. The number of female arrests for these crimes increased substantially from 1991 to 2001 (by 908 arrests or 33.5 percent). From 2000 to 2001, however, the number of females arrested for *index crimes against persons* declined by 119 arrests or 3.2 percent. Most persons arrested in Michigan were white in 2001; however, most persons arrested for serious *index*

Michigan Adult Arrests 1991 - 2001



crimes against persons were African-American. In 2001, African-Americans accounted for 59.5 percent of all persons arrested for *murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault*. Although the percentage of all Michigan arrests for these crimes accounted for by African-Americans is disproportionately high based upon the percentage of African-Americans in the general population⁴, the percentage of arrests associated with the most serious crimes accounted for African-Americans may be declining. In comparison with 2000, arrests for *index crimes against persons* involving African-Americans decreased by 8.1 percent or 925 crimes in 2001. In comparison with 1991 levels, 2001 African-American arrests for these serious crimes dropped by 3,967 arrests or 27.4 percent. The number of total arrests involving Asian/Pacific Islanders increased substantially (by 199.2 percent) from 1994 to 2001 at the same time that total arrests involving persons described as Hispanic dropped by 81.7 percent from 1994 to 2001. These trends should be monitored in the future.

Law Enforcement Reporting

As noted earlier, the conversion of the state crime reporting system to the FBI mandated incident-based reporting system began in 1994 and continued in 2001. Police agency crime reporting related to the transition to the new system is documented in the 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 Michigan State Police Uniform Crime Reports. Full implementation of the new reporting system has not yet been attained but the level of police crime reporting has continued to improve each year.

Crime Reporting

- ❑ The level of police arrest and crime reporting in 2001 continued to improve from earlier levels.
- ❑ Nearly 88 percent of all law enforcement agencies reported 100 percent of all months of activity in 2001 compared with 66 percent of all police agencies in 1996-1997.
- ❑ Almost 90 percent of all months of activity were reported to the state police in 2001 – only 75 percent was reported in 1997.
- ❑ Less than 10 percent of all police agencies made no reports to the state police in 2001 in comparison with over 20 percent in 1997.

Despite continuing improvements in law enforcement crime reporting, non-reporting remains an important factor to consider when reviewing 2001 crime data. For example, nearly 88 percent (87.8 percent) of all Michigan law enforcement agencies reported all months of activity in 2001 (this is down slightly from 2000 when 89.2 percent of all Michigan police agencies reported all months of activity) and nearly 90 percent (89.9 percent) of all months of activity were reported by all Michigan law enforcement agencies to the state police. Some Michigan police agencies made no reports of their activity (9.2 percent of all law enforcement agencies did not file any reports during the year). The number of these agencies declined in 2001 (in 2000 11.0 percent of all Michigan police agencies did not report any activity). On balance, there has been a

marked improvement in police reporting over the past few years and in 2001 that trend continued.⁵

⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts website:

(<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/26000.html>) indicates that for 2000, the Michigan white population was 80.2 percent of the Michigan population (whites, not of Hispanic descent comprise 78.6 percent), African-Americans comprised 14.2 percent, American Indian and Alaskan natives comprised .6 percent, persons of Asian descent comprised 1.8 percent, and persons of Hispanic descent comprised 3.3 percent of the Michigan population.

⁵ For example, only 66 percent of Michigan police agencies reported all months of activity during the two year 1996-1997 period and only 75 percent of all months of police activity were reported in 1997. In 1997, 21.2 percent of all Michigan police agencies did not file any crime or arrest reports.

The impact of the present level of law enforcement non-reporting is mitigated in part because, with few exceptions, most of the agencies that did not report crime in 2001 were among the smallest and least active Michigan police agencies. Nevertheless, the high level of police non-reporting limits the utility of year-to-year comparisons, especially comparisons between years before and during the transition to the new reporting system. Improved police crime reporting in 1998 may have produced the apparent increase in reported crime and adult arrests in 1998 in comparison with immediately preceding years. In the current analysis, the 2.6 percent increase in months of reported police activity from 2000 to 2001 may also account for some if not all of the .90 percent increase in reported crime from 2000 to 2001. On the other hand, the reduction in adult and total arrests from 2000 to 2001 is even more noteworthy given that these reductions occurred at the same time that the total number of reported months of police activity increased.

The work of the Michigan State Police in continuing to move aggressively to implement the new reporting system is to be commended. It is hoped that local Michigan law enforcement agencies will continue to move expeditiously toward full implementation of the new system and achieve full reporting of all crime and arrest activity in the near future.

Introduction

The following analysis is intended to provide a basic description of Michigan crime and arrest trends. It is hoped that this information will promote sound public juvenile justice and general crime policy development. The analysis may also assist policy makers to determine the effectiveness of policy changes by providing a baseline that can be used to monitor future changes in crime policy.

This analysis primarily focuses on 2001 juvenile crime as measured by arrests reported in the Michigan Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) published by the Michigan State Police Crime Reporting Unit. Total reported crime, adult arrests and juvenile crime data from earlier periods are also presented to provide a context for current juvenile crime in Michigan and to provide a broader overview of crime in the state.

Historical Perspective

It is well known that reported crime does not represent all crime that actually occurs. Not all crime is reported to law enforcement officials. Witnesses and crime victims do not always report crime that they see or experience. The National Crime Victimization Survey (June 2001, NCJ 187007) suggests that most crimes are not reported and that the level of crime that was reported varied by offense category. This survey indicated, for example, that 48 percent of all violent victimizations and 36 percent of all property crimes were reported to the police during 2000. The 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey reported that 52 percent of all criminal incidents were reported to Canadian police authorities. The Canadian survey indicated that property crimes were more likely to be reported to police than violent crimes. Victims and witnesses may fail to report crime for several reasons. For example, citizens may not be aware that some activities that they see are crimes. Victims and witnesses may not have confidence in the police or the justice system or they may fear retribution or they may be too busy. Some crimes that are reported to local police may not be reported to the Michigan State Police. Some crimes may be ignored or de-emphasized by law enforcement officials as less important or trivial and therefore, may not result in arrests even when the crimes are reported to them. Police may not record these "warn and release" incidents. Other crimes are simply not detected. For these reasons and many others, the level of crime reported to law enforcement agencies and the state police is below the level of crime that actually occurs. Because of these factors, crime reports underestimate the "true" level of crime that is committed in a jurisdiction. This report only examines crimes that are reported to the Michigan State Police and does not systematically estimate unreported crime or the actual level of crime in Michigan.

Implementation of a new federal crime reporting system in 1994 introduced an additional factor that may cause the official Michigan count of crime to be underestimated. The new system requires additional agencies to report law enforcement activity and uses a different crime reporting approach (reports are made on the basis of individual crime incidents instead of monthly crime report summaries). These factors may create artificial differences in the current Michigan crime reports in comparison with reports from earlier periods.

Despite these reporting issues, comparisons of recent crime report data with earlier time periods are included in this report. These comparisons are included for several reasons. First, the previous levels of crime provide a reference point for crime reported at later time periods. For example, if total 2001 arrests for a category of crime, such as all *index* crimes drop in comparison the levels reported for 1991, although there are more agencies required to report crime and/or there are higher levels of police reporting in 2001 in comparison with 1991, unless there is reason to believe that fewer crimes are resulting in arrest, then there is reason to believe that the volume of that particular type of crime probably did actually decrease since 1991.

Second, the distribution of crime and arrests by offense type and offender characteristics between earlier and later years may be of interest to the reader. This use of the year-to-year data presents an opportunity to compare the proportional changes in crime or the characteristics of arrested persons for the two years in question. For example, if about 9 percent of all individuals arrested in Michigan in 1991 were juveniles (9.3 percent of all persons arrested in 1991 were juveniles), but in 2001 the juvenile percentage of all persons arrested in Michigan dropped below that level (8.5 percent of all reported arrests in 2001 involved juveniles), this decrease would support the position that an upward shift in the age of the average Michigan offender had occurred. This shift in offender age could have occurred for many competing reasons however (for example, there are fewer juveniles engaged in criminal activity, there are fewer juveniles in the population compared with earlier periods, and/or more jurisdictions in which juveniles are a proportionally larger share of all persons arrested are not reporting as completely as in the past, etc.). On the basis of the above comparison, it appears that it is likely that a shift in the average age of people arrested in Michigan has occurred.

Finally, comparisons with earlier years provide an opportunity to roughly estimate the level of non-reporting of crime in comparison with earlier periods of time. For example, if arrests for a particular offense have been gradually and consistently changing over time and the magnitude of the trend changed at the same time that the new reporting system implementation began, this would provide a means of estimating the magnitude of the underreporting. This type of time series trend analysis is beyond the scope of this report. Appendix A contains tables that present reported crime and arrest data for all years from 1991 to 2001^{6,7}.

In order to have a historical baseline that is not too remote in time, 1991 crime data is used for most tables to give a 10-year point of comparison for 2001. The further back the point of comparison, the more likely it is that the comparison period may contain changes in law or changes in crime enforcement policies and practices that would confound comparisons with current crime and arrest statistics. A few special tables and a graph are also included in Appendix A to provide crime data from 1972 to 2001 for persons interested in crime data from earlier time periods.

As suggested by the preceding comments, caution must be used when interpreting comparisons between these earlier periods and 2001 periods. Even the 1991 – 2001 comparisons should be made carefully with an understanding that there are many differences between these years in reporting practices and in other variables that may affect crime.

Reported Crime: 1991-2001

The level of crime reported to state law enforcement agencies provides one important indication of "crime" in Michigan. Table 1 presents reported Michigan crime over the 1991-2001 period⁸.

⁶The 1995 arrest totals by the age and sex of offender data used in this report were calculated by adding data included in "Report: 8000119-age sex" from the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting System and "Report 25004-02" for 1995 from the Michigan State Police. The published Michigan State Police Crime In Michigan Uniform Crime Report for 1995 did not provide total arrests by age and sex and included 1995 data, which was submitted over an extended period of time after the referenced reports were released. Therefore, the 1995 age and sex totals presented in this report, may not equal the number of total arrests in the published UCR for 1995. Total reported offenses and all tables in this report other than those containing age and sex information use the published 1995 UCR arrest totals in order to use the most up to date and accurate data. This data is presented in Table 2a in Appendix A.

⁸ As noted above, a comparison of Michigan reported crime over the 1972 to 2001 period is included in Appendix A in Table 1a.

As can be seen from this table, the total number of reported crimes in Michigan increased slightly from 2000 to 2001 (up .9 percent) but the 2001 total of 1,096,979 reported crimes is a significant decrease from 1991 levels (a drop of 195,331 reported crimes or 15.1 percent). A total of 1,292,310 crimes were reported to the Michigan State Police in 1991.

The *index* offense category with the largest proportional change from 2000 to 2001 was *rape* with a year-to-year 7.3 percent increase (an additional 365 reports). The next greatest proportional change was for *arson*, which decreased 6.1 percent or 279 arrests. *Burglary* reports increased by 4.7 percent and 3,172 reported crimes and *robbery* reports decreased by 4.6 percent (616 reports). Reported *aggravated assaults* increased by 3.3 percent (1,147 reports) from 2000 to 2001 and *auto thefts* decreased by 2.9 percent or 1,579 reports. Reports for all other *index* crime categories (*murder* and *larceny*) and reports for all *part II* crimes changed by less than 2 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Table 1 also compares crimes reported in 2001 with 1991. Each crime and crime category reported in 2001 declined in comparison with 1991. Changes for most of the 1991 to 2001 reported offense comparisons were quite noteworthy. The largest decrease occurred for *robbery* (down 43.3 percent or 9,776 crime reports), followed by *burglary* (down 35.0 percent or 38,314 crime reports), *murder* (down 34.1 percent or 342 crime reports), *larceny* (down 29.7 percent or 94,184 crime reports), *rape* (down 26.4 percent or 1,912 crime reports), *aggravated assaults*, (down 16.7 percent or 7,230 crime reports), and *auto theft* (down 16.5 percent or 10,326 crime reports). Reported 2001 *arsons* (down 10.1 percent or 477 crimes) and total *part II* offenses (down 4.5 percent and 31,770 crime reports) were only slightly below 1991 levels. Crime reports for all *index* crimes dropped by over one quarter (162,561 arrests or 28.6 percent) from 1991 to 2001. The number of reported *index crimes against persons* for 2001 was down 26.0 percent (19,260 crimes) from 1991 levels. Reports for *index crimes involving property* decreased by somewhat more than that level (29.0 percent or 143,301 crimes). Adjusted for population growth, reported crime dropped even more substantially from 1991 to 2001. Total per capita crime reported to police decreased by 20.2 percent from 1991 to 2001. Reported per capita *index* crime dropped 32.9 percent, *index crimes against persons* decreased by 30.4 percent and reported *index crime involving property* dropped by 33.2 percent⁹.

⁹ The 1991 Michigan population was 9,295,287, the 2000 population was 9,938,444 and the estimated 2001 population was 9,990,817 according to the Michigan Senate (<http://www.senate.michigan.gov/sfa/Economics/MichiganPopulationByCounty.PDF>)

Table 1
Total Michigan Reported Crime, 1991-2001

Offense Categories							2000-01	1991-01
	1991	%	2000	%	2001	%	% Change	% Change
Index Offenses								
Murder	1,003	0.1%	669	0.1%	661	0.1%	-1.2%	-34.1%
Rape	7,248	0.6%	4,971	0.5%	5,336	0.5%	7.3%	-26.4%
Robbery	22,574	1.7%	13,414	1.2%	12,798	1.2%	-4.6%	-43.3%
Aggravated Assault	43,378	3.4%	35,001	3.2%	36,148	3.3%	3.3%	-16.7%
Person Index Subtotal	74,203	5.7%	54,055	5.0%	54,943	5.0%	1.6%	-26.0%
Burglary	109,368	8.5%	67,882	6.2%	71,054	6.5%	4.7%	-35.0%
Larceny	317,248	24.5%	221,031	20.3%	223,064	20.3%	0.9%	-29.7%
Auto Theft	62,636	4.8%	53,889	5.0%	52,310	4.8%	-2.9%	-16.5%
Arson	4,739	0.4%	4,541	0.4%	4,262	0.4%	-6.1%	-10.1%
Property Index Subtotal	493,991	38.2%	347,343	32.0%	350,690	32.0%	1.0%	-29.0%
Part I (Total Index)	568,194	44.0%	401,398	36.9%	405,633	37.0%	1.1%	-28.6%
Part II Total	724,116	56.0%	685,572	63.1%	691,346	63.0%	0.8%	-4.5%
Total Offenses	1,292,310	100.0%	1,086,970	100.0%	1,096,979	100.0%	0.9%	-15.1%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1991-01

Part II Total includes all crimes other than FBI index crimes (for example negligent manslaughter, assault, stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, sex offenses other than rape, narcotics, gambling, family/child, and disorderly conduct).

Table 1 presents in a single snapshot the recent picture of reported crime in Michigan. In general, Michigan reported crime over the 1997 to 2001 period has trended upward (see Table 1a in Appendix A); however, reported crime in Michigan in 2001 is substantially below the levels of 10 years ago and earlier. This is suggested by the level of reported crime in 1991 and by the fact that although reported crime increased in 2001 from 2000, the total number of reported crimes in 2001 was the 8th lowest annual total recorded in Michigan in the past 29 years.¹⁰

Looking at reports for specific *index* crimes suggests the general trend of reduced reported crime in Michigan.

- Reported 2001 *murders* and *robberies* are the lowest numbers of these offenses reported over the 1972 to 2001 period.
- The number of reported 2001 *larcenies* is the 2nd lowest number reported over the 1972 to 2001 period (the lowest number was recorded in 2000).
- The number of *burglaries* and *arsons* are the 4th lowest numbers reported since 1972.
- The number of *auto thefts* is the 5th lowest total reported from 1972 to 2001 and the lowest number of these crimes recorded since 1978.
- The total number of reported 2001 *index crimes against persons* is the 8th lowest total since 1972.

¹⁰ For 1972 to 2001 crime see Table 1a in Appendix A).

- The total number of reported 2001 *index crimes involving property* is the 2nd lowest number reported since 1972 (2001 was the lowest total of these crimes since 1972).
- The total number of reported 2001 *index crimes* is the 2nd lowest number recorded since 1972 (the 2000 total is the lowest recorded).

Table 1 also highlights the large volume of crime that is reported to police in Michigan.

Approximately one crime was reported for every 9.14 Michigan citizens in 2000. This compares with one crime for every 9.11 Michigan citizens in 2001. Using U.S. Census population estimates for Michigan, the 1991 population per arrest ratio was 7.27 citizens per reported crime.¹¹

The slight increase in reported 2001 crime may be explained in part by at least three factors. First, law enforcement reporting to the Michigan State Police is higher in 2001 than 2000 and earlier years. Second, the population of the State of Michigan has grown substantially. Finally, 2001 was a year of sub par economic activity in Michigan.

Appendix D contains information on the recent levels of law enforcement crime reporting to the Michigan State Police. The analysis of police reporting included in Table D-1 indicates that there were an additional 7 police agencies operating in Michigan in 2001 than in 2000. Furthermore, there were an additional 281 months of law enforcement activity reported in 2001 compared to 2000. These months represents a 3.8 percent increase in reported months. This higher level of police reporting is consistent with recent trends toward more complete law enforcement reporting. Altogether an estimated 89.9 percent of all law enforcement months of activity were reported in 2001 (see Table D-1). This is a noteworthy improvement over 1996 and 1997 levels, and continues the gradual trend evident since 1998. This statistics also highlights the fact that many months of law enforcement arrest activity and reported offense data were not reported to the Michigan State Police in 2001. A total of 859 months of law enforcement activity were not reported to the state police in 2001. A more complete discussion of law enforcement reporting is included in Appendix D.

The slight decrease in reported crime occurred despite that fact that the Michigan population has grown substantially in recent years. The estimated population of the State of Michigan grew to approximately 10 million in 2001. This is a .5 percent increase over the estimate for 2000 and 6.3 percent larger than the 1991 population. As noted above, adjusted for population, total Michigan reported per capita crime decreased by 20.2 percent.

In summary, the level of reported crime in Michigan increased by .9 percent from 2000 to 2001. The number of months of Michigan law enforcement activity reported to the state police also increased during this period and so did the size of the state population. These two factors may account for some or all of the increase in reported crime.

¹¹ The U. S. Census Bureau estimated the Michigan population to be 9,395,022 in 1991; 9,938,444 for 2000; and 9,990,817 for 2001.

Juvenile Arrests in 2000 and 2001

From the Michigan State Police Uniform Crime Reports for 2000 and 2001, total crime committed by juveniles as measured by arrests increased by 5.5 percent from 2000 to 2001. Table 2 presents more detail on the change in juvenile arrests.

The largest changes in juvenile arrests from 2000 to 2001 occurred for *status offenses*. These offenses are misbehaviors that are unique to juveniles such as: *runway*, *curfew violations*, *truancy*, and *incurrigible*. Arrests for these types of offenses increased by 68.4 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Michigan juvenile arrests in 2001 increased across the board from 2000 levels. *Index* crimes with the greatest increases from 2000 to 2001 were *larceny* (350 arrests), *burglary* (111 arrests), *auto theft* (53 arrests), *rape* (52 arrests), *aggravated assault* (38 arrests), and *arson* (23 arrests). There were a few additional 2001 juvenile arrests for *robbery* (9 arrests) and *murder* (2 arrests) above 2000 levels.

Michigan juvenile *index* crimes with the greatest 2000 to 2001 proportional changes were *rape* (39.1 percent increase), *arson* (17.3 percent increase), *murder* (14.3 percent increase), *burglary* (8.8 percent increase), *auto theft* (7.6 percent increase), *larceny* (5.3 percent increase), *robbery* (5.1 percent increase), and *aggravated assault* (4.2 percent increase). Juvenile arrests for all *part II* crimes also increased from 2000 to 2001. Juvenile arrests for these offenses increased by a total of 693 arrests or 3.6 percent.

Juvenile arrests for all *index* crimes in 2001 increased by a total of 634 arrests or 6.4 percent in comparison with 2000 levels. Michigan 2001 juvenile *index property* crimes increased by 537 arrests or 6.1 percent from 2000. Juvenile arrests for *index crimes against persons*, increased by 97 arrests (an 8.5 percent increase) in 2001. These changes are presented in Table 2. Changes in the number of juvenile *index* crime arrests over the 2000 to 2001 period are presented and ranked in Table 3.

As noted above, the *status offense* crime category had the largest change in arrests from 2000 to 2001. Other than increases in *status offense* arrests in 1993 and 1994, and now 2001, arrests for these offenses have declined steadily over the 1991-2001 period (see Appendix A, Table 2a). The major increase in 2001 juvenile arrests for *status offenses* was approximately equal to the 68.9 percent decrease in arrests for these offenses that was recorded from 1999 to 2000. Table 28 presents the change in *status offense* arrests by county from 1997 to 2001. From this table it can be seen that arrests for these offenses increased from 2000 to 2001 in only one county, Ingham County. Ingham County *status offense* arrests increased by 352 arrests or 170.9 percent from 2000 to 2001¹².

Analysis of reported *status offense* arrests by county reveals that in 1997, a total of 74 (89.2 percent) of all counties reported arrests for *status offenses*. In 2001 and 2000, only 10 or 12.0 percent of all Michigan counties reported any *status offense* arrests. Of the 10 counties with 2001 *status offense* arrests, Ingham County accounted for 81.8 percent of all arrests. Ingham, Genesee, Muskegon and Saginaw Counties' *status offense* arrests represent 94.4 percent of all of the Michigan 2001 arrests for these offenses. It is not clear why Ingham County has increased its use of formal arrest to deal with these matters.

¹² Ingham County *status offenses* increased primarily as a result of an increase in *curfew* arrests. *Runaway* arrests also increased from no arrests in 2000 to three arrests in 2001.

Total 2001 *status offense* arrests are divided between 605 *curfew/loitering* (88.7 percent) and 77 arrests for *runaway* (11.3 percent). Seven of the 10 counties record both types of arrests (see Table 28).

Table 2
Michigan Juvenile Arrest by Type of Crime

OFFENSE							2000-01	1991-01
	1991	%	2000	%	2001	%	% Change	% Change
Index Offenses								
Murder	122	0.3%	14	0.0%	16	0.1%	14.3%	-86.9%
Rape	214	0.6%	133	0.5%	185	0.6%	39.1%	-13.6%
Robbery	626	1.7%	175	0.6%	184	0.6%	5.1%	-70.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,293	3.4%	816	2.8%	850	2.7%	4.2%	-34.3%
Person Index Subtotal	2,255	6.0%	1,138	3.9%	1,235	4.0%	8.5%	-45.2%
Burglary	2,517	6.6%	1,259	4.3%	1,370	4.4%	8.8%	-45.6%
Larceny	11,975	31.6%	6,646	22.6%	6,996	22.6%	5.3%	-41.6%
Auto Theft	1,378	3.6%	701	2.4%	754	2.4%	7.6%	-45.3%
Arson	173	0.5%	133	0.5%	156	0.5%	17.3%	-9.8%
Property Index Subtotal	16,043	42.3%	8,739	29.8%	9,276	30.0%	6.1%	-42.2%
Part I (Total Index)	18,298	48.3%	9,877	33.6%	10,511	33.9%	6.4%	-42.6%
Part II Total	14,955	39.5%	19,085	65.0%	19,778	63.9%	3.6%	32.3%
Status Offenses	4,629	12.2%	405	1.4%	682	2.2%	68.4%	-85.3%
Total Arrests	37,882	100.0%	29,367	100.0%	30,971	100.0%	5.5%	-18.2%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Notes:

1. Part II Total includes all crimes other than FBI index crimes other than status offenses. Examples include negligent manslaughter, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, sex offenses (not rape), narcotics, gambling, and liquor.
2. Status offenses are crimes associated with juveniles. Arrests for runaway and curfew/loitering are included in this category.

Juvenile Arrests in 1991 and 2001

In comparison with 1991 levels, total 2001 juvenile arrests dropped 18.2 percent. This decline would have been substantially greater if juvenile arrest for *part II* offenses hadn't increased in 2001 in comparison with 1991. Juvenile arrests for *part II* crimes increased from 1991 to 2001 by a total of 4,823 arrests or 32.3 percent. Juvenile arrests for all other offense categories dropped by 51.2 percent from 1991 to 2001. *Index crimes involving property* and *index crimes against persons* dropped by 42.2 percent and 45.2 percent respectively from 1991 to 2001. The largest 1991 to 2001 proportional reductions in juvenile arrests occurred among *index crimes against persons*. Reductions in *crimes against persons* include a drop of 86.9 percent in *murder* arrests (from 122 to 16 arrests) and a 70.6 percent drop in juvenile arrests for *robbery* (from 626 to 184 arrests). Decreases from 1991 to 2001 in juvenile arrests for other *index crimes against persons* were also substantial. There was a 34.3 percent decrease in arrests for *aggravated assault* (from 1,293 arrests to 850 arrests) and a 13.6 percent drop in arrests for *rape* (214 arrests to 185 arrests). Juvenile arrests for *index crimes involving property crimes* included major decreases in: *burglary* (dropped 45.6 percent or 1,147 arrests); a 45.3 percent reduction in *auto theft* (624 fewer arrests); and a 41.6 percent decrease in arrests for *larceny* (down 4,979 arrests). There was also a 9.8 percent drop in juvenile arrests for *arson* (17 fewer arrests) from 1991 to 2001. Various aspects of these changes are discussed throughout this report.

Table 4 presents and ranks changes in juvenile arrests for *index* crimes from 1991 to 2001.

Table 3
Michigan Juvenile Index Arrests Ranked by Change in Number of Arrests
2000-2001

OFFENSE	2000	2001	Change
1 Murder	14	16	2
2 Robbery	175	184	9
3 Arson	133	156	23
4 Aggravated Assault	816	850	34
5 Rape	133	185	52
6 Auto Theft	701	754	53
7 Burglary	1,259	1,370	111
8 Larceny	6,646	6,996	350

Source : Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2000-2001

Table 4
Michigan Juvenile Index Arrests Ranked by Change in Number of Arrests
1991-2001

OFFENSE	1991	2001	Change
1 Larceny	11,975	6,996	(4,979)
2 Burglary	2,517	1,370	(1,147)
3 Auto Theft	1,378	754	(624)
4 Aggravated Assault	1,293	850	(443)
5 Robbery	626	184	(442)
6 Murder	122	16	(106)
7 Rape	214	185	(29)
8 Arson	173	156	(17)

Source : Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1991-2001

Juvenile Arrests For Type I Felonies

Changes in juvenile arrests over the 1991 to 2001 time period for *type I felony* offenses¹³ are included in Table 5. Juvenile arrests associated with these serious crimes increased substantially from 2000 to 2001 (up 12.8 percent); however, there was a major reduction from 1991 to 2001 (decreased by 37.1 percent).

Among all *type I felony* offenses, juveniles were more likely to have been arrested for *aggravated assault* than any other *type I felony* during the 1991 to 2001 period. Arrests for *aggravated assault* accounted for almost half (47.9 percent) of all juvenile *type I felony* arrests in 2001.

¹³ *Type I felony* offenses include *murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offenses (other than rape and prostitution)), and arson*. A conviction for these serious crimes usually results in secure placements pursuant to the Michigan Type I felony policy.

Table 5
Total Michigan Juvenile Arrests for Type I Felonies

Type I Felonies				2000-01	1991-01
	1991	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Murder	122	14	16	14.3%	-86.9%
Rape	214	133	185	39.1%	-13.6%
Robbery	626	175	184	5.1%	-70.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,293	816	850	4.2%	-34.3%
Sex Offenses (Not rape/prost.)	393	303	384	26.7%	-2.3%
Arson	173	133	156	17.3%	-9.8%
Total Type I Felonies	2,821	1,574	1,775	12.8%	-37.1%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Juvenile Arrests Adjusted For Population

Table 6 adjusts reported juvenile arrests for the estimated number of Michigan juveniles between the ages of 11 and 16. This age group is used because very few children are arrested below the age of 11 (see Appendix G). The data included in this table are rates expressed in arrests per thousand Michigan 11-16 year olds. From this table it can be seen that with the exception of the substantial increase in *part II* arrests from 1991 to 2001, Michigan juvenile arrest rates declined from 1991 to 2001. The table uses the 2000 11-16 population for the 2001 population adjustment. The 2000 population is used because the 2001 population estimate was not available from the U.S. Census Bureau. It is estimated however, the 2001 11-16 age group is 1.9 percent larger than in 2000. This adjustment would have reduced the per capita 2001 juvenile arrests from the levels indicated in Table 6. Adjusted for population, juvenile arrest rates for *part II* crimes decreased from a 32.3 percent increase in these arrests from 1991 to 2001 (from Table 2) to a 19.2 percent increase in Table 6. All per capita changes comparing 1991 to 2001 increased the magnitude of the reductions substantially. No change between the 2000 and 2001 is presented in Table 6 because the same population base was used for both of these years.¹⁴

¹⁴ The 1991 11-16 year old age population is estimated to be 797,824 and the 2000 population was 876,431. It is estimated the 2001 population will be 1.9 percent larger than 2000. The 2000 population is used for both 2000 and 2001.

Table 6
Michigan Juvenile Arrests By Rate and Category of Crime

Juvenile Arrest Rate for:	1991	2000	2001	2000-2001 % Change	1991-2001 % Change
Type I Felonies	3.54	1.80	2.02	12.8%	-42.7%
Person Index Crimes	2.83	1.30	1.40	7.6%	-50.6%
Property Index Crimes	20.11	9.97	10.49	5.2%	-47.8%
Total Index Offenses	22.93	11.27	11.88	5.5%	-48.2%
Total Part II Crimes	18.74	21.77	22.36	2.7%	19.3%
Status Offenses	5.80	0.46	0.77	66.9%	-86.7%
All Offense Categories	47.48	33.50	35.01	4.5%	-26.3%

Arrest data in this table is from Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports.

2000 population data were used for 2001.

Table 7
**Comparison of Michigan Juvenile Arrest Change by Type of Crime,
With and Without Population Adjustment, 1991-2001**

Change in Juvenile Arrest Rate for:	1991-2001 % Change	
		Adjusted
Type I Felonies	-	-
Person Index Crimes	-	-
Property Index Crimes	-	-
Total Index Offenses	-	-
Total Part II Crimes	32.3	19.3
Status Offenses	-	-
All Offense Categories	-	-

Source of arrest data Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports and Table 6.

2000 population data were used for 2001.

Adult Crime

To provide a basis for comparison for Michigan juvenile crime, adult arrests were also examined for the 1991 to 2001 time period. Table 8 provides information on Michigan adult arrests over this period. Total adult arrests decreased from 2000 to 2001 (by 5.8 percent) and from 1991 to 2001 (by 10.2 percent). Decreases in adult arrests were recorded between 2000 and 2001 for all but three *index* crimes. Increases in adult arrests were recorded for *larceny* (up 8.8 percent and 1,644 arrests), *aggravated assault* (up 1.8 percent and 210 arrests) and *auto theft* (by 1.2 percent and 23 arrests). Adult arrests for all other crime categories dropped from 2000 to 2001.

Crimes with the greatest proportional changes in adult arrests from 2000 to 2001 included: *murder* (44.6 percent decrease and 599 fewer arrests)¹⁵; *larceny* (8.8 percent increase and 1,644 additional arrests); *arson* (9.7 percent decrease and 41 fewer arrests); *burglary* (5.0 percent decrease and 267 fewer arrests); *rape* (2.8 percent decrease and 36 fewer arrests); *robbery* (2.5 percent decrease and 72 fewer arrests); *aggravated assault* (1.8 percent increase and 210 additional arrests); and *auto theft* (1.2 percent increase and 23 additional arrests).

Adult arrests for all *index crimes against persons* decreased by 2.9 percent from 2000 to 2001 (a total of 497 arrests). However, adult *index arrests involving property* increased overall (by 5.1 percent and 1,359 arrests). Adult arrests for all *index crimes* increased marginally from 2000 to 2001 (by 2.0 percent and 862 arrests).

Adult arrests for *part II* crimes in 2001 decreased (by 6.8 percent and 21,238 arrests) from 2000 levels. The drop in adult arrests for the more numerous *part II* crimes produced the overall drop in adult arrests in 2001 in comparison with 2000. It should be noted that the 2000 to 2001 reduction occurred during a period that estimated months of law enforcement crime and arrest reporting increased by 281 months or 3.8 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Adult Arrests Over the 1991 to 2001 Period

Crimes with the greatest proportional changes from 1991 to 2001 included *murder* (59.9 percent decrease and 1,108 fewer arrests); *burglary* (42.5 percent decrease and 3,784 fewer arrests); *larceny* (42.4 percent decrease and 14,986 fewer arrests); *robbery* (40.1 percent decrease and 1,854 fewer arrests); *rape* (39.0 percent decrease and 805 fewer arrests); *auto theft* (29.6 percent decrease and 795 fewer arrests); *arson* (11.6 percent decrease and 50 fewer arrests); and *aggravated assault* (7.9 percent decrease and 999 fewer arrests). The major drop in *index crime* arrests was mitigated by the slight reduction in arrests in the more numerous *part II* crime category. Adult *part II* arrests decreased by only 4.4 percent (13,390 arrests) over the decade. As noted above, total adult arrests dropped 10.2 percent (37,771 arrests) from 1991 to 2001.

¹⁵ *Murder* arrests reported to the Michigan State Police by the Detroit City Police Department (DPD) dropped from 1,152 in 1999 and 1,217 arrests in 2000 to 395 in 2001. The decrease in 2001 DPD *murder* arrests resulted from a change in the procedure used to investigate and report *murders* by the DPD. Reported Detroit *murder* arrests accounted for 90.7 percent of all Michigan *murder* arrests in 2000 and only 53.2 percent of arrests for these crimes in 2001. DPD reported all months in 2000 and 2001.

Table 8
Michigan Adult Arrests by Type of Crime

OFFENSE	1991	2000	2001	2000-01 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Index Offenses					
Murder	1,851	1,342	743	-44.6%	-59.9%
Rape	2,064	1,295	1,259	-2.8%	-39.0%
Robbery	4,622	2,840	2,768	-2.5%	-40.1%
Aggravated Assault	12,638	11,429	11,639	1.8%	-7.9%
Person Index Subtotal	21,175	16,906	16,409	-2.9%	-22.5%
Burglary	8,896	5,379	5,112	-5.0%	-42.5%
Larceny	35,349	18,719	20,363	8.8%	-42.4%
Auto Theft	2,689	1,871	1,894	1.2%	-29.6%
Arson	430	421	380	-9.7%	-11.6%
Property Index Subtotal	47,364	26,390	27,749	5.1%	-41.4%
Part I (Total Index)	68,539	43,296	44,158	2.0%	-35.6%
Part II Total	302,533	310,381	289,143	-6.8%	-4.4%
Total Arrests	371,072	353,677	333,301	-5.8%	-10.2%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Notes:

Part II Total includes all crimes other than FBI index crimes. Examples of these crimes include negligent manslaughter, assault, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, sex offenses (not rape), narcotics, gambling, family/child, Ind disorderly conduct.

This major reduction occurred at the same time the Michigan adult population increased substantially.

Adult Crime and Juvenile Crime

As the previous sections suggest, the probability of arrests and the type of crime charged at arrest varies somewhat by the age of the person arrested. Appendix F provides a description of 2001 Michigan arrests by major crime category and by discrete age cohort. This appendix suggests that very few arrests involve the very young and the older segments of the state population (.1 percent of all 2001 arrests involve children 10 years of age or younger and 1.1 percent of all arrests involve persons older than 60). These data also suggest that the age group with the highest number of arrests is the 19 year old group (20,445 arrests were recorded by this age cohort or 5.6 percent of all 2001 arrests). The next highest number of 2001 arrests were recorded by the 18 years olds (this group accounted for 20,377 arrests or 5.6 percent of all 2001 arrests), followed by 20 year olds (representing 19,556 arrests or 5.4 percent of all 2001 arrests), 17 years olds (accounting for 16,369 arrests or 4.5 percent of all 2001 arrests) and 21 year olds (responsible for 16,395 arrests or 4.5 percent of all 2001 arrests). The total number of arrests recorded by the 5 most criminally active adult age cohorts (93,142 arrests) is equal to over three times the total of all juvenile arrests. The table indicates that the number of arrests by age group peaks with 19 year olds, the average annual number of arrests begins to gradually decline after that, averaging 14,901 arrests per year for the 20 through 24 year olds, 9,400.6 arrests per year for 25-29 year olds, and 8,309 arrests per year for 30-34 year olds.

Tables 5 and 9 compare *type I felony* arrests for juveniles and adults, respectively for the 1991-2001 and 2000-2001 time periods. These tables are provided to enable a direct comparison of arrests between adults and juveniles for this group of very serious crimes.

From 2000 to 2001, adult arrests for *type I felonies* decreased by 1.9 percent while juvenile arrests for these crimes increased by 12.8 percent. The 2001 juvenile arrest increase is the first increase since 1997. Adult arrests for these crimes dropped by 23.0 percent from 1991 to 2001, in comparison with a 37.1 percent and 1,046 arrest decrease for these crimes among juveniles over this time period.

Tables 5 and 9 also present an indication of the ratio of juveniles and adults arrests for these very serious crimes. In 2000, the ratio of *type I* juvenile to adult arrests was 1 to 12. In 2001 the ratio of *type I* juvenile to adult arrests decrease was to 1:10.4. In 1991, the ratio of *type I* juvenile to adult arrests was 1 to 8.5.

Although juvenile *type I* arrests increased, it is too early to conclude that this is the beginning of a trend. In fact, as the tables indicate, the 2001 arrest data for both groups remain far below the levels of 10 years ago. Nevertheless, the increase in juvenile arrests for these crimes coupled with the decrease in arrests among adults should be closely reviewed.

Table 9
Total Michigan Adult Arrests for Type I Felonies

Type I Felonies				2000-01	1991-01
	1991	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Murder	1,851	1,342	743	-44.6%	-59.9%
Rape	2,064	1,295	1,259	-2.8%	-39.0%
Robbery	4,622	2,840	2,768	-2.5%	-40.1%
Aggravated Assault	12,638	11,429	11,639	1.8%	-7.9%
Sex Offenses (Not rape/prost.)	2,386	1,518	1,690	11.3%	-29.2%
Arson	430	421	380	-9.7%	-11.6%
Total Type I Felonies	23,991	18,845	18,479	-1.9%	-23.0%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 10 presents the juvenile percentages of all *type I felony* arrests for the 1991-2001 period. This table indicates that the juvenile proportion of all Michigan arrests for *type I felony* offenses decreased from 1991 to 2001 (from 10.5 percent to 8.8 percent of all persons arrested), but increased from 7.7 to 8.8 percent from 2000 to 2001.

Table 10 comparisons of the proportion of *type I felony* arrests accounted for by juveniles does not present a consistent picture. Juveniles account for a larger proportion of all *type I felony* arrests in 1991 in comparison with 2000; however, the juvenile arrest percent for these crimes is higher in 2001 than in 2000.

The proportion of juvenile arrests for *type I felonies* varies widely for the crimes that are included in this category and from year to year. For example, juveniles account for a relatively large portion of all *arson* arrests; however, juvenile arrests account for fewer of the total arrests for this offense from 1991 (28.7 percent) to 2000 (24.0 percent), but a higher percent in 2001 (29.1 percent). This pattern also holds for *aggravated assault* although at a much lower level (juveniles accounted for only 9.3 percent of all arrests for these offenses in 1991, 6.7 percent in 2000 and 6.8 percent in 2001).

Juvenile *rape* arrests present a very different pattern. Juvenile arrests for *rape* increased from 1991 to 2001. Juveniles accounted for 9.4 percent of these arrests in 1991 (9.3 percent in 2000) and 11.4 percent in 2001.

Juveniles account for a smaller proportion of *type I felony* arrests in 2001 in comparison with 1991 for all but *rape*, *sex offenses (other than rape and prostitution)* and *arson*. In comparison with 2000, juveniles account for a larger proportion of all six *type I felonies* in 2001. For 2001, the proportion of *type I felonies* that involved juveniles was greater than 10 percent for *sex offenses other than rape* (18.5 percent), *rape* (11.4 percent) and *arson* (29.1 percent). The *type I felony* with the lowest juvenile percentage in 2001 was *murder* at 2.1 percent. Although a very small portion of all arrests for this offense, juvenile arrests for *murder* increased substantially in 2001 over 2000 levels (1.0 percent). This increase may reflect reporting and investigation procedure changes as noted in footnote 18.

Table 10
Juvenile Percent of Michigan Arrests for Type I Felonies

Type I Felonies				2000-01	1991-01
	1991	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Murder	6.2%	1.0%	2.1%	104.2%	-65.9%
Rape	9.4%	9.3%	12.8%	37.6%	36.4%
Robbery	11.9%	5.8%	6.2%	7.4%	-47.7%
Aggravated Assault	9.3%	6.7%	6.8%	2.1%	-26.7%
Sex Offenses (Not rape/prost.)	14.1%	16.6%	18.5%	11.3%	30.9%
Arson	28.7%	24.0%	29.1%	21.2%	1.4%
Total Type I Felonies	10.5%	7.7%	8.8%	13.7%	-16.7%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 11 presents the proportion of all Michigan arrests accounted for by juveniles by various categories of crime for 1991, 2000 and 2001. The juvenile proportion of Michigan arrests decreased for all comparisons from 1991 to 2000, increased for all categories from 2000 to 2001 and decreased for all comparisons from 1991 to 2001.

The 2001 juvenile proportion of all arrests for *index crimes against persons* (7.0 percent) increased by 11.0 percent from the 2000 level (6.3 percent). This proportional increase is far greater than the .7 percent 2000 to 2001 increase in the juvenile percentage of *index crimes involving property* arrests. Historically, juveniles account for a much higher proportion of *index property* offenses than they do for *index crimes against persons*. The increase in the juvenile percent of all *index* arrests was 3.5 percent. The percent increase in the juvenile proportion of all 2001 arrests was 10.9 percent. This represents a major increase over 2000 levels.

The reason or reasons that 2000 to 2001 arrests increased for juveniles and decreased for adults is not immediately clear. Juvenile arrests in 2000 were very low in comparison with historic and recent data. Juvenile arrests in 2001 may represent a return to a more typical juvenile – adult arrest ratio. The average juvenile percent of total Michigan arrests from 1991 to 2001 was 9.5 percent. The average juvenile proportion of all *index* arrests during this period was 21.6 percent; 9.4 percent for *index person* crimes; and 27.3 percent for *index property* crime. This comparison suggests that the 2001 juvenile proportion of all arrests is not out of line with and compares favorably with recent Michigan arrest data.

In comparison with 1991, the juvenile proportion of 2001 arrests decreased for all comparisons as noted above. However, the magnitude of the reductions was not consistent across all categories. Major 1991-2001 decreases were recorded for *index person* crimes (27.1 percent drop) and for total arrests (23.4 percent). The juvenile decrease in the proportion of all *index property* offenses (1.0 percent) and for total *index* crimes (8.9 percent) were much more moderate.

Table 11
Juvenile Percent of All Michigan Arrests

Category of Crime	1991	2000	2001	2000-01 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Juvenile % of All Index Person Arrests	9.6%	6.3%	7.0%	11.0%	-27.1%
Juvenile % of All Index Property Arrests	25.3%	24.9%	25.1%	0.7%	-1.0%
Juvenile % of Total Index Arrests	21.1%	18.6%	19.2%	3.5%	-8.9%
Juvenile % of Total Arrests	9.3%	7.7%	8.5%	10.9%	-8.6%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1991-2001.

Reported Arrests and Reported Crime

Table 12 presents total Michigan reported arrests for 1991, 2000 and 2001. This table also includes the percentage of reported offenses that resulted in arrest for each crime category. The arrest percent was calculated by dividing the number of reported arrests by the number of reported offenses (see Table 1) for each crime. This table illustrates several important aspects of crime. This table provides a rough indication of Michigan law enforcement effectiveness by offense category. As the number of persons arrested for a given crime category goes up in relation to the number of reported crimes for that crime, police were more likely to have apprehended persons involved in those crimes. Table 12 suggests that the probability of arrest associated with the various crimes in the table differ.

Table 12 also suggests that arrests are a better indication of the incidence of a particular crime for some offenses than they are for others. For example, the number of 2001 arrests involving *robbery* (2,952 arrests) and *auto theft* (2,648 arrests) are approximately equal; however, the probability of arrest associated with *robbery* and *auto theft* are very different (23.1 percent for *robbery* versus 5.1 percent for *auto theft*). Because the characteristics of arrested persons are the primary basis used to determine the characteristics

of offenders, the differing probabilities of arrests associated with the various offenses can lead to a distortion of our picture of offenders in Michigan. If juveniles are more likely to be involved in stealing a car than in a robbery compared with adults, and if the arrest probability associated with *auto theft* is very much lower than the probability of arrest for a *robbery*, the use of arrests as an indication of crime will probably under estimate the number of juveniles involved in *auto thefts* and *robberies*.¹⁶

Another potential source of error associated with this table is that it presents only reported crimes. As noted earlier, some crimes are more likely to be reported to police than other crimes. That is, if an equivalent number of two crimes are committed, but only half of one of the crimes is reported to law enforcement officials, it will appear that the more frequently reported crime occurs twice as often as the other crime.

As has been noted in earlier Michigan Juvenile Crime analyses, the percentage indicated in Table 12 is not the equivalent of percent of crime “cleared by arrest.”¹⁷ In addition, an offender may not be arrested for each of the various crimes that he has been charged with and a report regarding each of the charges may not be included in the Uniform Crime Report. For example, if a person is arrested and charged with several crimes that grew out of single incident, only the most serious crime would be reported to the state police.

“Arrest” data is limited as an indication of crime and criminal justice activity for other reasons. For example, as indicated earlier, it is well known that many crimes do not result in arrests. What is not as well understood is that many arrests that are reported do not result in a trial or court disposition. Usually this is because the evidence linking the person arrested to the crime is believed to be insufficient to secure a conviction. Furthermore it should be remembered that adjudications do not always result in convictions. Also, even when a conviction is obtained, the sentence that results from the court proceeding may be for a lesser or even a different offense than the original crime charged at arrest and reported to the state police.

Despite these problems, arrest information is an important indication of law enforcement efficiency and effectiveness. This is chiefly because more information is available on persons who are arrested than on persons who commit crimes but are never apprehended. In addition, more information is available on police activities associated with arrests than on investigations that do not result in arrests. In summary, although arrest data is an important indication of law enforcement and criminal justice system effectiveness, it is not totally reliable and should be used with caution.

In 1991, the *index* crime category with the highest number of reported offenses was *larceny* with 317,248 reported crimes (see Table 1). The largest number of 1991 arrests was also reported for *larceny*. There was a total of 47,324 *larceny* arrests in that year. These arrests were 14.9 percent of reported 1991 *larceny* offenses. In 2001, the total number of reported *larcenies* decreased by 29.7 percent to 223,064 reports (from Table 1), and the number of arrests associated with these reports also declined, to 27,359 arrests. *Larceny* arrests were 12.3 percent of the number of reported *larcenies* in 2001. In other words, a lower proportion of reported *larcenies* resulted in arrests in 2001 than in 1991.

¹⁶ Obviously, there are other variables associated with this issue. For example, one variable is the “skill level” of the criminal as it relates to the probability of arrest. Adults may be more skilled and experienced than juveniles and therefore less likely to be arrested.

¹⁷ *Offenses cleared by arrest* refer to the number of reported crimes associated with an identified offender, when sufficient evidence to formally charge the suspect has been obtained, and the offender has been ordered to appear in court.

Table 12 comparisons between 1991 and 2001 indicate that the number of arrests declined for each offense category presented as noted earlier. The table also suggests that the percent of crime reports that resulted in arrests also declined for most individual crime categories. The only exception was an increase in the percent of *aggravated assaults* (7.6 percent increase) reports that resulted in arrests. *Index crimes against persons* (1.7 percent), *part II crimes* (1.9 percent) and total crimes (4.9 percent) also had higher percentages of arrests to reports in 2001 than in 1991.

Offense categories presented in Table 12 with low 1991 arrest-report ratios were *auto theft* (6.5 percent) and *burglary* (10.4 percent). As has been noted in earlier analyses, based upon arrests, property offenses such as *auto theft* and *burglary* are the offenses most likely to be committed by juveniles (see Table 6). This suggests that using arrests as means of estimating the frequency that juveniles are involved in crime is likely to underestimate the actual juvenile involvement in criminal activity because arrests for reported *arson* and *auto theft* offenses are much less likely than for the average reported crime. There were arrests associated with 31.6 percent of all reported crimes in 1991 and 33.2 percent of all reported crimes in 2001.

The changes in the 2000 to 2001 probabilities of arrest associated with reported offenses are mixed. The probability of arrest increased for *robbery* (up 2.6 percent), *larceny* (up 6.9 percent), *auto theft* (up 6.1 percent) and *arson* (up 3.1 percent) between 2000 and 2001. The probability of arrest per report decreased for *murder* (down 43.3 percent), *rape* (down 5.8 percent), *aggravated assault* (down 1.2 percent), and *burglary* (down 6.7 percent) between 2000 and 2001. The major drop in the proportion of reported murders that resulted in arrests noted above is directly related to the change in the DPD investigative procedures associated with these offenses which is described in footnote 18. The major change in the methodology used in homicide investigations in the state's largest city makes the comparison of homicide arrests in 2001 with earlier periods problematic. Although the major change in arrests as a percent of all *murder* arrests probably can be largely explained by this change in DPD reporting, however, it is noted that the number of arrests for *homicide* in 2001 remains very high in comparison with the number of reports for this offense and is much higher than for any other offense presented in the table. Other than the change associated with *murder*, the 2000 to 2001 changes in arrests as a percent of reported crime are moderate. The overall probability of arrest for reported *index property* crimes increased from 10.1 to 10.6 percent from 2000 to 2001. This rate is substantially below the arrest probability associated with these crimes in 1991 (there was a 12.8 percent probability of arrest associated with an *index property* arrest in 1991). The number of *index property* arrests increased by 5.4 percent from 2000 to 2001 and the number of reported *index property* offenses increased by only 1.0 percent over this period (see Table 1); therefore, there was a somewhat higher probability of arrests per reported *index property* offense of 4.4 percent in 2001 than in 2000.

From this table it can be seen that the likelihood of arrest for different types of crimes varies widely. For example, in Table 12 the percent of arrests of reported offenses associated with all *index crimes against person* offenses in 2001 was 32.1 percent, in comparison with only 10.6 percent for all *index offenses involving property*. Therefore, the likelihood is over three times greater that an arrest will be recorded for a reported *index person offenses* than there is for a reported *index offense involving property* crime.

From 2000 to 2001, the percentage of arrests per reported crime went down slightly (from 35.2 percent to 33.2 percent). The 2001 arrest probability is higher than the 31.6 percent in 1991, because from 1991 to 2001, total Michigan crime reports dropped (15.1 percent decrease, from Table 1) and the corresponding number of arrests decreased much less (only 10.9 percent). This combination resulted in a higher overall probability of arrest per reported crime in 2001 in than in 1991. This combination produced a 4.9 percent higher probability of arrest for all reported crimes in 2001 in comparison with 1991.

Arrests by Age, Gender and Race over the 1991 to 2001 Period

Tables in Appendix B present Michigan arrests by offense for the 1991 to 2001 time period and by the juvenile/adult status, gender, and racial group of the persons arrested. The set of tables in this Appendix allows a comparison of one or more of these offender variables by offense category over time. Sometimes even major changes in arrest trends involving population subgroups are difficult to detect without this more detailed information.

The utility of the information contained in Appendix B is demonstrated by recent shifts in arrests by age among whites and African-Americans for *index crimes against persons* from 1991 to 2001. If only the age or race of the person arrested is isolated as presented in Tables 11 and 19, the reduced likelihood of African-American juveniles to be arrested for serious *index crimes against persons* would not be detected. This shift is illustrated in the following paragraph.

In Table 19, African-Americans accounted for 61.8 percent of all arrests for *index crimes against persons* in 1991 (36.4 percent involved whites). In Appendix B, Table B-1 presents 1991 arrest data. In 1991, 62.3 percent of all adult arrests for *index crimes against persons* were African-Americans (36.0 percent of the arrests were whites) and 57.1 percent of all juvenile arrests for these offenses were recorded by African-American juveniles (40.8 percent involved white juveniles). In 2000, the proportion of all arrests for these crimes recorded by African-Americans increased to 63.3 percent, but the proportion of these arrests recorded by African-American adults and juveniles changed significantly (see Table B-10).

Table 12
Total Michigan Arrests by Type of Crime

OFFENSE	1991	2000	2001	2000-01 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Index Offenses					
Murder	1,973	1,356	759	-44.0%	-61.5%
% of all Reported	196.7%	202.7%	114.8%	-43.3%	-41.6%
Rape	2,278	1,428	1,444	1.1%	-36.6%
% of all Reported	31.4%	28.7%	27.1%	-5.8%	-13.9%
Robbery	5,248	3,015	2,952	-2.1%	-43.8%
% of all Reported	23.2%	22.5%	23.1%	2.6%	-0.8%
Aggravated Assault	13,931	12,245	12,489	2.0%	-10.4%
% of all Reported	32.1%	35.0%	34.5%	-1.2%	7.6%
Person Index Subtotal	23,430	18,044	17,644	-2.2%	-24.7%
% of all Reported	31.6%	33.4%	32.1%	-3.8%	1.7%
Burglary	11,413	6,638	6,482	-2.4%	-43.2%
% of all Reported	10.4%	9.8%	9.1%	-6.7%	-12.6%
Larceny	47,324	25,365	27,359	7.9%	-42.2%
% of all Reported	14.9%	11.5%	12.3%	6.9%	-17.8%
Auto Theft	4,067	2,572	2,648	3.0%	-34.9%
% of all Reported	6.5%	4.8%	5.1%	6.1%	-22.0%
Arson	603	554	536	-3.2%	-11.1%
% of all Reported	12.7%	12.2%	12.6%	3.1%	-1.2%
Property Index Subtotal	63,407	35,129	37,025	5.4%	-41.6%
% of all Reported	12.8%	10.1%	10.6%	4.4%	-17.7%
Part I (Total Index)	86,837	53,173	54,669	2.8%	-37.0%
% of all Reported	15.3%	13.2%	13.5%	1.7%	-11.8%
Part II Total	317,488	329,466	308,921	-6.2%	-2.7%
% of all Reported	43.8%	48.1%	44.7%	-7.0%	1.9%
Status Offenses	4,629	405	682	68.4%	-85.3%
% of all Reported	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Arrests	408,954	383,044	364,272	-4.9%	-10.9%
% of all Reported	31.6%	35.2%	33.2%	-5.8%	4.9%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Notes:

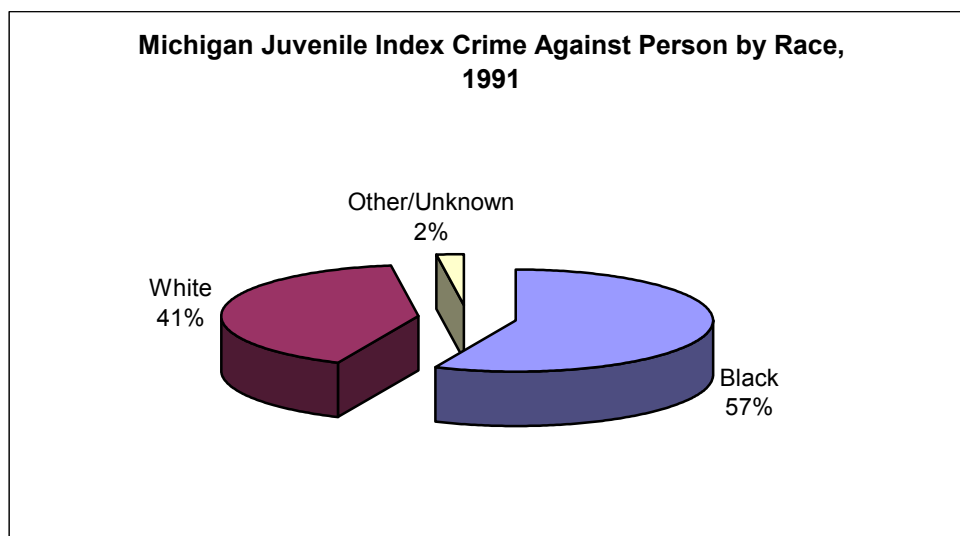
1. The percent indicated represents the ratio of arrests to reported crimes associated with a crime. This statistic is not equivalent to "cleared by arrest."

2. Part II Total includes all crimes other than FBI index crimes. Examples of these crimes are negligent manslaughter, assault, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, sex offenses (not rape), narcotics, gambling, family/child, and disorderly conduct.

3. Status Offenses are crimes associated with juveniles. Offenses included in this category are runaway and curfew/loitering.

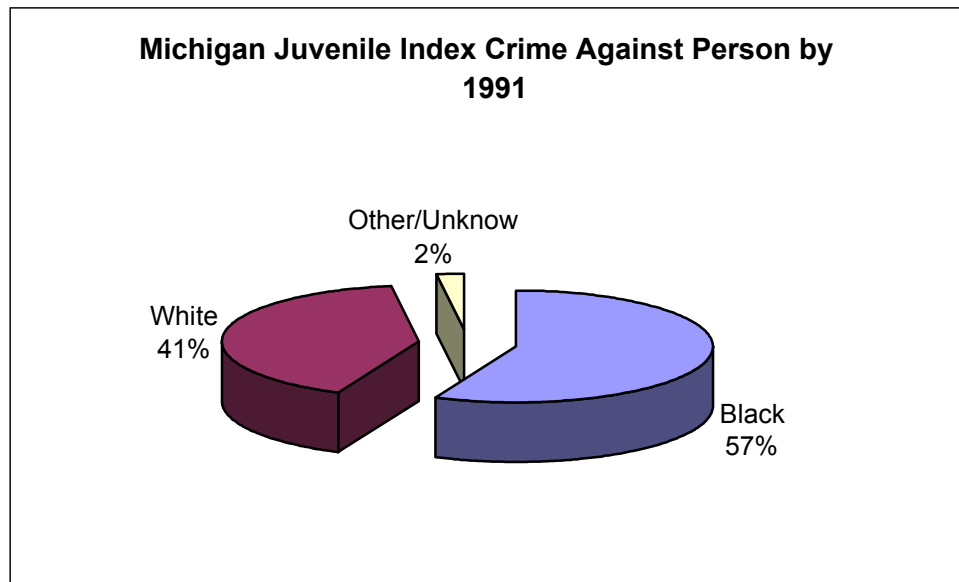
Among adults, 65.3 percent of all arrests for these crimes involved African-Americans (white adults recorded 33.5 percent of these arrests); however, African-American juveniles only recorded 33.8 percent of juvenile arrests for these serious crimes. White juveniles accounted for 64.1 percent of all of the juvenile arrests for these offenses in 2000. This shift among Michigan juveniles is very noteworthy and was not apparent in other comparisons included in this analysis (see Tables 13 and 23). Table B-11 presents detailed 2001 age, race and gender arrest data. This table also presents very different racial arrest patterns for African-American juveniles and adults for *index crimes against persons*. African-American juveniles accounted for 35.5 percent of these arrests among juvenile arrestees but African-American adults represented 61.3 percent of all adults arrested for these crimes. Overall, 59.5 percent of all persons arrested for *index crimes against persons* were African-Americans in 2001. Chart A presents a graphic comparison of juvenile arrests by racial group for *index crimes against persons* for 1991 and 2001. It will be interesting to monitor this trend to see if the change persists or if it is a reporting or statistical anomaly.¹⁸

Chart A



¹⁸ Historically, juvenile arrests reported by the Detroit City Police Department (DPD) have been a major component of total statewide arrests and total black juvenile arrests. There have been dramatic changes in the number of juvenile arrests reported by DPD in recent years. In 1994, for example, DPD reported a total of 2,853 juvenile arrests (2,617 of these arrestees were black). This total represented 7.3 percent of all Michigan juvenile arrests in that year (there were 38,981 juvenile arrests in Michigan in 1994) and 22.1 percent of all black juvenile arrests (there was a total of 11,754 arrests involving blacks or African-Americans in Michigan in that year). Since 1994, the total number of juvenile arrests reported by the DPD has changed dramatically. The total number of juvenile arrests reported by the DPD dropped to 2,378 in 1995, 1,746 in 1996, 1,586 in 1997, 1,358 in 1998, 636 in 1999, 280 arrests in 2000 and 328 arrests in 2001. In 2001, a total of 258 of the 280 DPD arrests were African-American and in 2001 308 were African-American. Over the 1994 to 2001 period, total reported DPD arrests went from 79,745 (1994), 87,917 (1995), 84,476 (1996), 85,884 (1997), 85,155 (1998), 78,285 (1999) 78,652 in 2000 to 56,224 in 2001. In 2000, DPD juvenile arrests represented only 1.0 percent of Michigan total juvenile arrests and only .053 percent of all Michigan black or African-American arrests. In 2001, DPD juvenile arrests represented 1.1 percent of Michigan total juvenile arrests and .047 percent of Michigan African-American arrests. It is not clear from the data why DPD juvenile arrests have decreased so dramatically over the 1994 to 2001 period. DPD reported all months of activity throughout the 1994-2001 period.

Chart A (Continued)



Tables 13 through 24 present Michigan arrests from 1991 to 2001 by type of offense and by the age, race and gender of the person arrested. The tables present three years of arrest data prior to the initiation of the conversion to the new incident-based reporting system and seven years of data after the conversion to the new system was undertaken

Tables 13 through 24 examine changes in reported arrests by the age, gender and race of the person arrested for the 1991 to 2001 time period as separate variables.

Arrests by Age over the 1991 to 2001 Period

As noted earlier in this report, adults and juveniles do not commit all crimes with the same frequency. For example, juveniles disproportionately commit property-related crimes while adults are more likely to be involved in crimes against persons. In Table 12 it was demonstrated that property offenses are less likely to result in arrest than person-related crime. As a result, crime analyses that use arrests as the indication of “crime” will somewhat underestimate the extent of juvenile involvement in total criminal activity. This tendency is offset somewhat by arrests for *status offenses* that can only be committed by juveniles. Tables 13-16 present changes in arrest patterns by the age of persons arrested for each year during the 1991 to 2001 period. The tables compare arrests by whether the person arrested was legally an adult or a juvenile (i.e., 16 years of age and under) at the time of arrest.

As noted elsewhere in this report, both adult and juvenile arrests decreased from 1991 to 2001; however, from 2000 to 2001, total juvenile arrests increased while total adult and all arrests declined. These tables indicate that although the number of adult and juvenile arrests decreased substantially for all types of crime over the 1991 to 2001 and the 2000 to 2001 periods, there were some year-to-year increases over these periods of time.

For example, although there was a decrease in total adult arrests from 1991 to 2001 (10.2 percent, Table 16) and substantial reductions in adult arrests for *index crimes against persons* (22.5 percent, see Table 13) and *index crimes involving property* (41.4 percent, see Table 14), in 1998, adult arrests for *index crimes against persons*, all *index crimes* and for all crimes increased. From 1999 to 2001, adult arrests again resumed the trend of annual reductions. Despite the noted increase in juvenile arrests from 2000 to 2001,

over the 1991 to 2001 time period, the proportion of all arrests accounted for by adults actually increased from 90.7 percent of all arrests to 91.5 percent of all arrests (see Table 16).

The number of juvenile arrests declined substantially for all offense categories from 1991 to 2001 (see Tables 13, 14, 15 and 16); however, there were year-to-year juvenile total arrest increases in some years (1992, 1993, 1994, 1997 and 2001, see Table 16). Juvenile arrests for *index crimes involving persons* and *index crimes involving property* also dropped from 1991 to 2000 (see Tables 13 and 14). Juvenile arrests for *index crimes against persons* and *index crimes involving property* decreased by almost half (45.2 percent and 42.2 percent, respectively) over the period (See Tables 13 and 14). Here again, there were a few years during the 1991 to 2001 time period that juvenile arrests increased somewhat (1992, 1994, 1997, and 2001 for arrests for *index person* crimes; and 1994 and 2001 for *index property* crime and 1992, 1993, 1994, 1997 and 2001 for all crimes). Juvenile arrests increased for total *index* crimes in 1992, 1994 and 2001, but declined overall by 42.6 percent (see Table 15) from 1991 to 2001.

The juvenile proportion of all arrests (Table 16), *index crimes against persons* (Table 13) and for total *index* crimes (Table 15) decreased substantially from 1991 to 2001 period (by 27.3 percent) but increased by 11.0 percent from 2000 to 2001. The juvenile portion of *index crimes against property* dropped slightly from 1991 to 2001 (1.0 percent) and increased slightly from 2000 to 2001 (.7 percent). The 2001 juvenile proportion of arrests for all categories of crime is 8.2 percent below the 1991 level but is 10.9 percent higher than the juvenile proportion of all arrests recorded in 2000. The 2000 juvenile arrest percent was the lowest percent recorded for any year during the 1991-2001 period for any category of index crime and for all crimes.

Total Michigan Arrests 1991-2001 by Age of Person Arrested

Table 13

Index Crimes Against Person by Age

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Adult	21,175	20,743	20,712	20,679	20,181	19,281	18,102	19,347	17,826	16,906	16,409	-2.9%	-22.5%
% Total	90.4%	88.6%	88.9%	87.5%	88.9%	90.9%	89.9%	91.6%	92.6%	93.7%	93.0%	-0.7%	2.9%
Juvenile	2,255	2,665	2,583	2,942	2,520	1,926	2,026	1,766	1,427	1,138	1,235	8.5%	-45.2%
% Total	9.6%	11.4%	11.1%	12.5%	11.1%	9.1%	10.1%	8.4%	7.4%	6.3%	7.0%	11.0%	-27.3%
Total	23,430	23,408	23,295	23,621	22,701	21,207	20,128	21,113	19,253	18,044	17,644	-2.2%	-24.7%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001.

Table 14
Index Crime Involving Property by Age

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Adult	47,364	41,753	36,323	35,091	32,515	31,540	28,959	28,695	27,538	26,390	27,749	5.1%	-41.4%
% Total	74.7%	72.7%	71.3%	69.5%	70.8%	71.9%	70.7%	73.8%	74.1%	75.1%	74.9%	-0.2%	0.3%
Juvenile	16,043	15,711	14,629	15,422	13,428	12,321	11,995	10,211	9,619	8,739	9,276	6.1%	-42.2%
% Total	25.3%	27.3%	28.7%	30.5%	29.2%	28.1%	29.3%	26.2%	25.9%	24.9%	25.1%	0.7%	-1.0%
Total	63,407	57,464	50,952	50,513	45,943	43,861	40,954	38,906	37,157	35,129	37,025	5.4%	-41.6%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001.

Table 15
Index Crimes by Age

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Adult	68,539	62,496	57,035	55,770	52,696	50,821	47,061	48,042	45,364	43,296	44,158	2.0%	-35.6%
% Total	78.9%	77.3%	76.8%	75.2%	76.8%	78.1%	77.0%	80.0%	80.4%	81.4%	80.8%	-0.8%	2.3%
Juvenile	18,298	18,376	17,212	18,364	15,948	14,247	14,021	11,977	11,046	9,877	10,511	6.4%	-42.6%
% Total	21.1%	22.7%	23.2%	24.8%	23.2%	21.9%	23.0%	20.0%	19.6%	18.6%	19.2%	3.5%	-8.8%
Total	86,837	80,872	74,247	74,134	68,644	65,068	61,082	60,019	56,410	53,173	54,669	2.8%	-37.0%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001.

Table 16
All Crimes by Age

Age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Adult	371,072	354,811	341,835	345,103	354,748	354,323	339,593	383,456	367,695	353,677	333,301	-5.8%	-10.2%
% Total	90.7%	90.1%	89.8%	88.9%	89.9%	90.7%	90.3%	91.4%	91.8%	92.3%	91.5%	-0.9%	0.8%
Juvenile	37,882	38,941	38,981	43,133	40,003	36,162	36,563	35,936	32,766	29,367	30,971	5.5%	-18.2%
% Total	9.3%	9.9%	10.2%	11.1%	10.1%	9.3%	9.7%	8.6%	8.2%	7.7%	8.5%	10.9%	-8.2%
Total	408,954	393,752	380,816	388,236	394,751	390,485	376,156	419,392	400,461	383,044	364,272	-4.9%	-10.9%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001.

Arrests by Gender over the 1991 to 2001 Period

Tables 17 through 20 present total Michigan arrests over the 1991 to 2001 period by the gender of the person arrested. Table 17 presents arrests by gender for *index crimes against persons*. For these serious crimes, male arrests have dropped every year during the period except 1994 and 1998. Female arrests for these crimes have increased every year except 1996, 1999, 2000 and 2001. The male proportion of arrests for these crimes declined every year during this period except for 1999 when it remained unchanged (80.1 percent) and 2001 when it increased negligibly (male arrests for *index crimes against persons* increased by .3 percent). In 1991, males accounted for nearly 9 out of every 10 arrests for these offenses (88.4 percent). In 2001, males accounted for less than 4 out every 5 arrests (79.5 percent) of these crimes. Recent reductions in female arrests for these crimes may indicate a moderation in the trend toward greater female involvement in these serious crimes.

Gender-related trends for *index property* arrests are less evident than arrests for *index crimes involving persons* (see Table 18). Arrests for *index crimes involving property* are down for every year for males every year between 1991 and 2000. From 2000 to 2001 male arrests for these crimes increased by 5.9 percent. For females, *index crimes involving property* arrests are also down overall and for every year between 1991 and 1999 except for small increases in 1996 and 1999 and a more noteworthy increase from 2000 to 2001. The male-to-female arrest ratio for these crimes has changed very little over this time period, although the female arrest ratio has increased somewhat (from 27.2 percent in 1991 to 29.9 percent in 2001).

Table 19 presents total *index* arrests by the gender of the persons arrested for the 1991 and 2001 period. This table again presents a picture of generally declining numbers of arrests from 1991 to 2001 with an increase in female involvement in total *index* offenses. There is a reduction in total *index* arrests for every year during the period of time except 2001 and an increase in the proportion of *index* arrests recorded by females in all years except 1998 and 2001. Over the 1991 to 2001 period, total *index* arrests declined by 37.0 percent, male arrests for these crimes dropped by over forty percent (40.3 percent) and female arrests decreased by over one-quarter (26.2 percent).

Table 20 provides the gender breakdown for all Michigan arrests over the 1991-2001 period. This table includes the combined arrest total for *index, part II* and *status offenses*. Female arrests decreased every year from 1991 to 1997 with the exception of 1994 and 1995. Female arrests increased dramatically in 1998 (by 13.5 percent) but have dropped every year since that time. Despite the general pattern of annual decreases over the period, female arrests increased slightly (by 967 arrests or 1.3 percent) from 1991 to 2001. As a result, the proportion of total arrests accounted for by females increased from 18.7 percent to 21.2 percent over the period. This is a proportional increase of 13.7 percent.

In comparison, total male arrests decreased substantially over the 1991 to 2001 period. Male arrests dropped 45,649 arrests or 13.7 percent from 1991 to 2001. Total arrests and male arrests followed the female pattern of declines from 1991 to 1993, increases in 1994, 1995 and 1998, followed by reductions over the 1998-2001 period. The number of 1998 arrests is the highest total recorded over the 1991-2001 period. Arrests for 2001 are below 2000 levels for males, females and total. Total arrests for 2001 are 10.9 percent below 1991 levels.

In summary, although the 77.3 percent increase in the proportion of *index person crime* arrests involving females and the 33.5 percent increase in the number of female arrests for these crimes over the 1991 to 2001 period is very noteworthy, it should also be observed that females still accounted for only 1 in 5 of all arrests for these crimes in 2001 (Table 17). Furthermore, on the basis of arrests, females are more likely to be involved in *index property crime* (29.9 percent of all persons arrested in 2001 for *index property crime* were females) than they are in *index person crimes* (females account for only 20.5 percent of these arrests in 2001, see Table 17), and far less likely to be arrested for any crime than are males (females accounted for only 21.2 percent of all Michigan arrests in 2001 in Table 20). Nevertheless, the increasing likelihood of female involvement in serious *index crimes against persons* as measured by arrests over the past ten years needs further study and should be monitored closely.

Total Michigan Arrests 1991-2001 by Gender of Person Arrested

Table 17

Index Crimes Against Person by Gender

Gender	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Male	20,722	20,380	19,989	20,086	18,869	17,477	16,390	16,917	15,415	14,309	14,028	-2.0%	-32.3%
% Total	88.4%	87.1%	85.8%	85.0%	83.1%	82.4%	81.4%	80.1%	80.1%	79.3%	79.5%	0.3%	-10.1%
Female	2,708	3,028	3,306	3,535	3,832	3,730	3,738	4,196	3,838	3,735	3,616	-3.2%	33.5%
% Total	11.6%	12.9%	14.2%	15.0%	16.9%	17.6%	18.6%	19.9%	19.9%	20.7%	20.5%	-1.0%	77.3%
Total	23,430	23,408	23,295	23,621	22,701	21,207	20,128	21,113	19,253	18,044	17,644	-2.2%	-24.7%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

Table 18

Index Crimes Involving Property by Gender

Gender	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Male	46,191	41,900	37,116	36,869	33,606	31,509	29,236	28,209	26,453	24,484	25,939	5.9%	-43.8%
% Total	72.8%	72.9%	72.8%	73.0%	73.1%	71.8%	71.4%	72.5%	71.2%	69.7%	70.1%	0.5%	-3.8%
Female	17,216	15,564	13,836	13,644	12,337	12,352	11,718	10,697	10,704	10,645	11,086	4.1%	-35.6%
% Total	27.2%	27.1%	27.2%	27.0%	26.9%	28.2%	28.6%	27.5%	28.8%	30.3%	29.9%	-1.2%	10.3%
Total	63,407	57,464	50,952	50,513	45,943	43,861	40,954	38,906	37,157	35,129	37,025	5.4%	-41.6%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

Table 19

Index Crimes by Gender

Gender	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Male	66,913	62,280	57,105	56,955	52,475	48,986	45,626	45,126	41,868	38,793	39,967	3.0%	-40.3%
% Total	77.1%	77.0%	76.9%	76.8%	76.4%	75.3%	74.7%	75.2%	74.2%	73.0%	73.1%	0.2%	-5.1%
Female	19,924	18,592	17,142	17,179	16,169	16,082	15,456	14,893	14,542	14,380	14,702	2.2%	-26.2%
% Total	22.9%	23.0%	23.1%	23.2%	23.6%	24.7%	25.3%	24.8%	25.8%	27.0%	26.9%	-0.6%	17.2%
Total	86,837	80,872	74,247	74,134	68,644	65,068	61,082	60,019	56,410	53,173	54,669	2.8%	-37.0%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

Table 20

All Crimes by Gender

Gender	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
Male	332,532	319,345	307,046	314,368	316,829	312,768	300,163	333,114	317,773	303,124	286,883	-5.4%	-13.7%
% Total	81.3%	81.1%	80.6%	81.0%	80.3%	80.1%	79.8%	79.4%	79.4%	79.1%	78.8%	-0.5%	-3.1%
Female	76,422	74,407	73,770	73,868	77,922	77,717	75,993	86,278	82,688	79,920	77,389	-3.2%	1.3%
% Total	18.7%	18.9%	19.4%	19.0%	19.7%	19.9%	20.2%	20.6%	20.6%	20.9%	21.2%	1.8%	13.7%
Total	408,954	393,752	380,816	388,236	394,751	390,485	376,156	419,392	400,461	383,044	364,272	-4.9%	-10.9%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

Arrests by Racial Group over the 1991 to 2001 Period

Tables 21 through 24 present total Michigan arrests recorded during the 1991 through 2001 period by the racial group of the person arrested. These tables present arrests involving white, African-American and all other racial groups (described as “other/unknown”) from 1991 to 1993. The “other/unknown” group includes all persons for whom race was not indicated in reports to the state police. From 1994 to 2001, each racial/ethnic group included in the Michigan State Police crime data set is separately presented. The racial groups separately identified in the crime data set from 1994 to 2001 include: Hispanic, American Indian and Alaskan, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Unknown.¹⁹

Total Michigan Arrests 1991-2001 by Race

Table 21

Index Crimes Against Persons by Racial Group

Race	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
White	8,536	8,443	8,492	8,607	8,161	7,356	7,135	7,843	6,736	6,389	6,854	7.3%	-19.7%
% Total	36.4%	36.1%	36.5%	36.4%	35.9%	34.7%	35.4%	37.1%	35.0%	35.4%	38.8%	9.7%	6.6%
Black	14,472	14,373	14,072	14,572	14,194	13,515	12,722	12,975	12,254	11,430	10,505	-8.1%	-27.4%
% Total	61.8%	61.4%	60.4%	61.7%	62.5%	63.7%	63.2%	61.5%	63.6%	63.3%	59.5%	-6.0%	-3.6%
Total Other/Unknown													
American Indian	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47	43	42	29	26	27	29	33	13.8%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	16.4%	N.A.
Asian/ Pacific Islander	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	23	30	35	55	38	39	47	20.5%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	23.2%	N.A.
Hispanic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	304	229	165	123	122	116	50	82	64.0%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	67.7%	N.A.
Other/Unknown	422	592	731	72	56	99	84	92	82	107	123	15.0%	N.A.
% Total	1.8%	2.5%	3.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	17.6%	N.A.
Total Other/Unknown	422	592	731	442	351	336	271	295	263	225	285	26.7%	-32.5%
% Total	1.8%	2.5%	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.6%	29.5%	-10.3%
Total	23,430	23,408	23,295	23,621	22,706	21,207	20,128	21,113	19,253	18,044	17,644	-2.2%	-24.7%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

The Other/ Unknown category for 1991, 1992, and 1993 contains American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic arrest data.

¹⁹ The U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts website

(<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/26000.html>) indicates that for 2000, the Michigan white population was 80.2 percent of the Michigan population (whites, not of Hispanic descent comprise 78.6 percent), African-Americans comprised 14.2 percent, American Indian and Alaskan natives comprised .6 percent, persons of Asian descent comprised 1.8 percent, and persons of Hispanic descent comprised 3.3 percent of the Michigan population.

Table 22
Index Crimes Involving Property by Racial Group

Race	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
White	36,739	33,226	28,693	28,354	25,668	24,891	23,379	22,459	20,841	20,434	22,474	10.0%	-38.8%
% Total	57.9%	57.8%	56.3%	56.1%	55.9%	56.7%	57.1%	57.7%	56.1%	58.2%	60.7%	4.4%	4.8%
Black	24,427	22,116	20,189	20,421	18,791	17,675	16,459	15,403	15,292	13,962	13,658	-2.2%	-44.1%
% Total	38.5%	38.5%	39.6%	40.4%	40.9%	40.3%	40.2%	39.6%	41.2%	39.7%	36.9%	-7.2%	-4.2%
Total Other/Unknown													
American Indian	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	161	134	118	86	86	103	82	150	82.9%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	73.6%	N.A.
Asian/ Pacific Islander	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	106	117	180	161	166	153	169	192	13.6%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	7.8%	N.A.
Hispanic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	708	552	303	222	131	77	75	53	-29.3%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	-33.0%	N.A.
Other/Unknown	2,241	2,122	2,070	763	684	694	647	661	691	407	498	22.4%	N.A.
% Total	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%	16.1%	N.A.
Total Other/Unknown	2,241	2,122	2,070	1,738	1,487	1,295	1,116	1,044	1,024	733	893	21.8%	-60.2%
% Total	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.1%	2.4%	15.6%	-31.8%
Total	63,407	57,464	50,952	50,513	45,946	43,861	40,954	38,906	37,157	35,129	37,025	5.4%	-41.6%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

The Other/ Unknown category for 1991, 1992, and 1993 contains American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic arrest data.

Table 23
Total Index Crimes by Racial Group

Race	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
White	45,275	41,669	37,185	36,961	33,829	32,247	30,514	30,302	27,577	26,823	29,328	9.3%	-35.2%
% Total	52.1%	51.5%	50.1%	49.9%	49.3%	49.6%	50.0%	50.5%	48.9%	50.4%	53.6%	6.3%	2.9%
Black	38,899	36,489	34,261	34,993	32,985	31,190	29,181	28,378	27,546	25,392	24,163	-4.8%	-37.9%
% Total	44.8%	45.1%	46.1%	47.2%	48.0%	47.9%	47.8%	47.3%	48.8%	47.8%	44.2%	-7.4%	-1.3%
Total Other/Unknown													
American Indian	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	208	177	160	115	112	130	111	183	64.9%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	60.4%	N.A.
Asian/ Pacific Islander	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	125	140	210	196	221	191	208	239	14.9%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	11.8%	N.A.
Hispanic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,012	781	468	345	253	193	125	135	8.0%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	5.0%	N.A.
Other/Unknown	2,663	2,714	2,801	835	740	793	731	753	773	514	621	20.8%	N.A.
% Total	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	17.5%	N.A.
Total Other/Unknown	2,663	2,714	2,801	2,180	1,838	1,631	1,387	1,339	1,287	958	1,178	23.0%	-55.8%
% Total	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	2.2%	19.6%	-29.7%
Total	86,837	80,872	74,247	74,134	68,652	65,068	61,082	60,019	56,410	53,173	54,669	2.8%	-37.0%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001

The Other/ Unknown category for 1991, 1992, and 1993 contains American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic arrest data.

Table 24
All Crimes by Racial Group

Race	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 Change	1991-01 Change
White	246,939	232,082	222,902	227,215	228,176	229,639	219,656	248,972	240,024	233,332	233,744	0.2%	-5.3%
% Total	60.4%	58.9%	58.5%	58.5%	57.8%	58.8%	58.4%	59.4%	59.9%	60.9%	64.2%	5.3%	6.3%
Black	150,574	149,483	144,715	149,919	156,755	151,193	147,515	160,668	150,684	140,309	120,510	-14.1%	-20.0%
% Total	36.8%	38.0%	38.0%	38.6%	39.7%	38.7%	39.2%	38.3%	37.6%	36.6%	33.1%	-9.7%	-10.1%
Total Other/Unknown													
American Indian	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,244	1,158	1,114	843	1,158	1,101	1,222	1,253	2.5%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	7.8%	N.A.
Asian/ Pacific Islander	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	373	488	670	764	975	937	1,017	1,116	9.7%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	15.4%	N.A.
Hispanic	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6,075	5,356	3,692	2,715	1,801	1,621	907	1,112	22.6%	N.A.
% Total	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	28.9%	N.A.
Other/Unknown	11,441	12,187	13,199	3,410	2,830	4,177	4,663	5,818	6,094	6,257	6,537	4.5%	N.A.
% Total	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	9.9%	N.A.
Total Other/Unknown	11,441	12,187	13,199	11,102	9,832	9,653	8,985	9,752	9,753	9,403	10,018	6.5%	-12.4%
% Total	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	12.0%	-1.7%
Total	408,954	393,752	380,816	388,236	394,763	390,485	376,156	419,392	400,461	383,044	364,272	-4.9%	-10.9%
% Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-

Source: Michigan State Police, *Uniform Crime Reports* 1991-2001

The Other/ Unknown category for 1991, 1992, and 1993 contains American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic arrest data.

Table 21 presents arrests for *index crimes against persons* by race. As has been noted in other tables, the overall number of arrests for these crimes dropped every year from 1991 to 2001 with the exception of 1994 (up 326 arrests or 1.4 percent) and 1998 (increased 985 arrests or 4.9 percent). The numbers of whites and African-Americans arrested for these crimes also declined over these years with few exceptions. The years in which there were increases in arrests for these serious crimes include increases in white arrests in 1993 (49 arrests or .6 percent), 1994 (115 arrests or 1.4 percent), 1998 (708 arrests or 9.9 percent) and 2001 (465 arrests or 7.3 percent). There were increases in arrests for these crimes for African-Americans in 1994 (500 arrests or 3.6 percent) and 1998 (253 arrests or 2.0 percent). Overall, white arrests for *index person* crimes dropped by 19.7 percent from 1991 to 2001. The white proportion of arrests for these crimes increased in 1993, 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2001. Over the 1991 to 2001 period, the white proportion of these crimes increased somewhat (by 6.6 percent from 36.4 percent in 1991 to 38.8 percent in 2001). The 2001 proportion of arrests for these crimes accounted for whites is the highest recorded by whites over the 1991-2001 period. Whites accounted for only 35.4 percent of these arrests in 2000. The 2000 white proportion of arrests for these crimes was the third lowest proportion for any year during the 1991-2001 period.

The number of African-Americans arrested for *index crimes against persons* decreased from 1991 to 2001 (by 3,967 arrests or 27.4 percent) and the percent of all *index person* arrests accounted for by African-Americans decreased slightly over the period (by 3.6 percent) and is now at the lowest level recorded during the period (59.5 percent). This is a change from 2000. In 2000 the proportion of these offenses with African-American/black arrests was the third highest during the 1991-2001 period. There are only 2 years in which the number of African-American/black arrests for *index person* crimes increased (1994 and 1998) and only 4 years in which the proportion of all arrests for these crimes involving blacks increased (1994, 1995, 1996 and 1999) over the period. Nonetheless, in 2001, nearly 6 of every 10 persons arrested for these serious crimes were African-American.

Aggregate arrests for *index offenses against persons* from other or unknown racial backgrounds decreased from 1991 to 2001 in absolute and relative terms. During this period there were a number of years with increases in the number of arrests involving this group (1992, 1993, 1998 and 2001) and the proportion of all arrests associated with this group increased in 4 years (1992, 1993, 1996, 1998 and 2001). As noted above arrest data for American Indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic population groups became available in 1994. Arrest information involving these groups are presented separately below.

Overall, Table 21 suggests that arrests for *index crimes against persons* continue to disproportionately involve African-Americans although the number of African-American arrests for these crimes has dropped somewhat since 1999.

Table 22 presents *index property* arrests by the race of the person arrested. The numbers of persons arrested for these crimes for each racial group decreased in most of the years included in the table, except for a 10.0 percent increase in white arrests from 2000 to 2001 and a 1.1 percent increase in African-American arrests in 1994. White *index property* arrests decreased by 38.8 percent over the period, African-American arrests dropped by 44.1 percent and all other races/unknown arrests fell 60.2 percent. The proportional change in arrests between the groups fluctuated very little for these crimes from 1991 to 2001. The white proportion of these arrests grew slightly over the period (by 4.8 percent) and the African-American portion of these arrests fell 4.2 percent during the period. The number of arrests involving the total other/race unknown group, although representing a very small proportion of these arrests in 1991 (3.5 percent), dropped even further to 2.4 percent in 2001.

Table 23 presents total *index* arrests by racial group. Other than slight increases in the number of total other/race unknown arrests in 1992 and 1993, the numbers of persons arrested for all *index* crimes decreased every year from 1991 to 2000 for each group. From 2000 to 2001, however, the number of arrests increased significantly for all racial groups except African-Americans. African-American total *index* arrests decreased by 1,229 arrests or 4.8 percent from 2000 to 2001. From 2000 to 2001 total *index* arrests increased among whites (up 2,505 arrests or 9.3 percent) and 220 arrests or 23.0 percent for total other/unknown arrests. The African-American proportion of these arrests decreased slightly from 1991 to 2001, by 4.2 percent and by 7.2 percent from 2000 to 2001. The proportion of arrest for all *index* offenses involving whites increased somewhat from 1991 to 2001 (by 2.9 percent). The proportion of African-American arrests decreased overall for all *index* crimes from 1991 to 2001 by 37.9 percent and from 2000 to 2001 (by 4.8 percent). The proportion of arrests for all *index* offenses involving the total other/unknown group has declined every year since 1993 except for 1999 and 2001 and dropped substantially (31.8 percent) over the 1991-2001 period. The proportion of *index* arrests involving the other/unknown group increased by 15.6 percent from 2000-2001.

Table 24 presents arrests for all crimes recorded over the 1991-2001 time periods by the race of the person arrested. Total arrests involving whites increased in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998, and 2001; however, white arrests decreased overall over the 1991 to 2001 time period by 13,195 arrests (5.3 percent). Although the number of arrests involving whites decreased over the 1991 to 2001 period, the proportion of all arrests that involved whites increased (6.3 percent). For African-Americans, there were increases in total arrests for only three years (1994, 1995 and 1998) and increases in the African-American proportion of all arrests in Michigan for only 4 years (1992, 1994, 1995 and 1997). For the 1991 to 2001 period, the African-American proportion of all arrests in Michigan decreased by 10.1 percent.

Total arrests for the total other/unknown group over the 1991 to 2001 period are down by 12.4 percent and 1,423 arrests. The percent of all arrests involving persons in this group dropped very slightly (by 1.7 percent) over the time period. The noteworthy drop in arrests from 1993 to 1995 involving this group suggests that the implementation of the new crime reporting system may have reduced the proportion of arrested persons for whom race is not reported. It is noted that the number and proportion of this group grew from 1991 to 1993 before dropping significantly in 1994 and 1995 (1994 was the year that implementation of the new reporting system was initiated). Total other/unknown arrests increased in 1992, 1993, 1998, 1999 and 2001.

Total arrests for all offenses by persons identified as *American Indians* increased slightly from 1994 to 2001 (by 9 arrests or .7 percent), but have trended up sharply since 1997 (up 48.6 percent). The proportion of all Michigan arrests accounted from American Indians increased from 1994 to 2001 (from .3 percent of

all arrests to .4 percent of all arrests). Total American Indian arrests for all crimes increased by 31 arrests or 2.5 percent from 2000 to 2001. American Indian arrests for *index crimes against persons* decreased by 14 arrests or 29.8 percent from 1994 to 2001, but increased somewhat from 2000 to 2001 (by 4 arrests or 13.8 percent). American Indian arrests for *index crimes against property* decreased slightly from 1994 to 2001 (down 11 arrests or 6.8 percent), but increased significantly from 2000 to 2001 (up 68 arrests or 82.9 percent). American Indian arrests for all *index* crimes decreased by 25 arrests or 12.0 percent from 1994 to 2001 but increased significantly from 2000 to 2001 (up 72 arrests or 64.9 percent).

Total arrests for all offenses by persons identified as *Asian/Pacific Islanders* increased substantially from 1994 to 2001 (by 743 arrests or 199.2 percent). Arrests recorded for this racial group increased every year over the period except 1999 and 2001. The proportion of all Michigan arrests accounted for by Asian/Pacific Islanders increased from 1994 to 2001 (from .1 percent of all arrests to .3 percent of all arrests). Total Asian/Pacific Islanders arrests for all crimes increased by 99 arrests or 9.7 percent from 2000 to 2001. Asian/Pacific Islanders arrests for *index crimes against persons* increased by 28 arrests or 147.4 percent from 1994 to 2001, and increased by 8 arrests or 20.5 percent from 2000 to 2001. Asian/Pacific Islanders arrests for *index crimes against property* increased from 1994 to 2001 (up 86 arrests or 81.1 percent) and from 2000 to 2001 (up 23 arrests or 13.6 percent). Asian/Pacific Islander arrests for all *index* crimes increased by 114 arrests or 91.2 percent from 1994 to 2001 and from 2000 to 2001 (up 31 arrests or 14.9 percent).

Total arrests for all offenses by persons identified as *Hispanic* decreased substantially from 1994 to 2001 (by 4,963 arrests or 81.7 percent), but increased from 2000 to 2001 (up 205 arrests or 22.6 percent). The proportion of all Michigan arrests accounted from Hispanics decreased dramatically from 1994 to 2001 (from 1.6 percent of all arrests to .3 percent of all arrests). This major drop raises questions regarding the consistency of law enforcement recording procedures for arrests involving this population group. Hispanic arrests for *index crimes against persons* decreased by 222 arrests or 73.0 percent from 1994 to 2001, but increased from 2000 to 2001 (by 32 arrests or 64.0 percent). Hispanic arrests for *index crimes against property* decreased significantly from 1994 to 2001 (down 655 arrests or 92.5 percent), and decreased from 2000 to 2001 (down 22 arrests or 29.3 percent). Hispanic arrests for all *index* crimes decreased by 877 arrests or 86.7 percent from 1994 to 2001 but increased slightly from 2000 to 2001 (up 10 arrests or 8.0 percent).

The general pattern of Michigan arrests by racial group over 1991-2001 period has not changed appreciably: African-Americans are more likely to be arrested for *index crimes against persons*; people arrested for *index property* crimes are more likely to be white. Overall, most persons arrested in Michigan for any crime are white (64.2 percent). Major increases in Asian/Pacific Islander arrests from 1994 to 2001 and substantial decreases in Hispanic arrests are also noteworthy trends in the data.

Arrests by County: 1996 – 2001

The general focus of the crime analysis to this point has been on statewide crime statistics. However, crime is usually thought of as a local matter. Crimes are usually committed by people living near the location of the crime and typically local police agencies investigate reported crime and make arrests. Local prosecutors decide whether to seek an arrest warrant and whether or not to bring a criminal matter to court. Ultimately, when and if an arrest results in adjudication, the trial is held in a local court. To examine local Michigan crime statistics, the Institute presented arrest data by county for 1996 and 1997 in its March 1999 crime analysis. In subsequent analyses, attempts were made to identify counties in which there were sufficient arrest and offense data reported by local law enforcement agencies to the state police to make comparisons with other counties and earlier periods reliable and valid. The March 1999 analysis was able to identify a number of counties in which at least 80 percent of all months of arrest and offense data were reported. For the January 2000 analysis, the reporting standard was changed to 75 percent in order to

expand the number of counties in the sample. A total of 43 (51.8 percent) of all Michigan counties met this standard. The same cautions that were raised in the earlier analyses remain valid for this report regarding when it is appropriate to make comparisons between counties and between years for the same county. The 75 percent standard is also used for this analysis. Forty-six counties met this standard for the 1996, 2000 and 2001 years included in this analysis.

Factors and Considerations in Analyzing County Arrest Data

A key consideration in reviewing county arrest data is the size of the county's population. Arrest data may fluctuate substantially from year-to-year for small counties, even if all police jurisdictions in that county report all months of activity. Another important factor involves the apparent level of police crime reporting in a county. The comparison of crime statistics for a county that reported crime fully in one year but only partially in a subsequent year will result in an inaccurate picture of changes in crime for that county. Even if all police agencies in a county reported every month during the year, and the same reporting system was used in both years, conclusions regarding crime trends in that county should be advanced very cautiously especially if there have been major changes in that county which may have influenced crime or law enforcement practices there. For example, any of the following changes could result in significant changes in recorded arrests:

- A change in law enforcement arrest diversion policy;
- A change in police deployment practices;
- A change in high ranking law enforcement administrators, such as a new sheriff, police chief or prosecutor;
- A new judge;
- A major change in the local or state economy; or
- A change in state criminal law.

The earlier analyses also noted that data from only a few years provides a very limited indication of trends, especially when the crime reporting system is in a period of change, such as now. For these reasons and others, the year-to-year county arrest comparisons produced for this report should be viewed with caution. In particular, until the Michigan crime reporting system stabilizes, county level data should be used very carefully. The following analyses and tables however do present several interesting aspects of recent county crime reports that highlight different ways county arrest data can be analyzed and might prove to be useful in the future.

Attachment C includes a table with 1996 - 2001 county arrest data for all 83 Michigan counties.²⁰ This attachment presents the number of adult, juvenile and total arrests for each county in the state. The comparison also includes the percent of total arrests in the county accounted for by juveniles, the percent of the total statewide juvenile arrests that were recorded in each county, the juvenile percent of all arrests in each county and state totals.

As noted above, to avoid crime data comparisons from counties that had very low or inconsistent crime reporting over the period, 1996 - 2001 county law enforcement reporting patterns for all Michigan counties were reviewed. The goal of this review was to identify a sample of counties for which comparisons over the period would be appropriate. From this analysis, it was determined that police agencies in only 10 counties (12.0 percent of all Michigan counties) reported all crime and arrest data to the state police for all months over the 1996 through 2001 period. Law enforcement agencies in only 14 counties or 16.9 percent of all counties reported at least 90 percent of all months of activity in each of the six years. To provide a

²⁰ More detailed county specific data can be found on the Michigan State Police website: http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3501_4621---,00.html.

larger sample of Michigan counties for comparison purposes, all counties were identified that reported crime and arrest data for at least 75 percent of all months in 1996, 2000 and 2001. These counties are presented in Table 26 and Table 27. The 46 counties in this sample represent over half of all 83 Michigan counties (55.4 percent). Counties in the sample account for the majority of all adult arrests in 1996 (75.6 percent), 2000 (74.9 percent) and 2001 (73.3 percent); the majority of all juvenile arrests in 1996 (69.4 percent), 2000 (66.2 percent) and 2001 (67.3 percent); and the majority of all total Michigan arrests in 1996 (75.0 percent), 2000 (75.2 percent) and 2001 (72.8 percent). The sample of counties includes the majority of Michigan's estimated 2001 population of 9,990,817.

Counties in the sample included both the largest and smallest Michigan counties²¹. The county sample provides a wide variety of counties, for example, the four most populous Michigan counties: Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and Kent are all included in the sample, as well as Keweenaw County, the least populous Michigan county.

County Juvenile Arrests from 1996 to 2001

From Table 25, numerous significant 1996 to 2001 changes in arrests within and between Michigan counties can be seen. Not surprisingly, many of the counties with the largest percentage changes over this period occurred among the least populous counties. However, contrary to expectations, some of the counties with the greatest increases were counties with relatively large populations. For example, counties with the largest increases in juvenile arrests from 1996 to 2001 were: Ottawa (an increase of 195.5 percent or 1,570 arrests), Grand Traverse County (an increase of 140.8 percent or 414 arrests), Calhoun County (an increase of 112.6 percent or 179 arrests) and Macomb County (an increase of 92.8 percent or 660 arrests). Improved police reporting was not a factor for Ottawa County (90 percent of police activity were reported in both 1996 and 2001) and Grand Traverse County (100 percent of all months of law enforcement activities reported in both 1996 and 2001). An improved level of police reporting may have contributed to the 1996 to 2001 juvenile arrest increase for Calhoun (2001 police reporting increased to 100.0 percent from 80.3 percent in 1996) and Macomb County (police reporting increased from 84.7 percent in 1996 to 95.8 percent in 2001). Counties with the greatest percentage reduction in juvenile arrests were all among the least populous counties in the sample. Alcona, Keweenaw, Lake and Montmorency counties all recorded 100 percent drops in juvenile arrests, i.e., they had no juvenile arrests. Total juvenile arrests in these counties equaled 98 arrests in 1996. All months of police activity were recorded in both 1996 and 2001 for each of these counties. The change in total juvenile arrests in these counties illustrates the variability of jurisdictions with small numbers of annual arrests. Other counties with noteworthy shifts in juvenile arrests from 1996 to 2001 are Wayne County (down 2,815 arrests or 43.0 percent), Genesee County (down 576 arrests or 32.8 percent - note that this reduction occurred at the same time that police reporting increased from 75.6 percent in 1996 to 91.4 percent in 2001), Kent County (arrests dropped by 1,714 or 37.3 percent - note that police reporting improved from 87.5 percent to 100.0 percent over this period), and Oakland County (juvenile arrests dropped by 463 or 15.1 percent - note the police reporting improved from 88.8 percent to 97.9 percent from 1996 to 2001).

As noted above, Table 25 presents changes in juvenile and adult arrests over the 1996 to 2001 time period. Over this period, 18 or nearly half of the 46 counties in the sample (39.1 percent) had increases in arrests

²¹ It should be noted that law enforcement agencies in the county might be using some combination of old and new reporting systems in each year in this table.

for either adults or juveniles, but not for both. In 17 counties or 37.0 percent of the sample both adult and juvenile arrests decreased and in 10 counties or 21.7 percent of the sample both adult and juvenile arrests levels increased. In one county (Iron County) there was no change in adult arrests over the period but juvenile arrests increased. The lack of consistency between juvenile and adult arrest trends may mean that factors that influence crime as measured by arrest among adults and juveniles may be different in some counties; and that these factors may effect adults and juveniles differently in different counties. A careful examination of this variability is beyond the scope of this analysis; however, many factors could produce the variability present in Table 25. For example, the law enforcement practices in some counties may not be the same for juveniles and adults. A rash of break-ins could result in a concentration on these types of crimes, which have a higher proportion of juvenile involvement. A change in a judge or key law enforcement official might result in police resources being focused on a different segment of the population or on different offenses. As noted earlier, juveniles and adults tend to commit different types of crimes and the probabilities of arrest associated with various crimes are different. Therefore, factors that make the commission of one crime more likely than another crime in a county may also make it more or less likely that adults or juveniles will be arrested in a given county. For example, law enforcement agencies in a county in which summer tourism is an important component of the local economy may focus on apprehending persons who are involved in breaking and entering cottages. With this emphasis, it would not be surprising if a large number of juveniles would be arrested in this county.

In counties with relatively small populations, arrests or crime involving relatively few individuals could also make a major difference in whether apparent crime increased or decreased from one year to the next.

Table 25 also suggests that adult and juvenile crime trends from 1996 to 2001, as measured by arrests, are not headed in the same direction on the basis of county size. Juvenile, adult and total arrest trends among large, medium and small counties in the sample did not consistently increase or decrease from 1996 to 2001. Despite that general observation, most of the counties with 1996-2001 changes in arrests for juveniles and adults that are in opposite directions appear to be among less populated counties. Oakland, Ingham and Berrien Counties, however, also recorded changes in juvenile and adult arrests that were in opposite directions (in each of these counties, juvenile arrests decreased and adult arrests increased from 1996 to 2001). From 1991 to 2001, Oakland County juvenile arrests dropped 15.1 percent but adult arrests and total arrests increased by 32.6 percent and 26.7 percent respectively. Ingham County adult arrests grew by 47.3 percent, juvenile arrests decreased by 9.3 percent and total arrests increased by 40.0 percent. Berrien County juvenile arrests decreased by 35.3 percent and adult and total arrests increased by 8.5 percent and 2.2 percent respectively from 1996 to 2001.

From 2000 to 2001, only 14 counties, or 30.4 percent of all high-reporting counties had shifts in opposite directions for juvenile and adult arrests. Most of these counties were among the least populated counties in the state, however, this group also included Wayne, Kalamazoo and Grand Traverse.

As suggested above, most of the larger counties had 1996-2001 juvenile and adult arrest shifts in the same direction. Wayne, Genesee, Macomb and Livingston Counties all recorded decreases in both adult and juvenile arrests between 1996 and 2001. Juvenile and adult arrests in Macomb and Ottawa counties increased from 1996 to 2001.

Counties in Table 25 included 75.0 percent of all arrests that involved juveniles in 1991, 71.3 percent of all 2000 juvenile arrests and 72.3 percent of all 2001 juvenile arrests. Juveniles accounted for 7.7 percent of all arrests in 2000 and 7.1 percent of all Michigan arrests in counties included in the sample. Juveniles accounted for 8.1 percent of all arrests in counties included in the 2001 sample in comparison with 8.5 percent for all Michigan counties.

Data in Table 25 suggests that there are wide differences in law enforcement practices in Michigan counties. For 2001, counties in the table had very different juvenile/adult arrest patterns. For example, juveniles accounted for 21.9 percent of all arrests in Ottawa County and 21.1 percent in Houghton County but, as noted above, no juveniles were arrested in Alcona, Keweenaw, Lake and Montmorency counties in 2001.

The population size of the county does not appear to be strongly predictive of a high proportion of all county arrests accounted for by juveniles. Counties with the highest juvenile proportion of total arrests in 2001 were Ottawa (21.9 percent), Houghton (21.1 percent), Grand Traverse (16.9 percent), Kent (16.8 percent), Charlevoix (16.6 percent), Otsego (16.2 percent), Alpena (15.8 percent), Kalamazoo (15.4 percent), Iron (15.3 percent), and Mason (15.2 percent). In addition to Alcona, Keweenaw, Lake and Montmorency counties, other counties with very small proportions of total arrests recorded by juveniles in 2001 were: Ogemaw (5.3 percent), Oscoda (5.2 percent), Kalkaska (4.8 percent), Calhoun (4.6 percent), Mecosta (3.8 percent), and Wayne (3.6 percent).

Table 25 also presents the number of adult and total arrests for 1996, 2000 and 2001. There has been a noteworthy change in the total number of arrests in many of the counties included in the sample. In 5 sample counties, for example, the number of total arrests changed by more than 50 percent from 1996 to 2001 (total Lake County arrests decreased by 99.2 percent, Montmorency County arrests decreased by 98.3 percent, Crawford arrests dropped by 66.7 percent, Grand Traverse County arrests decreased by 65.4 percent, and Keweenaw County arrests dropped by 59.6 percent). All these counties have small populations except Grand Traverse. Large counties in the sample with major 1996-2001 changes in total arrests include Calhoun County (increase 36.6 percent), Genesee County (decrease 27.1 percent), Kent County (down 26.5 percent), Oakland County (up 26.7 percent), Wayne County (down 26.3 percent), Kalamazoo County (down 14.9 percent), and Macomb County (up 10.8 percent). The sample also contained several counties with major changes in reported adult arrests from 1996 to 2001. For example, counties with 1996 to 2001 adult changes of greater than 50 percent include: Antrim (down 50.7 percent), Crawford (down 65.8 percent), Grand Traverse (up 55.6 percent), Keweenaw (down 58.7 percent), Lake (down 99.0 percent), Menominee (up 67.9 percent), and Montmorency (down 98.3 percent). Larger counties with major changes in 1996 to 2001 adult arrests include: Ingham (up 47.3 percent), Oakland (up 32.6 percent), Genesee (down 26.3 percent), Wayne (down 25.5 percent), Kent (down 23.9 percent), and Kalamazoo (down 12.7 percent).

Table 25 also presents changes in total arrests from 2000 to 2001. The largest percentage changes in total arrests from 2000 to 2001 occurred in less populace counties as would be expected although the magnitude of changes from one year to the next is somewhat surprising. For example, from 2000 to 2001, Lake County arrests decreased by 99.1 percent, Montmorency County arrests decreased 88.4 percent, and Clare County arrests increased by 62.0 percent. Some of the large counties in the high reporting sample also reported relatively large changes in total arrests from 2000 to 2001. For example, Wayne County arrests dropped by 19.7 percent and Ingham County arrests increased by 24.7 percent

In general, counties with the greatest changes in adult arrests from 2000 to 2001 were counties with the smallest populations. The counties with the greatest changes in adult arrests from 2000 to 2001 were: Lake (down 99.1 percent), Montmorency (down 88.1 percent), Clare (up 59.6 percent), Alcona (up 38.8 percent) and Mecosta (down 32.7 percent). Among the 10 largest counties, Ingham (up 20.9 percent), Wayne (down 20.4 percent), and Kalamazoo (down 11.1 percent) had the largest proportional changes in adult arrests from 2000 to 2001.

Table 25 provides an interesting opportunity to consider the importance of law enforcement reporting as a factor in these analyses. From 2000 to 2001, most law enforcement agencies reported the same proportion of all months of activity in 2000 and in 2001. However, police reporting changed in 9 counties. In 4

counties, the overall percentage of months of activity reported decreased from 2000 to 2001; the percentage improved in 5 counties. In most of these 9 counties, the changes in police reporting were very slight (the greatest change occurred in Gratiot County which went from 83.3 percent of all months reported in 2000 to 98.6 percent reported in 2001). Among the 9 counties, 6 of the changes in reported total arrests were in the expected direction. That is, if the proportion of all months of police activity reported went down, the number of arrests also decreased or, if the proportion of all months of police activity increased, the number of reported arrests also grew larger. In 3 counties, the change in arrests was in the opposite direction. Counties in which there was a negative correlation between months reported and arrests were Gratiot, Macomb, and Wayne.

Table 25 also presents the proportion of all arrests in a high reporting counties represented by juveniles. Of the 22 jurisdictions with juvenile arrests accounting for more than 10 percent of all county arrests, only 4 were among the larger Michigan jurisdiction (Genesee, Kalamazoo, Kent and Ottawa counties). As noted earlier, in Ottawa County, juvenile arrests accounted for 21.9 percent of all 2001 arrests. Juvenile arrests were 16.8 percent of all 2001 arrests in Kent County. In Kalamazoo County, juvenile arrests were 15.4 percent of all 2001 arrests. Genesee County juvenile represented 10.8 percent of all arrests in 2001. All other counties with high proportions of juvenile arrests have smaller populations. This suggests that although counties in which juvenile arrests represent a large proportion of total arrests may have large or small populations and may be rural, urban, or suburban; generally, jurisdictions with the highest juvenile proportion of all county arrests were counties with smaller populations. In fact, although some of the most populous counties juveniles account for a relatively large proportion of arrests, some of the largest counties also have among the lowest juvenile percentages of total arrests. For example, Wayne County (3.8 percent) and Macomb County (6.1 percent) have among the lowest juvenile percentages of total arrests recorded in 2001.

2000-2001 County Arrest Changes

Of the 46 high reporting counties in Table 25, 7 had changes in total juvenile arrests over 50 percent from 2000 to 2001. These counties included: Alcona (juvenile arrests decreased by 100.0 percent), Clare juvenile arrests (increased by 85.2 percent), Crawford County (juvenile arrests increased 55.6 percent), Ingham (juvenile arrests grew by 89.5 percent), Kalkaska County (juvenile arrests dropped by 54.0 percent), Lake (juvenile arrests decreased 100.0 percent), and Montmorency (juvenile arrests decreased 100.0 percent). Large counties with the greatest 2000 to 2001 changes included: Ingham (up 89.5 percent as noted above), Macomb (up 25.9 percent), Calhoun (up 14.2 percent), Genesee (up 14.1 percent), Berrien (up 10.5 percent), and Kent (up 8.5 percent). With the exception of Ingham County and Macomb, all of the counties with changes in juvenile arrest from 2000 to 2001 greater than 25 percent were among the least populous Michigan counties.

Chart A presents the ten counties in Michigan with the largest number of juvenile arrests. From this chart it can be seen that there have been major changes in rank among Michigan counties from 1996 to 2001. There has been no change in counties ranked first and second (Wayne and Kent, respectively); however, all other ranks have been shuffled. Ottawa County has moved from 10th to 4th place among all Michigan counties over the 1996 to 2001 period. Muskegon County fell out of the top ten in 2000. Ingham County's ranking dropped over the period, from 5th in 1996 to 8th in 2000 before returning to the 5th spot in 2001.

Berrien County's ranking has likewise fallen over the period (from 7th to 9th). Macomb County' was not in the top ten counties in 1996 but is now has the 6th highest number of juvenile arrests among all counties in 2001. Macomb was not in the highest juvenile arrest counties in 1996. ²²The changes in ranking among counties with the largest numbers of juvenile arrests suggest that many factors are associated with crime.

²² Attachment H contains the 1991 to 2001 populations of Michigan counties. The ten most populous Michigan counties

These factors may include demographic changes, policy changes, changes in local policy makers. It would also appear that these factors have not been equally distributed across these counties. An analysis of factors that might be associated with the changes in juvenile arrests is beyond the scope of this report.

Arrest Probabilities in Michigan Counties

Table 26 presents an estimate of the probability of arrest for children in counties included among high reporting counties in the sample and statewide for 1996, 2000 and 2001. This table also presents the estimated number of youth between the ages of 11 and 16 in each county, the percent of all months of law enforcement data in the table, the number of juvenile arrests each year over the 1996-2001 period, the calculated probability of arrests for those juveniles²³ and the percent of all arrests in that county accounted for by juveniles. The table presents the high reporting sample of Michigan counties from Table 25 and uses population estimates for 1996 and 2000 (note that the estimated 2000 11-16 age population is used for both 2000 and 2001). The statewide probability for a juvenile to be arrested in 1996 was 4.2 percent. The juvenile arrest probability was 2.8 percent for 2000 and 3.0 for 2001. The juvenile arrest probability for the state as a whole for 1996 was only slightly different for the sample counties for 1996 (the juvenile arrest probabilities for the sample counties were identical to the total state population for 2000 and 2001). The juvenile arrest probability for both the state as a whole and for sampled counties for 2001 (3.0 percent) was substantially below the estimate for 1996 but slightly above the 2000 level of 2.8 percent.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of Table 26 is the wide variability in the likelihood that an 11-16 year old will be arrested across counties. For example, a juvenile living in Wexford County apparently has a substantially higher probability of arrest than a juvenile living in Keweenaw County. Assuming that each arrest involves a different juvenile residing in the county, approximately 10.1 percent of the 11-16 year old juveniles in Wexford County were arrested in 2001 compared with no children arrested in Keweenaw or Montmorency counties in 2001). The differences between the counties in juvenile arrest probability cannot be explained alone by the size of the county's juvenile population. Juveniles in the three largest counties in the state, Wayne, Oakland and Macomb, have a much lower probability of arrest than the state average for each of the years in the sample (1.7 percent, 2.2 percent, and 1.8 percent, respectively for 2001). The probability of arrest for Genesee County youth (the county with the fifth largest youth population) is 2.5 percent. All jurisdictions with large populations do not have low juvenile arrests rates, however. For example, Kent County has the fourth largest county population and Kent County youth have 4.6 percent probability of arrest in 2001 that is substantially higher than the state average of 3.0 percent. There appears to be some evidence that there is a higher juvenile arrest probability associated with counties from the western and northern areas of the state than there is for eastern and southern Michigan counties. Among sampled counties, 83.3 percent or 5 of the 6 counties in the southeastern area of the state (Ingham, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Wayne) had juvenile arrest probabilities lower than the state average for 2001. Ingham County was above the state average. Four of the 5 (80.0 percent) of the southwestern counties (Berrien, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Kent, and Ottawa) had juvenile arrest probabilities that were equal to or greater than the state average. Calhoun had a juvenile arrest probability that was below the state average. Seven out of eight (87.5 percent) of the sampled counties in the Upper Peninsula had a juvenile arrest probability above the state average. There were not Keweenaw County juveniles arrested in 2001. In past analyses, a clear majority of "northern" counties had higher juvenile arrest probabilities than the state average. For 2002, juveniles in 21 of the 31 (67.7 percent) northern counties

for 2001 are: 1. Wayne (2,045,473), 2. Oakland (1,198,593), 3. Macomb (799,954), 4. Kent (590,331), 5. Genesee (439,117), 6. Washtenaw (326,627), 7. Ingham (278,398), 8. Ottawa (243,571), 9. Kalamazoo (238,544) and 10. Saginaw (209,461).

²³ Arrest probability is calculated by dividing a county's total juvenile arrests by the estimated number of 11-16 year olds residing in each county for each year.

(upper peninsula and northern lower peninsula counties) had higher arrest probabilities equal to or greater than the state average.

As noted previously, among counties included in the sample, Wexford County again had the highest juvenile arrest probability (10.1 percent) in 2001. The 2001 Wexford juvenile arrest probability is over 3 times greater than the probability for an average Michigan juvenile. Ottawa (8.7 percent), Grand Traverse (8.5 percent), Alpena (6.0 percent), Gladwin (6.2 percent), Ingham (6.4 percent), Kalamazoo (6.1 percent), Mackinaw (6.1 percent), Manistee (6.7 percent), Otsego (7.2 percent), Ottawa (8.7 percent), and Roscommon (6.9 percent) are other counties with juvenile arrest probabilities equal to at least twice the state average.

A number of counties in the sample had exceptionally low juvenile arrest probabilities. Fifteen of the 46 sample counties (32.6 percent) had juvenile arrest probabilities equal to or less than 2.0 percent. As noted earlier, Alcona County, Keweenaw County, Lake County and Montmorency County recorded no juvenile arrests in 2001. Other counties with very low arrest probabilities included: Antrim County (.7 percent), Arenac County (1.9 percent), Charlevoix County (2.0 percent), Crawford County (.9 percent), Livingston County (1.6 percent), Macomb County (1.8 percent), Mecosta County (1.1 percent), Monroe County (1.9 percent), Oscoda County (1.9 percent), Presque Isle County (1.0 percent), and Wayne County (1.7 percent). This group of counties is an interesting mixture of large and small counties.

Table 26 also demonstrates that major changes in juvenile arrests are not confined to the smallest counties. For example, the number of Ottawa juvenile arrests in 1996 (803 arrests) more than tripled (2,625 arrests) in 2000. The number of Ottawa juvenile arrests decreased somewhat in 2001 (by 9.6 percent to 2,373 arrests). This increase in one of the ten largest counties in the state cannot be explained by improved law enforcement reporting levels because law enforcement reporting in 1996, 2000 and 2001 were identical (90 percent of all months were reported).

Ottawa County arrest reporting is also striking because it had the highest percent of all arrests accounted for by juveniles of any county in the sample for both 2000 and 2001 after recording a percentage of juvenile arrests that was essentially equal to the state average of 3.9 percent in 1996. The substantial change in juvenile arrests for Ottawa County from 1996 to 2000 suggests the presence of serious reporting problems in 1996, the implementation of a very different juvenile arrest policy and/or that some other major change occurred in Ottawa in 1996 or in 2000 that has been continued in 2001.

Table 26 presents an analysis of the probability of arrest facing juveniles in each Michigan county. The table does not adjust for the fact that arrest data is recorded by where arrests occur, not by where an arrested person resides. As a result, counties with high levels of tourism and with major expressways are likely to have higher non-resident levels of arrest than counties with lower levels of tourism and which are not close to major freeways. Table 26 also does not adjust for the fact that arrest data is not unduplicated.

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Attachment 2: Program Narrative

91

Table 25

Counties	% Months Repted	1996				% Months Repted	2000				% Months Repted	2001				2000-2001 Change			1996-2001 Change		
		Adult	Juvenile	Juv %	Total		Adult	Juvenile	Juv %	Total		Adult	Juvenile	Juv %	Total	Adult	Juv.	Total	Adult	Juv.	Total
Alcona	100.0%	145	3	2.0%	148	100.0%	67	1	1.5%	68	100.0%	93	0	0.0%	93	38.8%	-100.0%	36.8%	-35.9%	-100.0%	-37.2%
Alger	100.0%	271	61	18.4%	332	100.0%	423	29	6.4%	452	100.0%	301	38	11.2%	339	-28.8%	31.0%	-25.0%	11.1%	-37.7%	2.1%
Alpena	97.2%	959	238	19.9%	1,197	100.0%	1,073	205	16.0%	1,278	100.0%	1,041	195	15.8%	1,236	-3.0%	-4.9%	-3.3%	8.6%	-18.1%	3.3%
Antrim	100.0%	306	13	4.1%	319	83.3%	211	19	8.3%	230	81.9%	151	18	10.7%	169	-28.4%	-5.3%	-26.5%	-50.7%	38.5%	-47.0%
Arenac	100.0%	442	53	10.7%	495	100.0%	382	23	5.7%	405	100.0%	268	34	11.3%	302	-29.8%	47.8%	-25.4%	-39.4%	-35.8%	-39.0%
Benzie	100.0%	436	72	14.2%	508	100.0%	396	25	5.9%	421	100.0%	385	35	8.3%	420	-2.8%	40.0%	-0.2%	-11.7%	-51.4%	-17.3%
Berrien	82.5%	6,657	1,166	14.9%	7,823	87.1%	7,139	693	8.8%	7,832	96.2%	7,226	766	9.6%	7,992	1.2%	10.5%	2.0%	8.5%	-34.3%	2.2%
Calhoun	80.3%	5,250	159	2.9%	5,409	100.0%	6,393	296	4.4%	6,689	100.0%	7,051	338	4.6%	7,389	10.3%	14.2%	10.5%	34.3%	112.6%	36.6%
Charlevoix	80.0%	454	38	7.7%	492	100.0%	267	39	12.7%	306	100.0%	291	58	16.6%	349	9.0%	48.7%	14.1%	-35.9%	52.6%	-29.1%
Cheboygan	86.7%	856	101	10.6%	957	100.0%	1,105	100	8.3%	1,205	100.0%	1,226	130	9.6%	1,356	11.0%	30.0%	12.5%	43.2%	28.7%	41.7%
Clare	77.1%	726	86	10.6%	812	100.0%	535	54	9.2%	589	100.0%	854	100	10.5%	954	59.6%	85.2%	62.0%	17.6%	16.3%	17.5%
Crawford	93.8%	448	53	10.6%	501	100.0%	194	9	4.4%	203	100.0%	153	14	8.4%	167	-21.1%	55.6%	-17.7%	-65.8%	-73.6%	-66.7%
Dickinson	100.0%	709	169	19.2%	878	100.0%	924	167	15.3%	1,091	100.0%	941	122	11.5%	1,063	1.8%	-26.9%	-2.6%	32.7%	-27.8%	21.1%
Emmet	100.0%	1,289	176	12.0%	1,465	100.0%	1,760	161	8.4%	1,921	100.0%	1,736	123	6.6%	1,859	-1.4%	-23.6%	-3.2%	34.7%	-30.1%	26.9%
Genesee	75.6%	13,241	1,755	11.7%	14,996	86.7%	9,438	1,033	9.9%	10,471	91.4%	9,753	1,179	10.8%	10,932	3.3%	14.1%	4.4%	-26.3%	-32.8%	-27.1%
Gladwin	75.0%	835	151	15.3%	986	75.0%	946	166	14.9%	1,112	75.0%	1,083	164	13.2%	1,247	14.5%	-1.2%	12.1%	29.7%	8.6%	26.5%
Grand Traverse	100.0%	2,243	294	11.6%	2,537	100.0%	3,098	784	20.2%	3,882	100.0%	3,489	708	16.9%	4,197	12.6%	-9.7%	8.1%	55.6%	140.8%	65.4%
Gratiot	87.5%	1,731	186	9.7%	1,917	83.3%	1,156	94	7.5%	1,250	98.6%	1,093	104	8.7%	1,197	-5.4%	10.6%	-4.2%	-36.9%	-44.1%	-37.6%
Houghton	100.0%	749	129	14.7%	878	100.0%	627	148	19.1%	775	88.9%	468	125	21.1%	593	-25.4%	-15.5%	-23.5%	-37.5%	-3.1%	-32.5%
Ingham	75.0%	12,126	1,798	12.9%	13,924	91.7%	14,778	860	5.5%	15,638	91.7%	17,867	1,630	8.4%	19,497	20.9%	89.5%	24.7%	47.3%	-9.3%	40.0%
Iosco	100.0%	1,269	113	8.2%	1,382	100.0%	1,120	99	8.1%	1,219	100.0%	1,332	108	7.5%	1,440	18.9%	9.1%	18.1%	5.0%	-4.4%	4.2%
Iron	98.3%	320	42	11.6%	362	100.0%	316	58	15.5%	374	100.0%	320	58	15.3%	378	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	38.1%	4.4%
Kalamazoo	87.5%	8,636	1,833	17.5%	10,469	78.6%	8,478	1,278	13.1%	9,756	78.6%	7,541	1,369	15.4%	8,910	-11.1%	7.1%	-8.7%	-12.7%	-25.3%	-14.9%
Kalkaska	100.0%	729	46	5.9%	775	100.0%	1,264	113	8.2%	1,377	100.0%	1,042	52	4.8%	1,094	-17.6%	-54.0%	-20.6%	42.9%	13.0%	41.2%
Kent	87.5%	18,733	4,600	19.7%	23,333	100.0%	13,345	2,661	16.6%	16,006	100.0%	14,265	2,886	16.8%	17,151	6.9%	8.5%	7.2%	-23.9%	-37.3%	-26.5%
Keweenaw	100.0%	46	1	2.1%	47	100.0%	22	0	0.0%	22	100.0%	19	0	0.0%	19	-13.6%	N.A.	-13.6%	-58.7%	-100.0%	-59.6%
Lake	100.0%	395	79	16.7%	474	100.0%	422	9	2.1%	431	100.0%	4	0	0.0%	4	-99.1%	-100.0%	-99.1%	-99.0%	-100.0%	-99.2%
Livingston	82.5%	3,360	444	11.7%	3,804	100.0%	2,820	409	12.7%	3,229	100.0%	2,547	303	10.6%	2,850	-9.7%	-25.9%	-11.7%	-24.2%	-31.8%	-25.1%
Mackinac	77.1%	761	97	11.3%	858	100.0%	882	97	9.9%	979	100.0%	762	72	8.6%	834	-13.6%	-25.8%	-14.8%	0.1%	-25.8%	-2.8%
Macomb	84.7%	19,536	711	3.5%	20,247	100.0%	20,323	1,089	5.1%	21,412	95.8%	21,055	1,371	6.1%	22,426	3.6%	25.9%	4.7%	7.8%	92.8%	10.8%
Manistee	100.0%	983	133	11.9%	1,116	100.0%	966	145	13.1%	1,111	100.0%	1,196	161	11.9%	1,357	23.8%	11.0%	22.1%	21.7%	21.1%	21.6%
Mason	97.9%	884	230	20.6%	1,114	100.0%	802	114	12.4%	916	100.0%	608	109	15.2%	717	-24.2%	-4.4%	-21.7%	-31.2%	-52.6%	-35.6%
Mecosta	100.0%	1,165	109	8.6%	1,274	100.0%	1,555	57	3.5%	1,612	97.9%	1,047	41	3.8%	1,088	-32.7%	-28.1%	-32.5%	-10.1%	-62.4%	-14.6%
Menominee	83.3%	663	110	14.2%	773	100.0%	962	110	10.3%	1,072	100.0%	1,113	117	9.5%	1,230	15.7%	6.4%	14.7%	67.9%	6.4%	59.1%
Missaukee	100.0%	518	78	13.1%	596	100.0%	410	46	10.1%	456	100.0%	344	51	12.9%	395	-16.1%	10.9%	-13.4%	-33.6%	-34.6%	-33.7%
Monroe	83.3%	2,824	568	16.7%	3,392	75.0%	2,608	230	8.1%	2,838	87.5%	3,321	315	8.7%	3,636	27.3%	37.0%	28.1%	17.6%	-44.5%	7.2%
Montmorency	100.0%	287	15	5.0%	302	100.0%	42	1	2.3%	43	100.0%	5	0	0.0%	5	-88.1%	-100.0%	-88.4%	-98.3%	-100.0%	-98.3%
Oakland	88.8%	21,707	3,065	12.4%	24,772	97.9%	29,327	2,608	8.2%	31,935	97.9%	28,782	2,602	8.3%	31,384	-1.9%	-0.2%	-1.7%	32.6%	-15.1%	26.7%
Ogemaw	93.8%	985	84	7.9%	1,069	100.0%	1,110	55	4.7%	1,165	100.0%	1,121	63	5.3%	1,184	1.0%	14.5%	1.6%	13.8%	-25.0%	10.8%
Oscoda	100.0%	334	24	6.7%	358	100.0%	331	14	4.1%	345	100.0%	343	19	5.2%	362	3.6%	35.7%	4.9%	2.7%	-20.8%	1.1%
Otsego	100.0%	996	112	10.1%	1,108	100.0%	834	141	14.5%	975	100.0%	976	189	16.2%	1,165	17.0%	34.0%	19.5%	-2.0%	68.8%	5.1%
Ottawa	90.0%	7,795	803	9.3%	8,598	90.0%	8,866	2,625	22.8%	11,491	90.0%	8,459	2,373	21.9%	10,832	-4.6%	-9.6%	-5.7%	8.5%	195.5%	26.0%
Presque Isle	75.0%	210	7	3.2%	217	100.0%	151	9	5.6%	160	100.0%	148	13	8.1%	161	-2.0%	44.4%	0.6%	-29.5%	85.7%	-25.8%
Roscommon	97.2%	1,210	221	15.4%	1,431	83.3%	1,334	207	13.4%	1,541	83.3%	1,314	152	10.4%	1,466	-1.5%	-26.6%	-4.9%	8.6%	-31.2%	2.4%
Wayne	81.1%	132,222	6,542	4.7%	138,764	92.0%	123,832	3,502	2.8%	127,334	92.5%	98,567	3,727	3.6%	102,294	-20.4%	6.4%	-19.7%	-25.5%	-43.0%	-26.3%
Wexford	95.8%	1,710	377	18.1%	2,087	100.0%	2,426	341	12.3%	2,767	100.0%	2,159	349	13.9%	2,508	-11.0%	2.3%	-9.4%	26.3%	-7.4%	20.2%
Total 75% Counties	N.A.	278,151	27,145	8.9%	305,296	N.A.	275,460	20,924	7.1%	296,384	N.A.	253,860	22,381	8.1%	276,241	-7.8%	7.0%	-6.8%	-8.7%	-17.6%	-9.5%
Total All Counties	76.0%	354,323	36,162	9.3%	390,485	87.5%	353,677	29,367	7.7%	383,044	89.7%	333,301	30,971	8.5%	364,272	-5.8%	5.5%	-4.9%	-5.9%	-14.4%	-6.7%

Source of data: Michigan State Police, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1996, 2000 and 2001.

Population data is estimated from the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan counties.

Note that the Total All Counties row contains data from all counties without regard to the percent of law enforcement agency reporting.

Michigan Counties Ranked by Juvenile Arrests

Chart B
Michigan Counties Ranked by Juvenile Arrests
1996-2001

1996		2000		2001	
County	Arrests	County	Arrests	County	Arrests
Wayne	6,542	Wayne	3,502	Wayne	3,727
Kent	4,600	Kent	2,661	Kent	2,886
Oakland	3,065	Ottawa	2,625	Oakland	2,602
Kalamazoo	1,833	Oakland	2,608	Ottawa	2,373
Ingham	1,798	Kalamazoo	1,278	Ingham	1,630
Genesee	1,755	Macomb	1,089	Macomb	1,371
Berrien	1,166	Genesee	1,033	Kalamazoo	1,369
Washtenaw	1,016	Ingham	860	Genesee	1,179
Muskegon	945	Grand Traverse	784	Berrien	766
Ottawa	803	Berrien	693	Grand Traverse	708

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, 2000, 2001.

Therefore, a large number of arrests involving a small number of highly delinquent youth could distort the probability of arrest for the general population of juveniles in a county. These factors doubtlessly contribute to some of the differences between counties, as well as other factors such as a county's per capita number of law enforcement officers, youth diversion policies, county and municipal law enforcement budgets, and general tolerance for crime.

An additional analysis of the relationship of county arrests and population is included in Table 27. This table also presents total arrests for counties in which police reported 75 percent or greater of all months of county law enforcement activity and includes a calculation of the probability of arrest faced by the total estimated population in these Michigan counties. The table also provides an opportunity to compare the arrest probability for the total population of a county in comparison with that of the juvenile population (in Table 26). Using this table, it is possible to identify which counties have a high level of arrests without regard to the age of the offender. In other words, comparing the arrest probability faced by juveniles and the probability of arrest of the total population identifies counties that have a policy of stricter or more lenient law enforcement practices for juveniles than for the general population.

From Table 27 it appears that Michigan citizens, as a whole, had a lower probability of arrest than juveniles in 1996 (4.0 percent for Michigan citizens in general in comparison with 4.2 percent for juveniles, see Table 26). In 2000, however, juveniles had a lower probability of arrest than the total population (See Table 26, 2.8 percent for juveniles in comparison with 3.9 percent for the total population) and in 2001 (See Table 26, 3.0 percent in comparison with 3.6 percent). This finding may be contrary to the general perception that juveniles are more prone to be arrested than the general population.

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Attachment 2: Program Narrative

93

Michigan County Juvenile Arrest Probability Comparison for Counties in which at least 75% of all Months were Reported

	1996	2000	%	1996			%	2000			%	2001			2000-2001 Change		1996-2001 Change	
Counties	Estimated 11-16 Pop.	Estimated 11-16 Pop.	Months Repted	Juvenile Arrests	Juv. Arrest Prob.	% Juv. of Co.	Months Repted	Juvenile Arrests	Jv. Arrest Prob.	% Juv. of Co.	Months Repted	Juvenile Arrests	Jv. Arrest Prob.	% Juv. of Co.	Juv. Total	Change % Prob.	Juv. Total	Change % Prob.
Alcona	857	957	100.0%	3	0.4%	2.0%	100.0%	1	0.1%	1.5%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Alger	911	910	100.0%	61	6.7%	18.4%	100.0%	29	3.2%	6.4%	100.0%	38	4.2%	11.2%	31.0%	31.0%	-37.7%	-37.6%
Alpena	2,926	3,273	97.2%	238	8.1%	19.9%	100.0%	205	6.3%	16.0%	100.0%	195	6.0%	15.8%	-4.9%	-4.9%	-18.1%	-26.8%
Antrim	1,921	2,416	100.0%	13	0.7%	4.1%	83.3%	19	0.8%	8.3%	81.9%	18	0.7%	10.7%	-5.3%	-5.3%	38.5%	10.1%
Arenac	1,580	1,747	100.0%	53	3.4%	10.7%	100.0%	23	1.3%	5.7%	100.0%	34	1.9%	11.3%	47.8%	47.8%	-35.8%	-42.0%
Benzie	1,127	1,527	100.0%	72	6.4%	14.2%	100.0%	25	1.6%	5.9%	100.0%	35	2.3%	8.3%	40.0%	40.0%	-51.4%	-64.1%
Berrien	14,829	17,300	82.5%	1,166	7.9%	14.9%	87.1%	693	4.0%	8.8%	96.2%	766	4.4%	9.6%	10.5%	10.5%	-34.3%	-43.7%
Calhoun	12,655	14,519	80.3%	159	1.3%	2.9%	100.0%	296	2.0%	4.4%	100.0%	338	2.3%	4.6%	14.2%	14.2%	112.6%	85.3%
Charlevoix	2,137	2,844	80.0%	38	1.8%	7.7%	100.0%	39	1.4%	12.7%	100.0%	58	2.0%	16.6%	48.7%	48.7%	52.6%	14.7%
Cheboygan	2,128	2,604	86.7%	101	4.7%	10.6%	100.0%	100	3.8%	8.3%	100.0%	130	5.0%	9.6%	30.0%	30.0%	28.7%	5.2%
Clare	2,621	3,214	77.1%	86	3.3%	10.6%	100.0%	54	1.7%	9.2%	100.0%	100	3.1%	10.5%	85.2%	85.2%	16.3%	-5.2%
Crawford	1,207	1,551	93.8%	53	4.4%	10.6%	100.0%	9	0.6%	4.4%	100.0%	14	0.9%	8.4%	55.6%	55.6%	-73.6%	-79.4%
Dickinson	2,447	2,983	100.0%	169	6.9%	19.2%	100.0%	167	5.6%	15.3%	100.0%	122	4.1%	11.5%	-26.9%	-26.9%	-27.8%	-40.8%
Emmet	2,471	3,378	100.0%	176	7.1%	12.0%	100.0%	161	4.8%	8.4%	100.0%	123	3.6%	6.6%	-23.6%	-23.6%	-30.1%	-48.9%
Genesee	41,077	46,273	75.6%	1,755	4.3%	11.7%	86.7%	1,033	2.2%	9.9%	91.4%	1,179	2.5%	10.8%	14.1%	14.1%	-32.8%	-40.4%
Gladwin	2,316	2,628	75.0%	151	6.5%	15.3%	75.0%	166	6.3%	14.9%	75.0%	164	6.2%	13.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	8.6%	-4.3%
Grand Traverse	6,440	8,341	100.0%	294	4.6%	11.6%	100.0%	784	9.4%	20.2%	100.0%	708	8.5%	16.9%	-9.7%	-9.7%	140.8%	85.9%
Graiot	3,865	4,132	87.5%	186	4.8%	9.7%	83.3%	94	2.3%	7.5%	98.6%	104	2.5%	8.7%	10.6%	10.6%	-44.1%	-47.7%
Houghton	3,003	3,302	100.0%	129	4.3%	14.7%	100.0%	148	4.5%	19.1%	88.9%	125	3.8%	21.1%	-15.5%	-15.5%	-3.1%	-11.9%
Ingham	22,064	25,607	75.0%	1,798	8.1%	12.9%	91.7%	860	3.4%	5.5%	91.7%	1,630	6.4%	8.4%	89.5%	89.5%	-9.3%	-21.9%
Iosco	1,986	2,730	100.0%	113	5.7%	8.2%	100.0%	99	3.6%	8.1%	100.0%	108	4.0%	7.5%	9.1%	9.1%	-4.4%	-30.5%
Iron	1,071	1,247	98.3%	42	3.9%	11.6%	100.0%	58	4.7%	15.5%	100.0%	58	4.7%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	18.6%
Kalamazoo	17,994	22,582	87.5%	1,833	10.2%	17.5%	78.6%	1,278	5.7%	13.1%	78.6%	1,369	6.1%	15.4%	7.1%	7.1%	-25.3%	-40.5%
Kalkaska	1,641	1,744	100.0%	46	2.8%	5.9%	100.0%	113	6.5%	8.2%	100.0%	52	3.0%	4.8%	-54.0%	-54.0%	13.0%	6.4%
Kent	47,063	63,119	87.5%	4,600	9.8%	19.7%	100.0%	2,661	4.2%	16.6%	100.0%	2,886	4.6%	16.8%	8.5%	8.5%	-37.3%	-53.2%
Keweenaw	160	227	100.0%	1	0.6%	2.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	N.A.	N.A.	-100.0%	-100.0%
Lake	862	1,059	100.0%	79	9.2%	16.7%	100.0%	9	0.8%	2.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Livingston	13,983	18,546	82.5%	444	3.2%	11.7%	100.0%	409	2.2%	12.7%	100.0%	303	1.6%	10.6%	-25.9%	-25.9%	-31.8%	-48.5%
Mackinac	1,088	1,181	77.1%	97	8.9%	11.3%	100.0%	97	8.2%	9.9%	100.0%	72	6.1%	8.6%	-25.8%	-25.8%	-25.8%	-31.6%
Macomb	62,783	74,388	84.7%	711	1.1%	3.5%	100.0%	1,089	1.5%	5.1%	95.8%	1,371	1.8%	6.1%	25.9%	25.9%	92.8%	62.7%
Manistee	1,978	2,408	100.0%	133	6.7%	11.9%	100.0%	145	6.0%	13.1%	100.0%	161	6.7%	11.9%	11.0%	11.0%	21.1%	-0.6%
Mason	2,544	2,984	97.9%	230	9.0%	20.6%	100.0%	114	3.8%	12.4%	100.0%	109	3.7%	15.2%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-52.6%	-59.6%
Mecosta	3,191	3,707	100.0%	109	3.4%	8.6%	100.0%	57	1.5%	3.5%	97.9%	41	1.1%	3.8%	-28.1%	-28.1%	-62.4%	-67.6%
Menominee	2,406	2,607	83.3%	110	4.6%	14.2%	100.0%	110	4.2%	10.3%	100.0%	117	4.5%	9.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	-1.8%
Missaukee	1,324	1,701	100.0%	78	5.9%	13.1%	100.0%	46	2.7%	10.1%	100.0%	51	3.0%	12.9%	10.9%	10.9%	-34.6%	-49.1%
Monroe	14,171	16,833	83.3%	568	4.0%	16.7%	75.0%	230	1.4%	8.1%	87.5%	315	1.9%	8.7%	37.0%	37.0%	-44.5%	-53.3%
Montmorency	829	954	100.0%	15	1.8%	5.0%	100.0%	1	0.1%	2.3%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Oakland	95,415	118,099	88.8%	3,065	3.2%	12.4%	97.9%	2,608	2.2%	8.2%	97.9%	2,602	2.2%	8.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-15.1%	-31.4%
Ogemaw	1,988	2,200	93.8%	84	4.2%	7.9%	100.0%	55	2.5%	4.7%	100.0%	63	2.9%	5.3%	14.5%	14.5%	-25.0%	-32.2%
Oscoda	675	985	100.0%	24	3.6%	6.7%	100.0%	14	1.4%	4.1%	100.0%	19	1.9%	5.2%	35.7%	35.7%	-20.8%	-45.7%
Otsego	2,046	2,631	100.0%	112	5.5%	10.1%	100.0%	141	5.4%	14.5%	100.0%	189	7.2%	16.2%	34.0%	34.0%	68.8%	31.2%
Ottawa	20,631	27,281	90.0%	803	3.9%	9.3%	90.0%	2,625	9.6%	22.8%	90.0%	2,373	8.7%	21.9%	-9.6%	-9.6%	195.5%	123.5%
Presque Isle	1,277	1,339	75.0%	7	0.5%	3.2%	100.0%	9	0.7%	5.6%	100.0%	13	1.0%	8.1%	44.4%	44.4%	85.7%	77.1%
Roscommon	1,715	2,200	97.2%	221	12.9%	15.4%	83.3%	207	9.4%	13.4%	83.3%	152	6.9%	10.4%	-26.6%	-26.6%	-31.2%	-46.4%
Wayne	185,900	220,636	81.1%	6,542	3.5%	4.7%	92.0%	3,502	1.6%	2.8%	92.5%	3,727	1.7%	3.6%	6.4%	6.4%	-43.0%	-52.0%
Wexford	2,782	3,464	95.8%	377	13.6%	18.1%	100.0%	341	9.8%	12.3%	100.0%	349	10.1%	13.9%	2.3%	2.3%	-7.4%	-25.7%
Total >75% Counties	564,959	746,358	N.A.	27,145	4.8%	8.9%	N.A.	20,924	2.8%	7.8%	N.A.	22,381	3.0%	9.2%	7.0%	7.0%	-17.6%	-37.6%
Total All Counties	860,106	1,035,084	76.0%	36,162	4.2%	9.3%	87.5%	29,367	2.8%	7.7%	89.7%	30,971	3.0%	8.5%	5.5%	5.5%	-14.4%	-28.8%

Best population estimates were used for 1996, 2000. 2000 population figures are the only ones displayed.

Source of data: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, 2000, and 2001.

Population data is estimated from the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan counties. Note that 2000 estimated 11-16 population data is used for the 2001 county juvenile arrest probability estimates.

Note that the Total All Counties row contains data from all counties without regard to the percent of law enforcement agency reporting.

The sample of higher reporting counties in Table 27 includes a number of counties in which both adults and juveniles have a substantially higher probability of arrest than the Michigan population in general. For example, the Wexford County population has an arrest probability in 2001 that was substantially greater than the arrest probability associated with the state as a whole (Wexford's 2001 arrest probability is 8.1 percent in comparison with the overall Michigan arrest probability of 3.6 percent). In 1996, a Wexford County resident had a 7.3 percent probability of arrest in comparison with a 4.0 percent probability faced by all Michigan citizens. Wexford County juveniles had a 13.6 percent arrest probability in 1996 in comparison with an arrest probability of 4.2 percent for all Michigan juveniles. In 2000, Wexford County adult arrest probability was over two times the statewide average and the county's juvenile arrest rate is over 3 times the state average. As noted above, in 2001 Wexford County residents remained much more likely to be arrested than the typical Michigan citizen (8.1 percent in comparison with 3.6 percent). Wexford County juveniles also continued to have the highest probability of arrest (10.1 percent) than other Michigan juveniles (only annual 3.0 percent); however the differential is not as great as in the earlier time periods.

A total of 20 of the 47 county sample or 42.6 percent of these counties had higher arrest probabilities for juveniles than for the total county population in 2001. Another 5 counties have arrest probabilities for juveniles and the general population that were equal. Twenty-three counties or 53.5 percent had higher juvenile arrest rates in 1996. These counties may have adopted tougher law enforcement practices for juvenile offenders than the general public as a policy decision. In most counties the reverse practice appears to be more common: apparently more lenient juvenile arrest policies in comparison with the general population.

For example, juveniles appear to have a substantially lower arrest probability than the total population in Wayne County (1996: juvenile: 3.5 percent, total: 6.5 percent and 2001: juvenile: 1.7 percent, total: 5.0 percent). Table 27 also indicates that Wayne County residents, in general, had a substantially higher general arrest probability than the sampled counties and the state as a whole. In 2001, the total Wayne County resident arrest probability was 5.0 percent in comparison with 4.2 percent for other high reporting counties and 3.6 percent for the state as a whole. Table 27 also suggests that the probability of arrest of all Michigan residents has dropped over the 1996 – 2001 period. The probability of arrest in 1996 was 4.0 percent. This probability declined to 3.9 percent in 2000 and further to 3.6 percent in 2001.

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan

Attachment 2: Program Narrative

95

Counties	Estimated 2001 Population	% Months Repted	1996			% Months Repted	2000			% Months Repted	2001			2000-2001 Change		1996-2001 Change	
			Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total		Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total		Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total	Total	Change % Prob.	Total	Change % Prob.
Alcona	11,651	100.0%	148	1.4%	0.0%	100.0%	68	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%	93	0.8%	0.0%	36.8%	37.6%	-37.2%	-41.7%
Alger	9,884	100.0%	332	3.4%	0.1%	100.0%	452	4.6%	0.1%	100.0%	339	3.4%	0.1%	-25.0%	-25.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Alpena	31,263	97.2%	1,197	3.9%	0.3%	100.0%	1,278	4.1%	0.3%	100.0%	1,236	4.0%	0.3%	-3.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	1.3%
Antrim	23,610	100.0%	319	1.5%	0.1%	83.3%	230	1.0%	0.1%	81.9%	169	0.7%	0.0%	-26.5%	-28.1%	-47.0%	-53.8%
Arenac	17,310	100.0%	495	3.0%	0.1%	100.0%	405	2.3%	0.1%	100.0%	302	1.7%	0.1%	-25.4%	-25.6%	-39.0%	-42.6%
Benzie	16,489	100.0%	508	3.6%	0.1%	100.0%	421	2.6%	0.1%	100.0%	420	2.5%	0.1%	-0.2%	-3.2%	-17.3%	-29.9%
Berrien	161,820	82.5%	7,823	4.9%	2.0%	87.1%	7,832	4.8%	2.0%	96.2%	7,992	4.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Calhoun	138,031	80.3%	5,409	3.9%	1.4%	100.0%	6,689	4.8%	1.7%	100.0%	7,389	5.4%	2.0%	10.5%	10.4%	36.6%	37.5%
Charlevoix	26,458	80.0%	492	2.1%	0.1%	100.0%	306	1.2%	0.1%	100.0%	349	1.3%	0.1%	14.1%	12.5%	-29.1%	-36.4%
Cheboygan	26,960	86.7%	957	4.2%	0.2%	100.0%	1,205	4.6%	0.3%	100.0%	1,356	5.0%	0.4%	12.5%	10.4%	41.7%	21.1%
Clare	31,398	77.1%	812	2.8%	0.2%	100.0%	589	1.9%	0.2%	100.0%	954	3.0%	0.3%	62.0%	61.2%	17.5%	6.9%
Crawford	14,626	93.8%	501	3.7%	0.1%	100.0%	203	1.4%	0.1%	100.0%	167	1.1%	0.0%	-17.7%	-19.7%	-66.7%	-69.0%
Dickinson	27,284	100.0%	878	3.2%	0.2%	100.0%	1,091	4.0%	0.3%	100.0%	1,063	3.9%	0.3%	-2.6%	-1.9%	21.1%	20.5%
Emmet	32,217	100.0%	1,465	5.3%	0.4%	100.0%	1,921	6.1%	0.5%	100.0%	1,859	5.8%	0.5%	-3.2%	-5.6%	26.9%	9.7%
Genesee	439,117	75.6%	14,996	3.4%	3.8%	86.7%	10,471	2.4%	2.7%	91.4%	10,932	2.5%	3.0%	4.4%	3.7%	-27.1%	-27.7%
Gladwin	26,507	75.0%	986	4.0%	0.3%	75.0%	1,112	4.3%	0.3%	75.0%	1,247	4.7%	0.3%	12.1%	10.1%	26.5%	17.3%
Grand Traverse	80,203	100.0%	2,537	3.5%	0.6%	100.0%	3,882	5.0%	1.0%	100.0%	4,197	5.2%	1.2%	8.1%	4.7%	65.4%	48.5%
Gratiot	42,272	87.5%	1,917	4.8%	0.5%	83.3%	1,250	3.0%	0.3%	98.6%	1,197	2.8%	0.3%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-37.6%	-41.1%
Houghton	35,698	100.0%	878	2.4%	0.2%	100.0%	775	2.2%	0.2%	88.9%	593	1.7%	0.2%	-23.5%	-22.8%	-32.5%	-31.9%
Ingham	278,398	75.0%	13,924	4.8%	3.6%	91.7%	15,638	5.6%	4.1%	91.7%	19,497	7.0%	5.4%	24.7%	25.1%	40.0%	44.4%
Iosco	27,162	100.0%	1,382	5.4%	0.4%	100.0%	1,219	4.5%	0.3%	100.0%	1,440	5.3%	0.4%	18.1%	18.9%	4.2%	-2.6%
Iron	12,915	98.3%	362	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%	374	2.8%	0.1%	100.0%	378	2.9%	0.1%	1.1%	2.8%	4.4%	5.7%
Kalamazoo	238,544	87.5%	10,469	4.6%	2.7%	78.6%	9,756	4.1%	2.5%	78.6%	8,910	3.7%	2.4%	-8.7%	-8.6%	-14.9%	-18.3%
Kalkaska	16,827	100.0%	775	5.0%	0.2%	100.0%	1,377	8.3%	0.4%	100.0%	1,094	6.5%	0.3%	-20.6%	-21.8%	41.2%	29.0%
Kent	580,331	87.5%	23,333	4.4%	6.0%	100.0%	16,006	2.8%	4.2%	100.0%	17,151	3.0%	4.7%	7.2%	6.0%	-26.5%	-32.1%
Keweenaw	2,257	100.0%	47	2.4%	0.0%	100.0%	22	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%	19	0.8%	0.0%	-13.6%	-12.0%	-59.6%	-64.3%
Lake	11,630	100.0%	474	4.8%	0.1%	100.0%	431	3.8%	0.1%	100.0%	4	0.0%	0.0%	-99.1%	-99.1%	-99.2%	-99.3%
Livingston	164,678	82.5%	3,804	2.8%	1.0%	100.0%	3,229	2.1%	0.8%	100.0%	2,850	1.7%	0.8%	-11.7%	-15.9%	-25.1%	-37.3%
Mackinac	11,782	77.1%	858	7.7%	0.2%	100.0%	979	8.2%	0.3%	100.0%	834	7.1%	0.2%	-14.8%	-13.6%	-2.8%	-8.5%
Macomb	799,954	84.7%	20,247	2.6%	5.2%	100.0%	21,412	2.7%	5.6%	95.8%	22,426	2.8%	6.2%	4.7%	3.2%	10.8%	7.8%
Manistee	24,857	100.0%	1,116	4.9%	0.3%	100.0%	1,111	4.5%	0.3%	100.0%	1,357	5.5%	0.4%	22.1%	20.5%	21.6%	12.4%
Mason	28,508	97.9%	1,114	4.0%	0.3%	100.0%	916	3.2%	0.2%	100.0%	717	2.5%	0.2%	-21.7%	-22.4%	-35.6%	-37.6%
Mecosta	41,011	100.0%	1,274	3.3%	0.3%	100.0%	1,612	4.0%	0.4%	97.9%	1,088	2.7%	0.3%	-32.5%	-33.3%	-14.6%	-19.8%
Menominee	25,246	83.3%	773	3.1%	0.2%	100.0%	1,072	4.2%	0.3%	100.0%	1,230	4.9%	0.3%	14.7%	15.1%	59.1%	54.7%
Missaukee	14,672	100.0%	596	4.4%	0.2%	100.0%	456	3.1%	0.1%	100.0%	395	2.7%	0.1%	-13.4%	-14.5%	-33.7%	-38.6%
Monroe	147,946	83.3%	3,392	2.4%	0.9%	75.0%	2,838	1.9%	0.7%	87.5%	3,636	2.5%	1.0%	28.1%	26.4%	7.2%	1.8%
Montmorency	10,494	100.0%	302	3.1%	0.1%	100.0%	43	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%	-88.4%	-88.6%	-98.3%	-98.4%
Oakland	1,198,593	88.8%	24,772	2.1%	6.3%	97.9%	31,935	2.7%	8.3%	97.9%	31,384	2.6%	8.6%	-1.7%	-2.1%	26.7%	22.8%
Ogemaw	21,810	93.8%	1,069	5.1%	0.3%	100.0%	1,165	5.4%	0.3%	100.0%	1,184	5.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.9%	10.8%	5.7%
Oscoda	9,588	100.0%	358	4.1%	0.1%	100.0%	345	3.7%	0.1%	100.0%	362	3.8%	0.1%	4.9%	3.1%	1.1%	-7.8%
Otsego	23,818	100.0%	1,108	5.2%	0.3%	100.0%	975	4.2%	0.3%	100.0%	1,165	4.9%	0.3%	19.5%	16.9%	5.1%	-6.1%
Ottawa	243,571	90.0%	8,598	4.0%	2.2%	90.0%	11,491	4.8%	3.0%	90.0%	10,832	4.4%	3.0%	-5.7%	-7.8%	26.0%	11.4%
Presque Isle	14,440	75.0%	217	1.5%	0.1%	100.0%	160	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%	161	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	-25.8%	-26.0%
Roscommon	25,784	97.2%	1,431	6.3%	0.4%	83.3%	1,541	6.1%	0.4%	83.3%	1,466	5.7%	0.4%	-4.9%	-6.0%	2.4%	-9.3%
Wayne	2,045,473	81.1%	138,764	6.5%	35.5%	92.0%	127,334	6.2%	33.2%	92.5%	102,294	5.0%	28.1%	-19.7%	-19.0%	-26.3%	-23.0%
Wexford	30,779	95.8%	2,087	7.3%	0.5%	100.0%	2,767	9.1%	0.7%	100.0%	2,508	8.1%	0.7%	-9.4%	-10.2%	20.2%	12.1%
Total >75% Counties	7,243,866	N.A.	305,296	4.7%	78.2%	N.A.	296,384	4.5%	77.4%	N.A.	276,241	3.8%	75.8%	-6.8%	-15.9%	-9.5%	-19.5%
Total All Counties	9,990,817	N.A.	390,485	4.0%	100.0%	87.5%	383,044	3.9%	100.0%	89.7%	364,272	3.6%	100.0%	-4.9%	-5.4%	-6.7%	-9.1%

Source of data: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, 2000 and 2001.
Population data is estimated from the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan counties.
This chart includes counties in which law enforcement jurisdictions reported 75 percent or more of all months in 1996, 2000 and 2001.
Note that the Total All Counties row contains data from all counties without regard to the percent of law enforcement agency reporting.

The wide range in the proportion of all people arrested who are juveniles in sample counties and the large year-to-year changes in some of the counties, such as Ottawa, suggest that very different law enforcement policies are used in police agencies in these areas and, perhaps, very different levels of juvenile crime.

County officials can review Table 26 and Table 27 to determine whether these statistics reflect an explicit law enforcement policy adopted by their local governmental or police officials. Comparisons between counties in the sample, however, should also be made with care. Appendix F of the 2001 Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report, lists a number of factors that affect the type and volume of crime.²⁴ These factors influence the volume of crime that occurs and the number of arrests that are reported in a jurisdiction.

Table 28 presents *status offenses* arrests by county. As noted earlier, this offense category had the largest increase in arrests from 2000 to 2001 (68.4 percent) than any other offense category. *Status offense* arrests also accounted for the largest decrease from 1991 to 2001 (85.3 percent). Table 28 suggests that arrests for these offenses occurred in very few Michigan counties in 2000 and 2001. Only 10, or 12.0 percent, of all Michigan counties reported any *status offense* arrests for in 2001, and most of these arrests occurred in a few counties. Ingham County alone accounted for the majority (81.8 percent) of all 2001 arrests for these violations. The 2001 *status offense* county arrest pattern is in stark comparison with the recent past. In 1997, for example, 73 counties or 88.0 percent of all Michigan counties reported *status offenses* arrests. The 2000 – 2001 increase in arrests for *status offenses* was the result of an 81.8 percent increase in these arrests in Ingham County (91.7 percent of all Ingham County *status offense* arrests were for *curfew/loitering* violations). Adjusting out the Ingham County increase, Michigan arrests for status offenses would have decreased by 37.7 percent from 2000 to 2001. The significance of the *status offense* arrest decrease from 1991 to 2001 and from 2000 to 2001 (absent the Ingham County arrests data) is deserving of further study.

Because it is very unlikely that *curfew violations/loitering/runaway* behavior has changed by the amount indicated in this table, it is more likely that reporting changes or significant changes in Michigan police enforcement practices have been implemented for these offenses in virtually all counties. A determination of what caused this apparent change in reports concerning these offenses is beyond the scope of this analysis.

²⁴ The factors listed by the Michigan State Police in this Appendix entitled “Proper Use of Data” include: missing data, population density, urbanization, composition of the population, stability of the population, mode of transportation, economic conditions, cultural characteristics, climate, strength and policies of the criminal justice system, and crime reporting practices of the citizenry.” Other factors include economic conditions (such as median income and job availability); seasonal weather conditions; relative stability of population (seasonal, transient); the education, recreational, and religious characteristics of the community; attitude of police toward law enforcement problems; degree of adherence to crime reporting standards; policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts; and administrative and investigative emphases of local law enforcement.

Status Offense Analysis by County 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001

Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 1997 (As a Percent of County)						
County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Allegan	0	0.0%	38	100.0%	38	100.0%
Barry	0	0.0%	25	100.0%	25	100.0%
Bay	0	0.0%	43	100.0%	43	100.0%
Delta	0	0.0%	31	100.0%	31	100.0%
Genesee	76	45.2%	92	54.8%	168	100.0%
Ingham	460	100.0%	0	0.0%	460	100.0%
Kent	558	78.6%	152	21.4%	710	100.0%
Macomb	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	100.0%
Marquette	0	0.0%	31	100.0%	31	100.0%
Muskegon	126	58.3%	90	41.7%	216	100.0%
Newaygo	0	0.0%	49	100.0%	49	100.0%
Ottawa	0	0.0%	27	100.0%	27	100.0%
Tuscola	0	0.0%	29	100.0%	29	100.0%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	54	100.0%	54	100.0%
Washtenaw	0	0.0%	28	100.0%	28	100.0%
Wayne	298	47.4%	331	52.6%	629	100.0%
All Others	15	2.7%	544	97.3%	559	100.0%
Total	1,534	49.4%	1,569	50.6%	3,103	100.0%

A total of 78 counties or 94.0 percent of all Michigan counties reported status offenses arrests in 1997. See Appendix G for all 1997 status offense arrests.
Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997

Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 1999 (As a Percent of County)						
County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Eaton	2	0.2%		0.0%	2	0.1%
Genesee	98	10.2%	50	12.9%	148	11.0%
Gogebic	0	0.0%	6	1.6%	6	0.4%
Gratiot	0	0.0%	6	1.6%	6	0.4%
Ingham	293	30.6%	6	1.6%	299	22.2%
Kent	154	16.1%	89	23.0%	243	18.1%
Luce	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	2	0.1%
Macomb	5	0.5%	5	1.3%	10	0.7%
Marquette	0	0.0%	3	0.8%	3	0.2%
Muskegon	208	21.7%	190	49.1%	398	29.6%
Oceana	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Saginaw	12	1.3%	1	0.3%	13	1.0%
St. Clair	14	1.5%	3	0.8%	17	1.3%
Van Buren	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Washtenaw	0	0.0%	7	1.8%	7	0.5%
Wayne	172	18.0%	17	4.4%	189	14.1%
Total	958	100.0%	387	100.0%	1,345	100.0%

The majority of all status offense arrests (94.9%) are accounted for by Kent, Ingham, Wayne, Muskegon, and Genesee counties.
Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1999

Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 2000 (As a Percent of County)						
County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Gogebic	0	0.0%	5	6.0%	5	1.2%
Ingham	206	64.2%	0	0.0%	206	50.9%
Luce	8	2.5%	0	0.0%	8	2.0%
Macomb	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.2%
Marquette	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Muskegon	10	3.1%	16	19.0%	26	6.4%
Oceana	13	4.0%	9	10.7%	22	5.4%
Saginaw	4	1.2%	19	22.6%	23	5.7%
Washtenaw	0	0.0%	23	27.4%	23	5.7%
Wayne	74	23.1%	12	14.3%	86	21.2%
Total	321	100.0%	84	100.0%	405	100.0%

The majority of all status offense arrests (78.5%) are accounted for by Ingham, Wayne, and Muskegon counties.
Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2000

Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 2001 (As a Percent of County)						
County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Calhoun	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	0.1%
Genesee	14	2.3%	25	32.5%	39	5.7%
Ingham	555	91.7%	3	3.9%	558	81.8%
Macomb	1	0.2%	8	10.4%	9	1.3%
Montcalm	7	1.2%	3	3.9%	10	1.5%
Muskegon	8	1.3%	17	22.1%	25	3.7%
Oceana	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	0.1%
Saginaw	7	1.2%	15	19.5%	22	3.2%
Washtenaw	0	0.0%	3	3.9%	3	0.4%
Wayne	13	2.1%	1	1.3%	14	2.1%
Total	605	100.0%	77	100.0%	682	100.0%

The majority of all status offense arrests (96.5%) are accounted for by Genesee, Ingham, Muskegon, Saginaw and Wayne counties.
Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001

County Arrest Summary

The county arrest comparisons included in this report illustrate some of the problems associated with interpreting crime data during periods when reporting systems are undergoing change. For example, in 1994, 53 counties (63.9 percent) had incomplete reporting and only 30 counties or 36.1 percent had all law enforcement agencies reporting for all months. In 1996, the number of counties with incomplete reporting increased to 64 counties (77.1 percent); while in 1998, 66 counties (79.5 percent) had less than complete crime and arrest reporting. For 1999, a larger proportion of all months of activity were reported (86.1 percent) but a larger number of police agencies did not report any activity (in 1999 11.0 percent of all police agencies did not report any months of activity in comparison with 10.7 percent in 1998). In 2000 and 2001, the trend toward higher levels of police reporting continued with 87.6 and 89.7 percent respectively of all months of activity reported.

The new crime reporting system increased the number of agencies that are required to report activity to the state police. Despite this, the total number of months of reported law enforcement and criminal activity actually declined in 1996 and 1997 in comparison with earlier years. More recently, the total

number of months of reported law enforcement activity has returned to levels associated with earlier years (see Attachment D). Obviously, if substantial levels of crime and arrests are not reported to the state police, the accuracy of county and state crime data will be correspondingly reduced and crime comparisons between years will be less useful. Tables in this report include the county's level of law enforcement reporting for years included in the analyses.

The county arrest analysis indicates that most juvenile arrests occur in relatively few counties (nearly 50 percent of all Michigan juvenile arrests are recorded in the largest half dozen counties), and the law enforcement characteristics of these counties are very different. In particular, the juvenile proportion of all arrests reported in these counties varied widely. For example, Kent County police agencies reported that 16.8 percent of all persons arrested were juveniles in 2001. In Oakland County, 8.3 percent of all 2001 arrests involved juveniles. However, in Wayne County only 3.6 percent of all persons arrested in 2001 were juveniles. For all Michigan jurisdictions combined, juveniles accounted for 8.5 percent of all arrests in 2001, up from 7.7 percent in 2000.

The county arrest analysis also highlights the hazards of comparing samples with relatively small numbers. In particular, comparing arrest data involving a limited number of data points can produce wide swings from year to year. An example of this is Lake County. Lake County juvenile arrests dropped from 79 juvenile arrests in 1996 to 9 arrests in 2000 and 0 arrests in 2001. Lake County law enforcement agencies reported all months of activity in each of these years. Grand Traverse County juvenile arrests are an example of a swing in opposite direction. Grand Traverse County juvenile arrests jumped from 294 in 1996 to 784 in 2000 (an increase of 166.7 percent). Juvenile arrests in Grand Traverse decreased to 708 in 2001, which is still a 140.8 percent increase above 1996 levels. Grand Traverse County law enforcement agencies reported all months of activity in each of these years.

The county arrest analysis also examined the relative probability of arrest for juveniles and the general population for Michigan counties. This analysis suggested that there are very different arrest probabilities among Michigan counties when arrests are measured as a percent of county residents. In 2001, for example, the per capita probability of arrest in Wexford County (8.1 percent of the estimated 2001 population was arrested) is over 10 times greater than in Alcona County (.8 percent). County differences this great could be the result of major variance between the counties in law enforcement policy, economic conditions, police reporting practices, the amount of tourism in a county, the location of major roads in or near a county, reporting problems and many other factors. The analysis also suggests that the probability of arrest for juveniles and the county population as a whole also varies substantially. Wexford is again a striking example of this. The probability of arrest for juveniles in Wexford County in 1996 (13.6 percent) and 2001 (10.1 percent) was much higher than that of the county's total population (7.3 percent in 1996 and 8.1 percent in 2001). For 2001, the gap between the probability of arrest for juveniles and the arrest probability for the population of Wexford County as a whole has significantly narrowed. This is the result of the probability of arrest for juveniles decreasing from previous years and the arrest probability for the county as a whole increasing. However, as indicated elsewhere in this report, the 2001 Wexford County juvenile arrest probability remains the highest of any Michigan county. For 2001, the Wexford arrest probability for all citizens is also the highest in Michigan.

Wayne County arrests present an example of a county that appears to have more tolerant law enforcement toward juveniles than toward the county population as a whole. The probability of arrest in Wayne for juveniles adjusted for population for 1999 and 2000 is approximately one-third that of the total population. Future studies of county crime data will benefit from the inclusion of more years of data in the county arrest analysis and full implementation of the incident-based crime reporting.

Summary and Key Findings

Although Michigan police crime reporting has continued to improve in recent years, interpretation of 2001 Michigan Uniform Crime Report data continues to be limited by less than complete police agency crime reporting. The percent of all months reported by Michigan law enforcement agencies to the Michigan State Police increased from 73.5 percent in 1997 to 84.9 percent in 1998 to 86.1 percent in 1999 to 87.5 percent in 2000 and 89.7 percent in 2001. This improvement is very encouraging, however, missing data may still significantly distort comparisons of reported crime and arrests between current periods of time and past years. While the 2.5 percent 2000 to 2001 improvement in police crime reporting is highly desirable, the increase in reporting could give a spurious indication that Michigan crime has increased. For example, if the actual level of Michigan crime dropped slightly in 2001, but crime reporting during the period increased, official crime statistics that are based upon reported police activity could appear to rise. Conversely, if crime increased and crime reporting increased, the apparent increase in “crime” would be exacerbated. To highlight the importance of the possible effect of the increase in crime reporting, year-to-year changes in crime statistics that are less than the increase in crime reporting in this section will be noted as being within the “error of reporting.”

Even with a substantial level of missing crime data and with the possibility that increases in reported crime may distort year-to-year crime comparisons, several key findings and conclusions appear to be justified based upon the present analysis. The following are some of the most salient findings of the 2001 juvenile crime analysis.

Reported Serious Crime and All Reported Crime

Over the 1991 to 2001 period, the level of reported serious crime (FBI *index crimes against persons*) has dropped at a greater rate than total reported crime. For this time period, total Michigan reported crime dropped by 15.1 percent however, crime reports involving the most serious offenses (*index person offenses*) decreased by 26.0 percent. The reduction in reported *index crimes against property* from 1991 to 2001 (29.0 percent) was slightly greater than the reduction in reports involving *index crime against persons* for the same period. In comparison with 2000, all reported crime increased slightly (up .9 percent) in 2001; reports involving *index crimes against persons* increased (by 1.6 percent) and reports involving *index crimes against property* increased 1.0 percent) from 2000 to 2001. The above increases in 2000 to 2001 crime reports for *index crimes against persons*, *index property* and all reported crime, are within the “error of reporting.”

Comparison of Total Juvenile and Adult Arrest Rates As measured by arrests, juvenile crime increased somewhat over the 2000-2001 period while adult arrests decreased. Total juvenile arrests increased by 5.5 percent from 2000 to 2001 but decreased by 18.2 percent from 1991 to 2001. All adult arrests decreased by 5.8 percent from 2000 to 2001 and by 10.2 percent from 1991 to 2001. Although the decrease in juvenile arrests from 1991 to 2001 is much greater than the reduction in adult arrests, the 2000 – 2001 decrease in adult arrests is especially noteworthy in light of the increase in juvenile arrests from 2000 to 2001 and at the same time that law enforcement crime reporting increased.

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrest Rates for Serious Crime

As measured by arrests, serious crime in Michigan dropped for both juveniles and adults from 2000 to 2001 and from 1991 to 2001. However, juvenile arrests dropped at a greater rate than for adults for both comparisons. Juvenile arrests for *FBI index crimes against persons* (*murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery*) dropped 8.5 percent from 2000 to 2001 and by 45.2 percent from 1991 to 2001. In contrast, adult arrests for these crimes decreased by 2.9 percent from 2000 to 2001 and by 22.5 percent from 1991 to 2001. The significance of the 1991 to 2001 reductions for juvenile arrests for these crimes (45.2 percent) cannot be definitely gauged because of differences in police reporting from 1991 to 2001; however, the more significant juvenile arrest drop over the ten-year period supports the position that there has been a substantial decline in serious juvenile crime. It is also noted that the 2.9 percent decrease in adult arrests for these crimes and the 8.5 percent 2000 to 2001 reduction in juvenile arrests for these crimes occurred at the same time that police crime reporting improved.

Juvenile Status Offense Reductions Arrests among juveniles for *status offenses* (*runaway and curfew/loitering* violations) appear to have dropped dramatically over the period studied. Reported *status offense* arrests decreased by 85.3 percent from 1991 to 2001. However, for the first time in several years the number of arrests involving these offenses increased from the previous year. From 2000 to 2001, the number of *status offense* arrests increased by 68.4 percent. The magnitude of this increase is as remarkable as the previous drop in reported arrests for these offenses; however the 2000 – 2001 increase in arrests for *status offenses* resulted from an 81.8 percent increase in these arrests in Ingham County. Adjusting out the Ingham County increase, Michigan arrests for *status offenses* would have actually significantly decreased from 2000 to 2001 (by 37.7 percent). The significance of the *status offense* arrest decrease from 1991 to the present and from 2000 to 2001 (adjusting the Ingham County arrests data) is deserving of further study. It does not appear that the change in reporting system explains the reduction in reported arrests for these behaviors.

Increased Rate of Arrests The ratio of reported arrests for all reported offenses improved over the 1991 to 2001 period but fell somewhat from 2000 to 2001. Comparing reported offenses and reported arrests would support the position that a person engaged in crime had a greater probability of being arrested in 2001 than he would have had in 1991. Because total reported offenses over the period had a larger proportional decrease than reported arrests, the ratio of reported arrests to offenses improved (from 1 arrests for every 3.2 reported offenses in 1991 to 1 arrest for every 3.0 reported offenses in 2001). Reported arrests as a percent of total reported offenses in Michigan improved in relative terms from 31.6 percent in 1991 to 33.2 percent in 2001. However, for arrests for all *index* crimes, the arrest percentage decreased from 15.3 percent in 1991 to 13.5 percent in 2001. Arrests for *FBI index crimes against persons* improved slightly from 1991 to 2001 (from 31.6 percent of all reports for these crimes in 1991 to 32.1 percent in 2001). However, *index property* crime arrests for these crimes in 1991 were 12.8 percent of reported offenses and fell to 10.6 percent in 2001.

From 2000 to 2001 the ratio of total reported arrests to offenses fell off slightly (there was one arrest for every 2.9 offenses in 2000 in comparison with one arrest for every 3.0 reported offenses in 2001). This general pattern also held for arrests involving serious *index crimes against persons, part II* crimes, and all *index* crime. Expressed as percentages, arrests for *index crimes against persons* were 33.4 percent of reported offenses in 2000 and 32.1 percent in 2001. The arrest percentage for all *index* crimes increased slightly from 13.2 percent in 2000 to 13.5 percent in 2001. The arrest percentage for all *part II* crimes dropped from 48.1 percent in 2000 to 44.7 percent in 2001. Arrests involving *index property* crimes; however, increased from 10.1 percent in 2000 to 10.6 of reported offenses in 2001.

This analysis suggests that there has been a slight improvement in the probability of arrest for all reported crime from 1991 to 2001, but that this trend is not true for all crime categories. Furthermore, there are indications that from 2000 to 2001 the reported offense to arrest trend may be in the opposite direction for most crime categories. It should be noted that most of the changes are slight and may be within the “error of reporting.”

Increased Female Involvement in Crime

The female proportion of all persons arrested in Michigan increased over the 1991 to 2001 period for all crime categories. Although crime remains primarily a male activity (only 21.2 percent of all persons arrested in 2001 were female), the proportion of all persons arrested who are females has increased over the 1991 to 2001 period (by 13.7 percent). This trend is most clear for the most serious crimes. Michigan female proportion of all arrests for *index crimes against persons* grew from 11.6 percent in 1991 to 20.5 percent in 2001. This represents a proportional increase of 77.3 percent in the percentage of females arrested for these serious crimes from 1991 to 2001. From 2000 to 2001, however, the female percentage of all persons arrested for *index crimes involving persons*, *index crimes involving property*, for all *index* offenses and for all crimes decreased slightly. The female proportion of all *index person crimes* went from 20.7 to 20.5 percent; female *property index* arrests went from 30.3 percent to 29.9 percent; female arrests for all *index* crimes went from 27.0 percent to 26.9 percent; but female arrests for all crime increased from 20.9 to 21.2 percent for all crimes over this period of time. Except for female arrests for all crimes, based upon the 2000 – 2001 arrest data, there may be signs that the greater involvement of females in crime may be moderating.

County Juvenile Arrests

The county crime analysis conducted for this project indicated that among Michigan counties with high levels of police crime reporting, there were many significant crime and crime enforcement differences between Michigan counties. Counties differed widely regarding the juvenile portion of all persons arrested, the probability of arrest facing juveniles and the general population and total arrest trends. Although there appeared to be some differences between regions of the state in terms of crime and law enforcement, these factors and population size frequently could not explain major differences between the counties. For example in 2000, Wayne County had the 5th lowest proportion of juvenile arrests in the state. Juveniles were only 2.8 percent of all people arrested in Wayne County in 2000. In 2001, Wayne County juvenile percent ranking remained the 5th lowest among counties with high levels of crime reporting, however, the juvenile percentage of all Wayne County arrests increased to 3.6 percent. Four counties (Alcona, Keweenaw, Lake and Montmorency Counties) recorded zero juvenile arrests. Ottawa County was an example of a county with a very high proportion of all arrests accounted for by juveniles. Ottawa County juveniles accounted for 21.9 percent of all county arrests in 2001. This is down somewhat from the Ottawa juvenile arrest percentage in 2000 (the Ottawa 2000 juvenile arrest percentage was 22.8 percent).

Per capita arrest probabilities of Michigan counties were calculated on a sample of counties with high levels of police reporting. There appear to be major differences in the probability of arrests facing juveniles and the general public in various Michigan counties. For 2001, Wexford County had the highest per capita juvenile arrest probability (juvenile arrests in Wexford were equal to 10.1 percent of the county's 11-16 year old population). The counties with the highest and lowest overall 2000 per capita arrest probability were Wexford County (8.1 percent), and Lake and Montmorency Counties had virtually a zero arrest probability (0.0 percent). Based upon this analysis, the overall arrest probability faced by Michiganders has dropped from 4.0 percent in 1996 to 3.6 percent in 2001.

Annual County Crime Analysis

The analysis of annual county crime data has the potential to be very useful to local and state policy makers in the future. Crime and arrest data could be used to fashion law enforcement crime control and prevention tactics, predict crime patterns, determine where resources should be directed and evaluate the impact of criminal justice interventions. The variability of the data over the 1996 to 2001 period, however, suggests that the utility of Uniform Crime Report data for these purposes remains limited. Although the level of law enforcement reporting has improved, the year-to-year county crime comparisons vary substantially and could be more related to reporting rather than actual changes in crime or arrests. Even where law enforcement reporting is complete, apparent changes in crime and arrests may occur for reasons other than actual changes in crime. For example, the analysis of county 1991-2001 *status offense* arrests suggests that major policy changes have impacted crime and arrests related to these offenses. It is very unlikely that the actual incidence of status offense behavior has been reduced to the extent indicated in the arrest data.

Implementation of the Incident-Based Reporting System

The conversion to the Michigan Incident Crime Reporting (MICR) system is continuing, however, the conversion is by no means complete. Several major law enforcement agencies including Ann Arbor Police Department, Detroit Police Department, Flint Police Department, Grand Rapids Police Department, Ingham County Sheriff, Lansing Police Department and Macomb County Sheriff did not provide data in the new MICR system (although most provided activity data in the UCR system). The percent of all months of law enforcement activity that was reported to the Michigan State Police has increased in recent years. The percent of all months of activity has increased from 83.4 percent in 1994 to 89.9 percent in 2001 (an increase of 7.8 percent). More importantly, the conversion to the new reporting system resulted in an increase in the number of agencies required to report law enforcement activity to the state police (in 1994, 698 agencies were required to report and in 2001, 720 agencies were required to report activity data). The number of months of law enforcement activity reported to the MSP increased from 6,983 months of data in 1994 to 7,769 months in 2001 (an increase of 11.3 percent). This increase is a very positive development; although, 10.1 percent of all months not reported in 2001 represents 873 months of unknown police activity. This level of police non-reporting creates a major degree of uncertainty regard the status of crime in Michigan. In summary, while there is clear evidence of improvement, Michigan law enforcement crime reporting appears to be some distance from the established goals of full conversion to the new MICR reporting system and 100 percent reporting. Until the new crime reporting system is fully implemented and has operated for a period of time, crime analysis will not fulfill the potential it holds to be an important tool for effective criminal justice policy development.

Appendix A: Michigan Crime Data 1972-2001

Table 1a

OFFENSE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Index Offenses															
Murder	962	1,081	1,170	1,042	1,001	853	862	810	941	863	870	917	865	1,019	1,028
Rape	2,644	3,166	3,370	3,477	3,281	3,537	3,614	4,085	4,267	4,353	4,083	4,553	5,687	6,131	6,077
Robbery	26,182	25,521	30,657	32,354	30,241	23,834	20,192	20,168	22,363	23,644	24,470	26,208	27,694	26,548	27,319
Aggravated Assault	20,347	23,001	24,739	25,751	24,154	24,828	28,661	31,261	30,760	29,970	28,952	31,001	30,806	32,491	38,017
Person Index Subtotal	50,135	52,769	59,936	62,624	58,677	53,052	53,329	56,324	58,331	58,830	58,375	62,679	65,052	66,189	72,441
Burglary	142,734	142,304	172,828	173,134	151,207	138,298	130,716	138,074	158,944	170,372	162,457	156,525	147,948	138,518	135,734
Larceny	247,410	247,785	302,301	327,367	321,192	285,432	279,261	312,643	337,609	339,676	326,283	307,159	295,114	296,808	300,967
Auto Theft	42,841	49,234	56,599	59,755	55,688	49,539	47,995	55,142	53,562	58,213	61,252	67,235	78,006	75,123	72,021
Arson										8,812	7,056	8,234	9,460	5,182	5,545
Property Index Subtotal	432,985	439,323	531,728	560,256	528,087	473,269	457,972	505,859	550,115	577,073	557,048	539,153	530,528	515,631	514,267
Part I (Total Index)	483,120	492,092	591,664	622,880	586,764	526,321	511,301	562,183	608,446	635,903	615,423	601,832	595,580	581,820	586,708
Part II Total	437,257	468,143	526,939	568,658	537,759	546,424	573,469	633,352	634,723	604,943	545,976	569,466	581,935	615,651	652,717
Total Offenses	920,377	960,235	1,118,603	1,191,538	1,124,523	1,072,745	1,084,770	1,195,535	1,243,169	1,240,846	1,161,399	1,171,298	1,177,515	1,197,471	1,239,425

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1972-01

Notes:

1. Arson was not included in the FBI Index Crimes until 1981.

OFFENSE	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000 - 01 %	1991 - 01 %
Index Offenses																	
Murder	1,118	1,003	982	959	1,003	939	922	909	785	699	721	716	675	669	661	-1.2%	-34.1%
Rape	6,144	6,370	6,467	7,094	7,248	7,451	7,335	6,432	5,560	5,066	4,493	5,279	4,695	4,971	5,336	7.3%	-26.4%
Robbery	25,271	22,077	20,325	21,484	22,574	20,731	22,261	21,446	17,365	16,288	13,968	15,192	13,635	13,414	12,798	-4.6%	-43.3%
Aggravated Assault	38,668	38,461	36,668	42,691	43,378	42,792	43,659	42,395	38,983	35,762	33,688	40,073	35,386	35,001	36,148	3.3%	-16.7%
Person Index Subtotal	71,201	67,911	64,442	72,228	74,203	71,913	74,177	71,182	62,693	57,815	52,870	61,260	54,391	54,055	54,943	1.6%	-26.0%
Burglary	132,233	119,893	110,640	104,292	109,368	96,822	90,878	88,214	81,314	79,066	70,942	81,240	70,779	67,882	71,054	4.7%	-35.0%
Larceny	314,567	298,157	296,238	303,145	317,248	293,018	279,515	273,350	256,958	248,571	240,816	251,627	223,597	221,031	223,064	0.9%	-29.7%
Auto Theft	68,415	67,211	65,297	65,220	62,636	58,037	56,670	60,227	57,895	62,930	59,826	57,228	54,018	53,889	52,310	-2.9%	-16.5%
Arson	5,497	5,120	4,593	4,459	4,739	4,514	4,257	4,249	4,004	4,547	5,083	4,990	4,549	4,541	4,262	-6.1%	-10.1%
Property Index Subtotal	520,712	490,381	476,768	477,116	493,991	452,391	431,320	426,040	400,171	395,114	376,667	395,085	352,943	347,343	350,690	1.0%	-29.0%
Part I (Total Index)	591,913	558,292	541,210	549,344	568,194	524,304	505,497	497,222	462,864	452,929	429,537	456,345	407,334	401,398	405,633	1.1%	-28.6%
Part II Total	656,363	652,499	668,443	717,309	724,116	702,692	697,681	700,500	663,950	658,445	607,038	684,816	658,594	685,572	691,346	0.8%	-4.5%
Total Offenses	1,248,276	1,210,791	1,209,653	1,266,653	1,292,310	1,226,996	1,203,178	1,197,722	1,126,814	1,111,374	1,036,575	1,141,161	1,065,928	1,086,970	1,096,979	0.9%	-15.1%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1972-01

Total Michigan Reported Crime: 1972-1986 – Table 1b
Total Michigan Reported Crime: 1987-2001

Table 2a
Michigan Juvenile Arrests by Type of Crime: 1991-2001

OFFENSE												2000-01	1991-01
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Index Offenses													
Murder	122	92	86	109	81	36	53	20	24	14	16	14.3%	-86.9%
Rape	214	340	252	204	199	190	175	171	178	133	185	39.1%	-13.6%
Robbery	626	628	658	777	661	532	534	386	258	175	184	5.1%	-70.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,293	1,605	1,587	1,852	1,580	1,168	1,264	1,189	967	816	850	4.2%	-34.3%
Person Index Subtotal	2,255	2,665	2,583	2,942	2,521	1,926	2,026	1,766	1,427	1,138	1,235	8.5%	-45.2%
Burglary	2,517	2,631	2,633	2,739	2,415	2,232	2,021	1,880	1,577	1,259	1,370	8.8%	-45.6%
Larceny	11,975	11,405	10,421	10,867	9,500	8,721	8,875	7,339	7,048	6,646	6,996	5.3%	-41.6%
Auto Theft	1,378	1,384	1,330	1,572	1,268	1,189	908	799	825	701	754	7.6%	-45.3%
Arson	173	291	245	244	243	179	191	193	169	133	156	17.3%	-9.8%
Property Index Subtotal	16,043	15,711	14,629	15,422	13,426	12,321	11,995	10,211	9,619	8,739	9,276	6.1%	-42.2%
Part I (Total Index)	18,298	18,376	17,212	18,364	15,947	14,247	14,021	11,977	11,046	9,877	10,511	6.4%	-42.6%
Part II Total	14,955	15,470	15,821	18,005	17,242	17,803	19,427	21,649	20,375	19,085	19,778	3.6%	32.3%
Status Offenses	4,629	5,095	5,948	6,764	6,814	4,112	3,115	2,310	1,345	405	682	68.4%	-85.3%
Total Arrests	37,882	38,941	38,981	43,133	40,003	36,162	36,563	35,936	32,766	29,367	30,971	5.5%	-18.2%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 6a
Michigan Juvenile Apprehensions by Rate and Category of Crime: 1991-2001

Juvenile Arrest Rate for:	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-2001 % Change	1991-2001 % Change
Type I Felonies	3.54	4.24	3.98	4.31	3.65	2.89	3.09	2.60	2.22	1.80	2.02	12.8%	-42.7%
Person Index Crimes	2.83	3.30	3.13	3.52	2.98	2.29	2.39	2.02	1.61	1.30	1.40	7.6%	-50.6%
Property Index Crimes	20.11	19.45	17.70	18.47	15.86	14.64	14.16	11.67	10.85	9.97	10.49	5.2%	-47.8%
Total Index Offenses	22.93	22.75	20.83	21.99	18.83	16.93	16.56	13.69	12.46	11.27	11.88	5.5%	-48.2%
Total Part II Crimes	18.74	19.15	19.14	21.56	20.36	21.16	22.94	24.74	22.98	21.77	22.36	2.7%	19.3%
Status Offenses	5.80	6.31	7.20	8.10	8.05	4.89	3.68	2.64	1.52	0.46	0.77	66.9%	-86.7%
All Offense Categories	47.48	48.20	47.17	51.64	47.25	42.98	43.17	41.07	36.96	33.50	35.01	4.5%	-26.3%

Arrest data in this table is from Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-2001.

Table 8a
Michigan Adult Arrest by Type of Crime: 1991-2001

OFFENSE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Index Offenses													
Murder	1,851	1,758	1,623	1,565	1,338	1,173	1,209	1,494	1,292	1,342	743	-44.6%	-59.9%
Rape	2,064	1,998	1,763	1,767	1,509	1,531	1,318	1,403	1,369	1,295	1,259	-2.8%	-39.0%
Robbery	4,622	4,309	4,235	3,958	3,421	3,199	3,014	2,957	2,836	2,840	2,768	-2.5%	-40.1%
Aggravated Assault	12,638	12,678	13,091	13,389	13,921	13,378	12,561	13,493	12,329	11,429	11,639	1.8%	-7.9%
Person Index Subtotal	21,175	20,743	20,712	20,679	20,189	19,281	18,102	19,347	17,826	16,906	16,409	-2.9%	-22.5%
Burglary	8,896	7,517	7,037	6,716	6,693	6,026	5,315	5,742	5,616	5,379	5,112	-5.0%	-42.5%
Larceny	35,349	31,380	26,842	25,693	23,284	23,066	21,441	20,686	19,576	18,719	20,363	8.8%	-42.4%
Auto Theft	2,689	2,400	2,005	2,212	2,034	1,950	1,692	1,774	1,905	1,871	1,894	1.2%	-29.6%
Arson	430	456	439	470	503	498	511	493	441	421	380	-9.7%	-11.6%
Property Index Subtotal	47,364	41,753	36,323	35,091	32,514	31,540	28,959	28,695	27,538	26,390	27,749	5.1%	-41.4%
Part I (Total Index)	68,539	62,496	57,035	55,770	52,703	50,821	47,061	48,042	45,364	43,296	44,158	2.0%	-35.6%
Part II Total	302,533	292,315	284,800	289,333	302,045	303,501	292,532	335,414	322,331	310,381	289,143	-6.8%	-4.4%
Total Arrests	371,072	354,811	341,835	345,103	354,748	354,322	339,593	383,456	367,695	353,677	333,301	-5.8%	-10.2%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 5a
Total Michigan Juvenile Apprehension for Type 1 Felonies: 1991-2001

Type I Felonies												2000-01	1991-01
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Murder	122	92	86	109	81	36	53	20	24	14	16	14.3%	-86.9%
Rape	214	340	252	204	199	190	175	171	178	133	185	39.1%	-13.6%
Robbery	626	628	658	777	661	532	534	386	258	175	184	5.1%	-70.6%
Aggravated Assault	1,293	1,605	1,587	1,852	1,580	1,168	1,264	1,189	967	816	850	4.2%	-34.3%
Sex Offenses (Not rape/prost.)	393	470	464	413	328	325	397	312	372	303	384	26.7%	-2.3%
Arson	173	291	245	244	243	179	191	193	169	133	156	17.3%	-9.8%
Total Type I Felonies	2,821	3,426	3,292	3,599	3,092	2,430	2,614	2,271	1,968	1,574	1,775	12.8%	-37.1%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 9a
Total Michigan Adult Arrests for Type 1 Felonies: 1991-2001

Type I Felonies												2000-01	1991-01
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change	% Change
Murder	1,851	1,758	1,623	1,565	1,338	1,173	1,209	1,494	1,292	1,342	743	-44.6%	-59.9%
Rape	2,064	1,998	1,763	1,767	1,509	1,531	1,318	1,403	1,369	1,295	1,259	-2.8%	-39.0%
Robbery	4,622	4,309	4,235	3,958	3,421	3,199	3,014	2,957	2,836	2,840	2,768	-2.5%	-40.1%
Aggravated Assault	12,638	12,678	13,091	13,389	13,921	13,378	12,561	13,493	12,329	11,429	11,639	1.8%	-7.9%
Sex Offenses (Not rape/prost.)	2,386	2,535	2,320	2,090	1,964	1,827	1,909	1,705	1,654	1,518	1,690	11.3%	-29.2%
Arson	430	456	439	470	503	498	511	493	441	421	380	-9.7%	-11.6%
Total Type I Felonies	23,991	23,734	23,471	23,239	22,656	21,606	20,522	21,545	19,921	18,845	18,479	-1.9%	-23.0%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Table 11a
Juvenile Proportion of All Michigan Arrests: 1991-2001

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-01 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Juvenile % of All Type I Felony Arrests	10.5	12.6	12.3	13.4	11.8	10.1	11.3	11.3	9.0	7.7	8.8	13.7%	-16.7%
Juvenile % of All Index Person Arrests	9.6	11.4	11.1	12.5	11.1	9.1	10.1	8.4	7.4	6.3	7.0	11.0%	-27.1%
Juvenile % of All Index Property Arrests	25.3	27.3	28.7	30.5	29.2	28.1	29.3	26.5	25.9	24.9	25.1	0.7%	-1.0%
Juvenile % of Total Index Arrests	21.1	22.7	23.2	24.8	23.2	21.9	23.0	20.0	19.6	18.6	19.2	3.5%	-8.9%
Juvenile % of Total Arrests	9.3	9.9	10.2	11.1	10.1	9.3	9.7	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.5	10.9%	-8.6%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1991-2001.

Table 12a - Total Michigan Arrests by Type of Crime

OFFENSE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000-2001 % Change	1991-01 % Change
Index Offenses													
Murder	1,973	1,850	1,709	1,674	1,419	1,209	1,262	1,514	1,316	1,356	759	-44.0%	-61.5%
% of all Reported	196.7%	197.0%	185.4%	184.2%	180.8%	173.0%	175.0%	211.5%	195.0%	202.7%	114.8%	-43.3%	-41.6%
Rape	2,278	2,338	2,015	1,971	1,708	1,721	1,493	1,574	1,547	1,428	1,444	1.1%	-36.6%
% of all Reported	31.4%	31.4%	27.5%	30.6%	30.7%	34.0%	33.2%	29.8%	32.9%	28.7%	27.1%	-5.8%	-13.9%
Robbery	5,248	4,937	4,893	4,735	4,082	3,731	3,548	3,343	3,094	3,015	2,952	-2.1%	-43.8%
% of all Reported	23.2%	23.8%	22.0%	22.1%	23.5%	22.9%	25.4%	22.0%	22.7%	22.5%	23.1%	2.6%	-0.8%
Aggravated Assault	13,931	14,283	14,678	15,241	15,501	14,546	13,825	14,682	13,296	12,245	12,489	2.0%	-10.4%
% of all Reported	32.1%	33.4%	33.6%	35.9%	39.8%	40.7%	41.0%	36.6%	37.6%	35.0%	34.5%	-1.2%	7.6%
Person Index Subtotal	23,430	23,408	23,295	23,621	22,710	21,207	20,128	21,113	19,253	18,044	17,644	-2.2%	-24.7%
% of all Reported	31.6%	32.6%	31.4%	33.2%	36.2%	36.7%	38.1%	34.5%	35.4%	33.4%	32.1%	-3.8%	1.7%
Burglary	11,413	10,148	9,670	9,455	9,108	8,258	7,336	7,622	7,193	6,638	6,482	-2.4%	-43.2%
% of all Reported	10.4%	10.5%	10.6%	10.7%	11.2%	10.4%	10.3%	9.4%	10.2%	9.8%	9.1%	-6.7%	-12.6%
Larceny	47,324	42,785	37,263	36,560	32,784	31,787	30,316	28,025	26,624	25,365	27,359	7.9%	-42.2%
% of all Reported	14.9%	14.6%	13.3%	13.4%	12.8%	12.8%	12.6%	11.1%	11.9%	11.5%	12.3%	6.9%	-17.8%
Auto Theft	4,067	3,784	3,335	3,786	3,302	3,139	2,600	2,573	2,730	2,572	2,648	3.0%	-34.9%
% of all Reported	6.5%	6.5%	5.9%	6.3%	5.7%	5.0%	4.3%	4.5%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	6.1%	-22.0%
Arson	603	747	684	714	746	677	702	686	610	554	536	-3.2%	-11.1%
% of all Reported	12.7%	16.5%	16.1%	16.8%	18.6%	14.9%	13.8%	13.7%	13.4%	12.2%	12.6%	3.1%	-1.2%
Property Index Subtotal	63,407	57,464	50,952	50,515	45,940	43,861	40,954	38,906	37,157	35,129	37,025	5.4%	-41.6%
% of all Reported	12.8%	12.7%	11.8%	11.9%	11.5%	11.1%	10.9%	9.8%	10.5%	10.1%	10.6%	4.4%	-17.7%
Part I (Total Index)	86,837	80,872	74,247	74,136	68,650	65,068	61,082	60,019	56,410	53,173	54,669	2.8%	-37.0%
% of all Reported	15.3%	15.4%	14.7%	14.9%	14.8%	14.4%	14.2%	13.2%	13.8%	13.2%	13.5%	1.7%	-11.8%
Part II Total	317,488	307,785	300,621	307,336	319,287	321,304	311,957	357,063	342,706	329,466	308,921	-6.2%	-2.7%
% of all Reported	43.8%	43.8%	43.1%	43.9%	48.1%	48.8%	51.4%	52.1%	52.0%	48.1%	44.7%	-7.0%	1.9%
Status Offenses	4,629	5,095	5,948	6,767	6,814	4,112	3,117	2,310	1,345	405	682	68.4%	-85.3%
% of all Reported	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Arrests	408,954	393,752	380,816	388,236	394,751	390,484	376,156	419,392	400,461	383,044	364,272	-4.9%	-10.9%
% of all Reported	31.6%	32.1%	31.7%	32.4%	35.0%	35.1%	36.3%	36.8%	37.6%	35.2%	33.2%	-5.8%	4.9%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports 1991-01.

Appendix B: Michigan Arrest by Age, Race and Gender 1991 - 2001

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Attachment 2: Program Narrative

111

Offense Race	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	80	87.9%	1,265	85.1%	1,345	85.2%	0	0.0%	222	81.9%	222	81.6%	80	87.0%	1,487	84.6%	1,567	84.7%
White	10	11.0%	212	14.3%	222	14.1%	1	100.0%	49	18.1%	50	18.4%	11	12.0%	261	14.8%	272	14.7%
Other/Unknown	1	1.1%	10	0.7%	11	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	10	0.6%	11	0.6%
Total	91	100.0%	1,487	100.0%	1,578	100.0%	1	100.0%	271	100.0%	272	100.0%	92	100.0%	1,758	100.0%	1,850	100.0%
% of Total					85.3%						14.7%	100.0%	5.0%		95.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	163	51.1%	1,149	58.9%	1,312	57.8%	10	47.6%	10	21.7%	20	29.9%	173	50.9%	1,159	58.0%	1,332	57.0%
White	146	45.8%	754	38.6%	900	39.6%	11	52.4%	36	78.3%	47	70.1%	157	46.2%	790	39.5%	947	40.5%
Other/Unknown	10	3.1%	49	2.5%	59	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.9%	49	2.5%	59	2.5%
Total	319	100.0%	1,952	100.0%	2,271	100.0%	21	100.0%	46	100.0%	67	100.0%	340	100.0%	1,998	100.0%	2,338	100.0%
% of Total					97.1%						2.9%	100.0%	14.5%		85.5%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	447	74.4%	3,265	81.9%	3,712	80.9%	22	81.5%	236	73.1%	258	73.7%	469	74.7%	3,501	81.2%	3,970	80.4%
White	144	24.0%	654	16.4%	798	17.4%	5	18.5%	86	26.6%	91	26.0%	149	23.7%	740	17.2%	889	18.0%
Other/Unknown	10	1.7%	67	1.7%	77	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	10	1.6%	68	1.6%	78	1.6%
Total	601	100.0%	3,986	100.0%	4,587	100.0%	27	100.0%	323	100.0%	350	100.0%	628	100.0%	4,309	100.0%	4,937	100.0%
% of Total					92.9%						7.1%	100.0%	12.7%		87.3%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	639	48.7%	5,405	50.8%	6,044	50.6%	180	61.6%	1,280	62.5%	1,460	62.4%	819	51.0%	6,685	52.7%	7,504	52.5%
White	636	48.4%	4,880	45.9%	5,516	46.2%	103	35.3%	716	35.0%	819	35.0%	739	46.0%	5,596	44.1%	6,335	44.4%
Other/Unknown	38	2.9%	346	3.3%	384	3.2%	9	3.1%	51	2.5%	60	2.6%	47	2.9%	397	3.1%	444	3.1%
Total	1,313	100.0%	10,631	100.0%	11,944	100.0%	292	100.0%	2,047	100.0%	2,339	100.0%	1,605	100.0%	12,678	100.0%	14,283	100.0%
% of Total					83.6%						16.4%	100.0%	11.2%		88.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	1,329	57.2%	11,084	61.4%	12,413	60.9%	212	62.2%	1,748	65.1%	1,960	64.7%	1,541	57.8%	12,832	61.9%	14,373	61.4%
White	936	40.3%	6,500	36.0%	7,436	36.5%	120	35.2%	887	33.0%	1,007	33.3%	1,056	39.6%	7,387	35.6%	8,443	36.1%
Other/Unknown	59	2.5%	472	2.6%	531	2.6%	9	2.6%	52	1.9%	61	2.0%	68	2.6%	524	2.5%	592	2.5%
Total	2,324	100.0%	18,056	100.0%	20,380	100.0%	341	100.0%	2,687	100.0%	3,028	100.0%	2,665	100.0%	20,743	100.0%	23,408	100.0%
% of Total					87.1%						12.9%	100.0%	11.4%		88.6%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-1 (Continued)
1991 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Offenses	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	573	24.5%	3,888	46.0%	4,461	41.4%	33	18.8%	177	39.2%	210	33.5%	606	24.1%	4,065	45.7%	4,671	40.9%
White	1,714	73.2%	4,398	52.1%	6,112	56.7%	139	79.0%	266	59.0%	405	64.6%	1,853	73.6%	4,664	52.4%	6,517	57.1%
Other/Unknown	54	2.3%	159	1.9%	213	2.0%	4	2.3%	8	1.8%	12	1.9%	58	2.3%	167	1.9%	225	2.0%
Total	2,341	100.0%	8,445	100.0%	10,786	100.0%	176	100.0%	451	100.0%	627	100.0%	2,517	100.0%	8896	100.0%	11,413	100.0%
% of Total					94.5%						5.5%	100.0%	22.1%		77.9%		100.0%	
Larceny																		
Black	1,951	23.4%	8,924	39.1%	10,875	34.9%	1,132	31.2%	5,595	44.7%	6,727	41.7%	3,083	25.7%	14,519	41.1%	17,602	37.2%
White	6,106	73.1%	12,966	56.8%	19,072	61.1%	2,421	66.8%	6,334	50.6%	8,755	54.3%	8,527	71.2%	19,300	54.6%	27,827	58.8%
Other/Unknown	294	3.5%	951	4.2%	1,245	4.0%	71	2.0%	579	4.6%	650	4.0%	365	3.0%	1,530	4.3%	1,895	4.0%
Total	8,351	100.0%	22,841	100.0%	31,192	100.0%	3,624	100.0%	12,508	100.0%	16,132	100.0%	11,975	100.0%	35,349	100.0%	47,324	100.0%
% of Total					65.9%						34.1%	100.0%	25.3%		74.7%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	568	45.8%	1,235	50.2%	1,803	48.7%	24	17.5%	104	45.2%	128	34.9%	592	43.0%	1,339	49.8%	1,931	47.5%
White	629	50.7%	1,171	47.6%	1,800	48.6%	101	73.7%	122	53.0%	223	60.8%	730	53.0%	1,293	48.1%	2,023	49.7%
Other/Unknown	44	3.5%	53	2.2%	97	2.6%	12	8.8%	4	1.7%	16	4.4%	56	4.1%	57	2.1%	113	2.8%
Total	1,241	100.0%	2,459	100.0%	3,700	100.0%	137	100.0%	230	100.0%	367	100.0%	1,378	100.0%	2,689	100.0%	4,067	100.0%
% of Total					91.0%						9.0%	100.0%	33.9%		66.1%		100.0%	
Arson																		
Black	32	20.6%	156	43.6%	188	36.6%	5	27.8%	30	41.7%	35	38.9%	37	21.4%	186	43.3%	223	37.0%
White	117	75.5%	201	56.1%	318	62.0%	13	72.2%	41	56.9%	54	60.0%	130	75.1%	242	56.3%	372	61.7%
Other/Unknown	6	3.9%	1	0.3%	7	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	1	1.1%	6	3.5%	2	0.5%	8	1.3%
Total	155	100.0%	358	100.0%	513	100.0%	18	100.0%	72	100.0%	90	100.0%	173	100.0%	430	100.0%	603	100.0%
% of Total					85.1%						14.9%	100.0%	28.7%		71.3%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Involving Property																		
Black	3,124	25.8%	14,203	41.6%	17,327	37.5%	1,194	30.2%	5,906	44.5%	7,100	41.2%	4,318	26.9%	20,109	42.5%	24,427	38.5%
White	8,566	70.9%	18,736	54.9%	27,302	59.1%	2,674	67.6%	6,763	51.0%	9,437	54.8%	11,240	70.1%	25,499	53.8%	36,739	57.9%
Other/Unknown	398	3.3%	1,164	3.4%	1,562	3.4%	87	2.2%	592	4.5%	679	3.9%	485	3.0%	1,756	3.7%	2,241	3.5%
Total	12,088	100.0%	34,103	100.0%	46,191	100.0%	3,955	100.0%	13,261	100.0%	17,216	100.0%	16,043	100.0%	47,364	100.0%	63,407	100.0%
% of Total					72.8%						27.2%	100.0%	25.3%		74.7%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																		
Black	4,273	30.3%	25,759	48.8%	30,032	44.9%	1,333	31.8%	7,534	47.9%	8,867	44.5%	5,606	30.6%	33,293	48.6%	38,899	44.8%
White	9,403	66.6%	25,545	48.4%	34,948	52.2%	2,758	65.9%	7,569	48.1%	10,327	51.8%	12,161	66.5%	33,114	48.3%	45,275	52.1%
Other/Unknown	436	3.1%	1,497	2.8%	1,933	2.9%	95	2.3%	635	4.0%	730	3.7%	531	2.9%	2,132	3.1%	2,663	3.1%
Total	14,112	100.0%	52,801	100.0%	66,913	100.0%	4,186	100.0%	15,738	100.0%	19,924	100.0%	18,298	100.0%	68,539	100.0%	86,837	100.0%
% of Total					77.1%						22.9%	100.0%	21.1%		78.9%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Crimes																		
Black	8,577	29.9%	114,128	37.6%	122,705	36.9%	2,501	27.1%	25,368	37.8%	27,869	36.5%	11,078	29.2%	139,496	37.6%	150,574	36.8%
White	19,225	67.1%	181,208	59.6%	200,433	60.3%	6,475	70.1%	40,031	59.6%	46,506	60.9%	25,700	67.8%	221,239	59.6%	246,939	60.4%
Other/Unknown	840	2.9%	8,554	2.8%	9,394	2.8%	264	2.9%	1,783	2.7%	2,047	2.7%	1,104	2.9%	10,337	2.8%	11,441	2.8%
Total	28,642	100.0%	303,890	100.0%	332,532	100.0%	9,240	100.0%	67,182	100.0%	76,422	100.0%	37,882	100.0%	371,072	100.0%	408,954	100.0%
% of Total					81.3%						18.7%	100.0%	9.3%		90.7%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-2

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	80	87.9%	1,265	85.1%	1,345	85.2%	0	0.0%	222	81.9%	222	81.6%	80	87.0%	1,487	84.6%	1,567	84.7%
White	10	11.0%	212	14.3%	222	14.1%	1	100.0%	49	18.1%	50	18.4%	11	12.0%	261	14.8%	272	14.7%
Other/Unknown	1	1.1%	10	0.7%	11	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	10	0.6%	11	0.6%
Total	91	100.0%	1,487	100.0%	1,578	100.0%	1	100.0%	271	100.0%	272	100.0%	92	100.0%	1,758	100.0%	1,850	100.0%
% of Total					85.3%						14.7%	100.0%	5.0%		95.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	163	51.1%	1,149	58.9%	1,312	57.8%	10	47.6%	10	21.7%	20	29.9%	173	50.9%	1,159	58.0%	1,332	57.0%
White	146	45.8%	754	38.6%	900	39.6%	11	52.4%	36	78.3%	47	70.1%	157	46.2%	790	39.5%	947	40.5%
Other/Unknown	10	3.1%	49	2.5%	59	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	2.9%	49	2.5%	59	2.5%
Total	319	100.0%	1,952	100.0%	2,271	100.0%	21	100.0%	46	100.0%	67	100.0%	340	100.0%	1,998	100.0%	2,338	100.0%
% of Total					97.1%						2.9%	100.0%	14.5%		85.5%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	447	74.4%	3,265	81.9%	3,712	80.9%	22	81.5%	236	73.1%	258	73.7%	469	74.7%	3,501	81.2%	3,970	80.4%
White	144	24.0%	654	16.4%	798	17.4%	5	18.5%	86	26.6%	91	26.0%	149	23.7%	740	17.2%	889	18.0%
Other/Unknown	10	1.7%	67	1.7%	77	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	10	1.6%	68	1.6%	78	1.6%
Total	601	100.0%	3,986	100.0%	4,587	100.0%	27	100.0%	323	100.0%	350	100.0%	628	100.0%	4,309	100.0%	4,937	100.0%
% of Total					92.9%						7.1%	100.0%	12.7%		87.3%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	639	48.7%	5,405	50.8%	6,044	50.6%	180	61.6%	1,280	62.5%	1,460	62.4%	819	51.0%	6,685	52.7%	7,504	52.5%
White	636	48.4%	4,880	45.9%	5,516	46.2%	103	35.3%	716	35.0%	819	35.0%	739	46.0%	5,596	44.1%	6,335	44.4%
Other/Unknown	38	2.9%	346	3.3%	384	3.2%	9	3.1%	51	2.5%	60	2.6%	47	2.9%	397	3.1%	444	3.1%
Total	1,313	100.0%	10,631	100.0%	11,944	100.0%	292	100.0%	2,047	100.0%	2,339	100.0%	1,605	100.0%	12,678	100.0%	14,283	100.0%
% of Total					83.6%						16.4%	100.0%	11.2%		88.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	1,329	57.2%	11,084	61.4%	12,413	60.9%	212	62.2%	1,748	65.1%	1,960	64.7%	1,541	57.8%	12,832	61.9%	14,373	61.4%
White	936	40.3%	6,500	36.0%	7,436	36.5%	120	35.2%	887	33.0%	1,007	33.3%	1,056	39.6%	7,387	35.6%	8,443	36.1%
Other/Unknown	59	2.5%	472	2.6%	531	2.6%	9	2.6%	52	1.9%	61	2.0%	68	2.6%	524	2.5%	592	2.5%
Total	2,324	100.0%	18,056	100.0%	20,380	100.0%	341	100.0%	2,687	100.0%	3,028	100.0%	2,665	100.0%	20,743	100.0%	23,408	100.0%
% of Total					87.1%						12.9%	100.0%	11.4%		88.6%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-2 (Continued)

Offenses	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	601	24.6%	3,188	45.1%	3,789	39.8%	32	17.4%	167	37.8%	199	31.8%	633	24.1%	3,355	44.6%	3,988	39.3%
White	1,773	72.5%	3,752	53.0%	5,525	58.0%	144	78.3%	266	60.2%	410	65.5%	1,917	72.9%	4,018	53.5%	5,935	58.5%
Other/Unknown	73	3.0%	135	1.9%	208	2.2%	8	4.3%	9	2.0%	17	2.7%	81	3.1%	144	1.9%	225	2.2%
Total	2,447	100.0%	7,075	100.0%	9,522	100.0%	184	100.0%	442	100.0%	626	100.0%	2,631	100.0%	7517	100.0%	10,148	100.0%
% of Total					93.8%						6.2%	100.0%	25.9%		74.1%			100.0%
Larceny																		
Black	1,958	24.4%	7,858	38.8%	9,816	34.7%	1,095	32.5%	5,118	46.0%	6,213	42.9%	3,053	26.8%	12,976	41.4%	16,029	37.5%
White	5,812	72.3%	11,475	56.7%	17,287	61.1%	2,171	64.4%	5,514	49.6%	7,685	53.0%	7,983	70.0%	16,989	54.1%	24,972	58.4%
Other/Unknown	266	3.3%	922	4.6%	1,188	4.2%	103	3.1%	493	4.4%	596	4.1%	369	3.2%	1,415	4.5%	1,784	4.2%
Total	8,036	100.0%	20,255	100.0%	28,291	100.0%	3,369	100.0%	11,125	100.0%	14,494	100.0%	11,405	100.0%	31,380	100.0%	42,785	100.0%
% of Total					66.1%						33.9%	100.0%	26.7%		73.3%			100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	549	44.8%	1,169	52.8%	1,718	50.0%	31	19.5%	90	48.4%	121	35.1%	580	41.9%	1,259	52.5%	1,839	48.6%
White	643	52.5%	991	44.8%	1,634	47.5%	115	72.3%	94	50.5%	209	60.6%	758	54.8%	1,085	45.2%	1,843	48.7%
Other/Unknown	33	2.7%	54	2.4%	87	2.5%	13	8.2%	2	1.1%	15	4.3%	46	3.3%	56	2.3%	102	2.7%
Total	1,225	100.0%	2,214	100.0%	3,439	100.0%	159	100.0%	186	100.0%	345	100.0%	1,384	100.0%	2,400	100.0%	3,784	100.0%
% of Total					90.9%						9.1%	100.0%	36.6%		63.4%			100.0%
Arson																		
Black	59	22.2%	155	40.6%	214	33.0%	6	24.0%	40	54.1%	46	46.5%	65	22.3%	195	42.8%	260	34.8%
White	202	75.9%	223	58.4%	425	65.6%	17	68.0%	34	45.9%	51	51.5%	219	75.3%	257	56.4%	476	63.7%
Other/Unknown	5	1.9%	4	1.0%	9	1.4%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%	7	2.4%	4	0.9%	11	1.5%
Total	266	100.0%	382	100.0%	648	100.0%	25	100.0%	74	100.0%	99	100.0%	291	100.0%	456	100.0%	747	100.0%
% of Total					86.7%						13.3%	100.0%	39.0%		61.0%			100.0%
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Involving Property																		
Black	3,167	26.4%	12,370	41.3%	15,537	37.1%	1,164	31.1%	5,415	45.8%	6,579	42.3%	4,331	27.6%	17,785	42.6%	22,116	38.5%
White	8,430	70.4%	16,441	54.9%	24,871	59.4%	2,447	65.5%	5,908	50.0%	8,355	53.7%	10,877	69.2%	22,349	53.5%	33,226	57.8%
Other/Unknown	377	3.1%	1,115	3.7%	1,492	3.6%	126	3.4%	504	4.3%	630	4.0%	503	3.2%	1,619	3.9%	2,122	3.7%
Total	11,974	100.0%	29,926	100.0%	41,900	100.0%	3,737	100.0%	11,827	100.0%	15,564	100.0%	15,711	100.0%	41,753	100.0%	57,464	100.0%
% of Total					72.9%						27.1%	100.0%	27.3%		72.7%			100.0%
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																		
Black	4,496	31.4%	23,454	48.9%	27,950	44.9%	1,376	33.7%	7,163	49.4%	8,539	45.9%	5,872	32.0%	30,617	49.0%	36,489	45.1%
White	9,366	65.5%	22,941	47.8%	32,307	51.9%	2,567	62.9%	6,795	46.8%	9,362	50.4%	11,933	64.9%	29,736	47.6%	41,669	51.5%
Other/Unknown	436	3.0%	1,587	3.3%	2,023	3.2%	135	3.3%	556	3.8%	691	3.7%	571	3.1%	2,143	3.4%	2,714	3.4%
Total	14,298	100.0%	47,982	100.0%	62,280	100.0%	4,078	100.0%	14,514	100.0%	18,592	100.0%	18,376	100.0%	62,496	100.0%	80,872	100.0%
% of Total					77.0%						23.0%	100.0%	22.7%		77.3%			100.0%
Total Arrests for All Crimes																		
Black	9,247	31.1%	111,849	38.6%	121,096	37.9%	2,640	28.5%	25,747	39.5%	28,387	38.2%	11,887	30.5%	137,596	38.8%	149,483	38.0%
White	19,562	65.9%	168,636	58.2%	188,198	58.9%	6,305	68.2%	37,579	57.7%	43,884	59.0%	25,867	66.4%	206,215	58.1%	232,082	58.9%
Other/Unknown	882	3.0%	9,169	3.2%	10,051	3.1%	305	3.3%	1,831	2.8%	2,136	2.9%	1,187	3.0%	11,000	3.1%	12,187	3.1%
Total	29,691	100.0%	289,654	100.0%	319,345	100.0%	9,250	100.0%	65,157	100.0%	74,407	100.0%	38,941	100.0%	354,811	100.0%	393,752	100.0%
% of Total					81.1%						18.9%	100.0%	9.9%		90.1%			100.0%

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-3
1993 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	72	85.7%	1,207	86.8%	1,279	86.7%	2	100.0%	199	85.8%	201	85.9%	74	86.0%	1,406	86.6%	1,480	86.6%
White	11	13.1%	173	12.4%	184	12.5%	0	0.0%	32	13.8%	32	13.7%	11	12.8%	205	12.6%	216	12.6%
Other/Unknown	1	1.2%	11	0.8%	12	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	1.2%	12	0.7%	13	0.8%
Total	84	100.0%	1,391	100.0%	1,475	100.0%	2	100.0%	232	100.0%	234	100.0%	86	100.0%	1,623	100.0%	1,709	100.0%
% of Total					86.3%						13.7%	100.0%	5.0%		95.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	87	36.4%	924	53.8%	1,011	51.7%	2	15.4%	24	51.1%	26	43.3%	89	35.3%	948	53.8%	1,037	51.5%
White	148	61.9%	749	43.6%	897	45.9%	10	76.9%	22	46.8%	32	53.3%	158	62.7%	771	43.7%	929	46.1%
Other/Unknown	4	1.7%	43	2.5%	47	2.4%	1	7.7%	1	2.1%	2	3.3%	5	2.0%	44	2.5%	49	2.4%
Total	239	100.0%	1,716	100.0%	1,955	100.0%	13	100.0%	47	100.0%	60	100.0%	252	100.0%	1,763	100.0%	2,015	100.0%
% of Total					97.0%						3.0%	100.0%	12.5%		87.5%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	453	75.6%	3,168	82.1%	3,621	81.2%	39	66.1%	270	71.6%	309	70.9%	492	74.8%	3,438	81.2%	3,930	80.3%
White	140	23.4%	629	16.3%	769	17.3%	18	30.5%	98	26.0%	116	26.6%	158	24.0%	727	17.2%	885	18.1%
Other/Unknown	6	1.0%	61	1.6%	67	1.5%	2	3.4%	9	2.4%	11	2.5%	8	1.2%	70	1.7%	78	1.6%
Total	599	100.0%	3,858	100.0%	4,457	100.0%	59	100.0%	377	100.0%	436	100.0%	658	100.0%	4,235	100.0%	4,893	100.0%
% of Total					91.1%						8.9%	100.0%	13.4%		86.6%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	542	41.5%	5,512	51.1%	6,054	50.0%	179	63.9%	1,392	60.6%	1,571	61.0%	721	45.4%	6,904	52.7%	7,625	51.9%
White	703	53.8%	4,858	45.0%	5,561	46.0%	91	32.5%	810	35.3%	901	35.0%	794	50.0%	5,668	43.3%	6,462	44.0%
Other/Unknown	62	4.7%	425	3.9%	487	4.0%	10	3.6%	94	4.1%	104	4.0%	72	4.5%	519	4.0%	591	4.0%
Total	1,307	100.0%	10,795	100.0%	12,102	100.0%	280	100.0%	2,296	100.0%	2,576	100.0%	1,587	100.0%	13,091	100.0%	14,678	100.0%
% of Total					82.4%						17.6%	100.0%	10.8%		89.2%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	1,154	51.8%	10,811	60.9%	11,965	59.9%	222	62.7%	1,885	63.9%	2,107	63.7%	1,376	53.3%	12,696	61.3%	14,072	60.4%
White	1,002	45.0%	6,409	36.1%	7,411	37.1%	119	33.6%	962	32.6%	1,081	32.7%	1,121	43.4%	7,371	35.6%	8,492	36.5%
Other/Unknown	73	3.3%	540	3.0%	613	3.1%	13	3.7%	105	3.6%	118	3.6%	86	3.3%	645	3.1%	731	3.1%
Total	2,229	100.0%	17,760	100.0%	19,989	100.0%	354	100.0%	2,952	100.0%	3,306	100.0%	2,583	100.0%	20,712	100.0%	23,295	100.0%
% of Total					85.8%						14.2%	100.0%	11.1%		88.9%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Attachment 2: Program Narrative

116

Table B-3 (Continued)

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	630	26.2%	2,907	44.1%	3,537	39.3%	40	17.8%	159	35.3%	199	29.5%	670	25.4%	3,066	43.6%	3,736	38.6%
White	1,707	70.9%	3,527	53.5%	5,234	58.2%	177	78.7%	283	62.9%	460	68.1%	1,884	71.6%	3,810	54.1%	5,694	58.9%
Other/Unknown	71	2.9%	153	2.3%	224	2.5%	8	3.6%	8	1.8%	16	2.4%	79	3.0%	161	2.3%	240	2.5%
Total	2,408	100.0%	6,587	100.0%	8,995	100.0%	225	100.0%	450	100.0%	675	100.0%	2,633	100.0%	7,037	100.0%	9,670	100.0%
% of Total					93.0%						7.0%	100.0%	27.2%		72.8%		100.0%	
Larceny																		
Black	2,019	28.3%	7,142	41.0%	9,161	37.3%	1,168	35.6%	4,337	46.1%	5,505	43.4%	3,187	30.6%	11,479	42.8%	14,666	39.4%
White	4,859	68.0%	9,394	53.9%	14,253	58.0%	1,993	60.8%	4,633	49.3%	6,626	52.2%	6,852	65.8%	14,027	52.3%	20,879	56.0%
Other/Unknown	265	3.7%	899	5.2%	1,164	4.7%	117	3.6%	437	4.6%	554	4.4%	382	3.7%	1,336	5.0%	1,718	4.6%
Total	7,143	100.0%	17,435	100.0%	24,578	100.0%	3,278	100.0%	9,407	100.0%	12,685	100.0%	10,421	100.0%	26,842	100.0%	37,263	100.0%
% of Total					66.0%						34.0%	100.0%	28.0%		72.0%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	512	44.5%	895	49.4%	1,407	47.5%	36	20.0%	88	45.4%	124	33.2%	548	41.2%	983	49.0%	1,531	45.9%
White	600	52.2%	868	47.9%	1,468	49.6%	134	74.4%	101	52.1%	235	62.8%	734	55.2%	969	48.3%	1,703	51.1%
Other/Unknown	38	3.3%	48	2.7%	86	2.9%	10	5.6%	5	2.6%	15	4.0%	48	3.6%	53	2.6%	101	3.0%
Total	1,150	100.0%	1,811	100.0%	2,961	100.0%	180	100.0%	194	100.0%	374	100.0%	1,330	100.0%	2,005	100.0%	3,335	100.0%
% of Total					88.8%						11.2%	100.0%	39.9%		60.1%		100.0%	
Arson																		
Black	44	20.4%	164	44.8%	208	35.7%	6	20.7%	42	57.5%	48	47.1%	50	20.4%	206	46.9%	256	37.4%
White	166	76.9%	198	54.1%	364	62.5%	23	79.3%	30	41.1%	53	52.0%	189	77.1%	228	51.9%	417	61.0%
Other/Unknown	6	2.8%	4	1.1%	10	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	1	1.0%	6	2.4%	5	1.1%	11	1.6%
Total	216	100.0%	366	100.0%	582	100.0%	29	100.0%	73	100.0%	102	100.0%	245	100.0%	439	100.0%	684	100.0%
% of Total					85.1%						14.9%	100.0%	35.8%		64.2%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Involving Property																		
Black	3,205	29.4%	11,108	42.4%	14,313	38.6%	1,250	33.7%	4,626	45.7%	5,876	42.5%	4,455	30.5%	15,734	43.3%	20,189	39.6%
White	7,332	67.2%	13,987	53.4%	21,319	57.4%	2,327	62.7%	5,047	49.9%	7,374	53.3%	9,659	66.0%	19,034	52.4%	28,693	56.3%
Other/Unknown	380	3.5%	1,104	4.2%	1,484	4.0%	135	3.6%	451	4.5%	586	4.2%	515	3.5%	1,555	4.3%	2,070	4.1%
Total	10,917	100.0%	26,199	100.0%	37,116	100.0%	3,712	100.0%	10,124	100.0%	13,836	100.0%	14,629	100.0%	36,323	100.0%	50,952	100.0%
% of Total					72.8%						27.2%	100.0%	28.7%		71.3%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																		
Black	4,359	33.2%	21,919	49.9%	26,278	46.0%	1,472	36.2%	6,511	49.8%	7,983	46.6%	5,831	33.9%	28,430	49.8%	34,261	46.1%
White	8,334	63.4%	20,396	46.4%	28,730	50.3%	2,446	60.2%	6,009	46.0%	8,455	49.3%	10,780	62.6%	26,405	46.3%	37,185	50.1%
Other/Unknown	453	3.4%	1,644	3.7%	2,097	3.7%	148	3.6%	556	4.3%	704	4.1%	601	3.5%	2,200	3.9%	2,801	3.8%
Total	13,146	100.0%	43,959	100.0%	57,105	100.0%	4,066	100.0%	13,076	100.0%	17,142	100.0%	17,212	100.0%	57,035	100.0%	74,247	100.0%
% of Total					76.9%						23.1%	100.0%	23.2%		76.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Crimes																		
Black	9,015	31.1%	107,676	38.7%	116,691	38.0%	2,739	27.3%	25,285	39.7%	28,024	38.0%	11,754	30.2%	132,961	38.9%	144,715	38.0%
White	18,927	65.4%	160,556	57.7%	179,483	58.5%	6,930	69.1%	36,489	57.2%	43,419	58.9%	25,857	66.3%	197,045	57.6%	222,902	58.5%
Other/Unknown	1,013	3.5%	9,859	3.5%	10,872	3.5%	357	3.6%	1,970	3.1%	2,327	3.2%	1,370	3.5%	11,829	3.5%	13,199	3.5%
Total	28,955	100.0%	278,091	100.0%	307,046	100.0%	10,026	100.0%	63,744	100.0%	73,770	100.0%	38,981	100.0%	341,835	100.0%	380,816	100.0%
% of Total					80.6%						19.4%	100.0%	10.2%		89.8%		100.0%	
The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.																		

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.
Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.
Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-4

Murder	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Grand Total	%
Black	72	85.7%	1,207	86.8%	1,279	86.7%	2	100.0%	199	85.8%	201	85.9%	74	86.0%	1,406	86.6%	1,480	86.6%
White	11	13.1%	173	12.4%	184	12.5%	0	0.0%	32	13.8%	32	13.7%	11	12.8%	205	12.6%	216	12.6%
Other/Unknown	1	1.2%	11	0.8%	12	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	1	1.2%	12	0.7%	13	0.8%
Total	84	100.0%	1,391	100.0%	1,475	100.0%	2	100.0%	232	100.0%	234	100.0%	86	100.0%	1,623	100.0%	1,709	100.0%
% of Total					86.3%						13.7% 100.0%		5.0%		95.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	87	36.4%	924	53.8%	1,011	51.7%	2	15.4%	24	51.1%	26	43.3%	89	35.3%	948	53.8%	1,037	51.5%
White	148	61.9%	749	43.6%	897	45.9%	10	76.9%	22	46.8%	32	53.3%	158	62.7%	771	43.7%	929	46.1%
Other/Unknown	4	1.7%	43	2.5%	47	2.4%	1	7.7%	1	2.1%	2	3.3%	5	2.0%	44	2.5%	49	2.4%
Total	239	100.0%	1,716	100.0%	1,955	100.0%	13	100.0%	47	100.0%	60	100.0%	252	100.0%	1,763	100.0%	2,015	100.0%
% of Total					97.0%						3.0% 100.0%		12.5%		87.5%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	453	75.6%	3,168	82.1%	3,621	81.2%	39	66.1%	270	71.6%	309	70.9%	492	74.8%	3,438	81.2%	3,930	80.3%
White	140	23.4%	629	16.3%	769	17.3%	18	30.5%	98	26.0%	116	26.6%	158	24.0%	727	17.2%	885	18.1%
Other/Unknown	6	1.0%	61	1.6%	67	1.5%	2	3.4%	9	2.4%	11	2.5%	8	1.2%	70	1.7%	78	1.6%
Total	599	100.0%	3,858	100.0%	4,457	100.0%	59	100.0%	377	100.0%	436	100.0%	658	100.0%	4,235	100.0%	4,893	100.0%
% of Total					91.1%						8.9% 100.0%		13.4%		86.6%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	542	41.5%	5,512	51.1%	6,054	50.0%	179	63.9%	1,392	60.6%	1,571	61.0%	721	45.4%	6,904	52.7%	7,625	51.9%
White	703	53.8%	4,858	45.0%	5,561	46.0%	91	32.5%	810	35.3%	901	35.0%	794	50.0%	5,668	43.3%	6,462	44.0%
Other/Unknown	62	4.7%	425	3.9%	487	4.0%	10	3.6%	94	4.1%	104	4.0%	72	4.5%	519	4.0%	591	4.0%
Total	1,307	100.0%	10,795	100.0%	12,102	100.0%	280	100.0%	2,296	100.0%	2,576	100.0%	1,587	100.0%	13,091	100.0%	14,678	100.0%
% of Total					82.4%						17.6% 100.0%		10.8%		89.2%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	1,154	51.8%	10,811	60.9%	11,965	59.9%	222	62.7%	1,885	63.9%	2,107	63.7%	1,376	53.3%	12,696	61.3%	14,072	60.4%
White	1,002	45.0%	6,409	36.1%	7,411	37.1%	119	33.6%	962	32.6%	1,081	32.7%	1,121	43.4%	7,371	35.6%	8,492	36.5%
Other/Unknown	73	3.3%	540	3.0%	613	3.1%	13	3.7%	105	3.6%	118	3.6%	86	3.3%	645	3.1%	731	3.1%
Total	2,229	100.0%	17,760	100.0%	19,989	100.0%	354	100.0%	2,952	100.0%	3,306	100.0%	2,583	100.0%	20,712	100.0%	23,295	100.0%
% of Total					85.8%						14.2% 100.0%		11.1%		88.9%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

1994 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL			
	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%
Burglary																
Black	630	26.2%	2,907	44.1%	3,537	39.3%	40	17.8%	159	35.3%	199	29.5%	670	25.4%	3,066	43.6%
White	1,707	70.9%	3,527	53.5%	5,234	58.2%	177	78.7%	283	62.9%	460	68.1%	1,884	71.6%	3,810	54.1%
Other/Unknown	71	2.9%	153	2.3%	224	2.5%	8	3.6%	8	1.8%	16	2.4%	79	3.0%	161	2.3%
Total	2,408	100.0%	6,587	100.0%	8,995	100.0%	225	100.0%	450	100.0%	675	100.0%	2,633	100.0%	9,670	100.0%
% of Total					93.0%						7.0%	100.0%	27.2%		72.8%	100.0%
Larceny																
Black	2,019	28.3%	7,142	41.0%	9,161	37.3%	1,168	35.6%	4,337	46.1%	5,505	43.4%	3,187	#####	11,479	42.8%
White	4,859	68.0%	9,394	53.9%	14,253	58.0%	1,993	60.8%	4,633	49.3%	6,626	52.2%	6,852	#####	14,027	52.3%
Other/Unknown	265	3.7%	899	5.2%	1,164	4.7%	117	3.6%	437	4.6%	554	4.4%	382	151.6%	1,336	5.0%
Total	7,143	100.0%	17,435	100.0%	24,578	100.0%	3,278	100.0%	9,407	100.0%	12,685	100.0%	10,421	#####	26,842	100.0%
% of Total					66.0%						34.0%	100.0%	28.0%		72.0%	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft																
Black	512	44.5%	895	49.4%	1,407	47.5%	36	20.0%	88	45.4%	124	33.2%	548	41.2%	983	49.0%
White	600	52.2%	868	47.9%	1,468	49.6%	134	74.4%	101	52.1%	235	62.8%	734	55.2%	969	48.3%
Other/Unknown	38	3.3%	48	2.7%	86	2.9%	10	5.6%	5	2.6%	15	4.0%	48	3.6%	53	2.6%
Total	1,150	100.0%	1,811	100.0%	2,961	100.0%	180	100.0%	194	100.0%	374	100.0%	1,330	100.0%	2,005	100.0%
% of Total					88.8%						11.2%	100.0%	39.9%		60.1%	100.0%
Arson																
Black	44	20.4%	164	44.8%	208	35.7%	6	20.7%	42	57.5%	48	47.1%	50	20.4%	206	46.9%
White	166	76.9%	198	54.1%	364	62.5%	23	79.3%	30	41.1%	53	52.0%	189	77.1%	228	51.9%
Other/Unknown	6	2.8%	4	1.1%	10	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	1	1.0%	6	2.4%	5	1.1%
Total	216	100.0%	366	100.0%	582	100.0%	29	100.0%	73	100.0%	102	100.0%	245	100.0%	439	100.0%
% of Total					85.1%						14.9%	100.0%	35.8%		64.2%	100.0%
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property																
Black	3,205	29.4%	11,108	42.4%	14,313	38.6%	1,250	33.7%	4,626	45.7%	5,876	42.5%	4,455	30.5%	15,734	43.3%
White	7,332	67.2%	13,987	53.4%	21,319	57.4%	2,327	62.7%	5,047	49.9%	7,374	53.3%	9,659	66.0%	19,034	52.4%
Other/Unknown	380	3.5%	1,104	4.2%	1,484	4.0%	135	3.6%	451	4.5%	586	4.2%	515	3.5%	1,555	4.3%
Total	10,917	100.0%	26,199	100.0%	37,116	100.0%	3,712	100.0%	10,124	100.0%	13,836	100.0%	14,629	100.0%	36,323	100.0%
% of Total					72.8%						27.2%	100.0%	28.7%		71.3%	100.0%
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																
Black	4,359	33.2%	21,919	49.9%	26,278	46.0%	1,472	36.2%	6,511	49.8%	7,983	46.6%	5,831	33.9%	28,430	49.8%
White	8,334	63.4%	20,396	46.4%	28,730	50.3%	2,446	60.2%	6,009	46.0%	8,455	49.3%	10,780	62.6%	26,405	46.3%
Other/Unknown	453	3.4%	1,644	3.7%	2,097	3.7%	148	3.6%	556	4.3%	704	4.1%	601	3.5%	2,200	3.9%
Total	13,146	100.0%	43,959	100.0%	57,105	100.0%	4,066	100.0%	13,076	100.0%	17,142	100.0%	17,212	100.0%	57,035	100.0%
% of Total					76.9%						23.1%	100.0%	23.2%		76.8%	100.0%
Total Arrests for All Crimes																
Black	9,015	31.1%	107,676	38.7%	116,691	38.0%	2,739	27.3%	25,285	39.7%	28,024	38.0%	11,754	30.2%	132,961	38.9%
White	18,927	65.4%	160,556	57.7%	179,483	58.5%	6,930	69.1%	36,489	57.2%	43,419	58.9%	25,857	66.3%	197,045	57.6%
Other/Unknown	1,013	3.5%	9,859	3.5%	10,872	3.5%	357	3.6%	1,970	3.1%	2,327	3.2%	1,370	3.5%	11,829	3.5%
Total	28,955	100.0%	278,091	100.0%	307,046	100.0%	10,026	100.0%	63,744	100.0%	73,770	100.0%	38,981	100.0%	341,835	100.0%
% of Total					80.6%						19.4%	100.0%	10.2%		89.8%	100.0%

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-4 (Continued)

1994 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-5

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	64	85.3%	980	87.1%	1,044	87.0%	4	66.7%	167	78.4%	171	78.1%	68	84.0%	1,147	85.7%	1,215	85.6%
White	9	12.0%	141	12.5%	150	12.5%	2	33.3%	43	20.2%	45	20.5%	11	13.6%	184	13.8%	195	13.7%
Other/Unknown	2	2.7%	4	0.4%	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%	3	1.4%	2	2.5%	7	0.5%	9	0.6%
Total	75	100.0%	1,125	100.0%	1,200	100.0%	6	100.0%	213	100.0%	219	100.0%	81	100.0%	1,338	100.0%	1,419	100.0%
% of Total					84.6%						15.4%	100.0%		5.7%		94.3%		100.0%
Rape																		
Black	92	49.2%	917	62.2%	1,009	60.7%	2	16.7%	15	45.5%	17	37.8%	94	47.2%	932	61.8%	1,026	60.1%
White	88	47.1%	543	36.8%	631	38.0%	10	83.3%	13	39.4%	23	51.1%	98	49.2%	556	36.9%	654	38.3%
Other/Unknown	7	3.7%	15	1.0%	22	1.3%	0	0.0%	5	15.2%	5	11.1%	7	3.5%	20	1.3%	27	1.6%
Total	187	100.0%	1,475	100.0%	1,662	100.0%	12	100.0%	33	100.0%	45	100.0%	199	100.0%	1,508	100.0%	1,707	100.0%
% of Total					97.4%						2.6%	100.0%	11.7%		88.3%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	480	79.9%	2,554	81.8%	3,034	81.4%	35	58.3%	220	74.1%	255	71.4%	515	77.9%	2,774	81.1%	3,289	80.6%
White	113	18.8%	550	17.6%	663	17.8%	22	36.7%	76	25.6%	98	27.5%	135	20.4%	626	18.3%	761	18.6%
Other/Unknown	8	1.3%	20	0.6%	28	0.8%	3	5.0%	1	0.3%	4	1.1%	11	1.7%	21	0.6%	32	0.8%
Total	601	100.0%	3,124	100.0%	3,725	100.0%	60	100.0%	297	100.0%	357	100.0%	661	100.0%	3,421	100.0%	4,082	100.0%
% of Total					91.3%						8.7%	100.0%	16.2%		83.8%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	589	47.0%	5,946	53.9%	6,535	53.2%	182	56.0%	1,947	67.5%	2,129	66.3%	771	48.8%	7,893	56.7%	8,664	55.9%
White	637	50.8%	4,882	44.3%	5,519	44.9%	138	42.5%	894	31.0%	1,032	32.1%	775	49.1%	5,776	41.5%	6,551	42.3%
Other/Unknown	28	2.2%	200	1.8%	228	1.9%	5	1.5%	45	1.6%	50	1.6%	33	2.1%	245	1.8%	278	1.8%
Total	1,254	100.0%	11,028	100.0%	12,282	100.0%	325	100.0%	2,886	100.0%	3,211	100.0%	1,579	100.0%	13,914	100.0%	15,493	100.0%
% of Total					79.3%						20.7%	100.0%	10.2%		89.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	1,225	57.9%	10,397	62.1%	11,622	61.6%	223	55.3%	2,349	68.5%	2,572	67.1%	1,448	57.5%	12,746	63.2%	14,194	62.5%
White	847	40.0%	6,116	36.5%	6,963	36.9%	172	42.7%	1,026	29.9%	1,198	31.3%	1,019	40.4%	7,142	35.4%	8,161	35.9%
Other/Unknown	45	2.1%	239	1.4%	284	1.5%	8	2.0%	54	1.6%	62	1.6%	53	2.1%	293	1.5%	346	1.5%
Total	2,117	100.0%	16,752	100.0%	18,869	100.0%	403	100.0%	3,429	100.0%	3,832	100.0%	2,520	100.0%	20,181	100.0%	22,701	100.0%
% of Total					83.1%						16.9%	100.0%	11.1%		88.9%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

1995 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-5 (Continued)

Offense Race	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary												
Black	652	29.9%	3,164	51.2%	3,816	45.7%	37	15.7%	242	46.6%	279	37.0%
White	1,479	67.9%	2,930	47.4%	4,409	52.8%	195	82.6%	274	52.8%	469	62.1%
Other/Unknown	48	2.2%	81	1.3%	129	1.5%	4	1.7%	3	0.6%	7	0.9%
Total	2,179	100.0%	6,175	100.0%	8,354	100.0%	236	100.0%	519	100.0%	755	100.0%
% of Total					91.7%						8.3%	100.0%
Larceny												
Black	1,852	28.3%	6,417	42.1%	8,269	37.9%	941	31.9%	3,744	46.6%	4,685	42.6%
White	4,506	68.8%	8,235	54.0%	12,741	58.5%	1,925	65.2%	3,921	48.8%	5,846	53.2%
Other/Unknown	190	2.9%	590	3.9%	780	3.6%	86	2.9%	377	4.7%	463	4.2%
Total	6,548	100.0%	15,242	100.0%	21,790	100.0%	2,952	100.0%	8,042	100.0%	10,994	100.0%
% of Total					66.5%						33.5%	100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft												
Black	407	39.6%	919	50.3%	1,326	46.5%	30	12.3%	82	39.4%	112	24.8%
White	587	57.2%	862	47.2%	1,449	50.8%	200	82.3%	124	59.6%	324	71.8%
Other/Unknown	33	3.2%	45	2.5%	78	2.7%	13	5.3%	2	1.0%	15	3.3%
Total	1,027	100.0%	1,826	100.0%	2,853	100.0%	243	100.0%	208	100.0%	451	100.0%
% of Total					86.3%						13.7%	100.0%
Arson												
Black	48	24.1%	188	45.9%	236	38.8%	12	27.3%	56	60.2%	68	49.6%
White	150	75.4%	214	52.2%	364	59.8%	31	70.5%	35	37.6%	66	48.2%
Other/Unknown	1	0.5%	8	2.0%	9	1.5%	1	2.3%	2	2.2%	3	2.2%
Total	199	100.0%	410	100.0%	609	100.0%	44	100.0%	93	100.0%	137	100.0%
% of Total					81.6%						18.4%	100.0%
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Involving Property												
Black	2,959	29.7%	10,688	45.2%	13,647	40.6%	1,020	29.4%	4,124	46.5%	5,144	41.7%
White	6,722	67.5%	12,241	51.8%	18,963	56.4%	2,351	67.7%	4,354	49.1%	6,705	54.3%
Other/Unknown	272	2.7%	724	3.1%	996	3.0%	104	3.0%	384	4.3%	488	4.0%
Total	9,953	100.0%	23,653	100.0%	33,606	100.0%	3,475	100.0%	8,862	100.0%	12,337	100.0%
% of Total					73.1%						26.9%	100.0%
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes												
Black	4,184	34.7%	21,085	52.2%	25,269	48.2%	1,243	32.1%	6,473	52.7%	7,716	47.7%
White	7,569	62.7%	18,357	45.4%	25,926	49.4%	2,523	65.1%	5,380	43.8%	7,903	48.9%
Other/Unknown	317	2.6%	963	2.4%	1,280	2.4%	112	2.9%	438	3.6%	550	3.4%
Total	12,070	100.0%	40,405	100.0%	52,475	100.0%	3,878	100.0%	12,291	100.0%	16,169	100.0%
% of Total					76.4%						23.6%	100.0%
Total Arrests for All Crimes												
Black	9,481	32.5%	117,685	40.9%	127,166	40.1%	2,638	24.4%	26,951	40.1%	29,589	38.0%
White	18,911	64.7%	162,879	56.6%	181,790	57.4%	7,809	72.3%	38,577	57.5%	46,386	59.5%
Other/Unknown	816	2.8%	7,057	2.5%	7,873	2.5%	348	3.2%	1,599	2.4%	1,947	2.5%
Total	29,208	100.0%	287,621	100.0%	316,829	100.0%	10,795	100.0%	67,127	100.0%	77,922	100.0%
% of Total					80.3%						19.7%	100.0%

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

1995 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-6

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	33	91.7%	858	86.8%	891	86.9%	0	N.A.	161	87.5%	161	87.5%	33	91.7%	1,019	86.9%	1,052	87.0%
White	3	8.3%	121	12.2%	124	12.1%	0	N.A.	23	12.5%	23	12.5%	3	8.3%	144	12.3%	147	12.2%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	10	1.0%	10	1.0%	0	N.A.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.9%	10	0.8%
Total	36	100.0%	989	100.0%	1,025	100.0%	0	N.A.	184	100.0%	184	100.0%	36	100.0%	1,173	100.0%	1,209	100.0%
% of Total					84.8%						15.2%	100.0%	3.0%		97.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	85	46.7%	897	60.4%	982	58.9%	2	25.0%	19	42.2%	21	39.6%	87	45.8%	916	59.8%	1,003	58.3%
White	93	51.1%	558	37.6%	651	39.0%	6	75.0%	25	55.6%	31	58.5%	99	52.1%	583	38.1%	682	39.6%
Other/Unknown	4	2.2%	31	2.1%	35	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	1	1.9%	4	2.1%	32	2.1%	36	2.1%
Total	182	100.0%	1,486	100.0%	1,668	100.0%	8	100.0%	45	100.0%	53	100.0%	190	100.0%	1,531	100.0%	1,721	100.0%
% of Total					96.9%						3.1%	100.0%	11.0%		89.0%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	378	75.9%	2,292	79.2%	2,670	78.7%	20	58.8%	225	73.5%	245	72.1%	398	74.8%	2,517	78.7%	2,915	78.1%
White	109	21.9%	564	19.5%	673	19.8%	14	41.2%	80	26.1%	94	27.6%	123	23.1%	644	20.1%	767	20.6%
Other/Unknown	11	2.2%	37	1.3%	48	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	11	2.1%	38	1.2%	49	1.3%
Total	498	100.0%	2,893	100.0%	3,391	100.0%	34	100.0%	306	100.0%	340	100.0%	532	100.0%	3,199	100.0%	3,731	100.0%
% of Total					90.9%						9.1%	100.0%	14.3%		85.7%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	407	44.5%	5,906	56.4%	6,313	55.4%	151	59.4%	2,081	71.8%	2,232	70.8%	558	47.8%	7,987	59.7%	8,545	58.7%
White	484	53.0%	4,378	41.8%	4,862	42.7%	101	39.8%	797	27.5%	898	28.5%	585	50.1%	5,175	38.7%	5,760	39.6%
Other/Unknown	23	2.5%	195	1.9%	218	1.9%	2	0.8%	21	0.7%	23	0.7%	25	2.1%	216	1.6%	241	1.7%
Total	914	100.0%	10,479	100.0%	11,393	100.0%	254	100.0%	2,899	100.0%	3,153	100.0%	1,168	100.0%	13,378	100.0%	14,546	100.0%
% of Total					78.3%						21.7%	100.0%	8.0%		92.0%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																		
Black	903	55.4%	9,953	62.8%	10,856	62.1%	173	58.4%	2,486	72.4%	2,659	71.3%	1,076	55.9%	12,439	64.5%	13,515	63.7%
White	689	42.3%	5,621	35.5%	6,310	36.1%	121	40.9%	925	26.9%	1,046	28.0%	810	42.1%	6,546	34.0%	7,356	34.7%
Other/Unknown	38	2.3%	273	1.7%	311	1.8%	2	0.7%	23	0.7%	25	0.7%	40	2.1%	296	1.5%	336	1.6%
Total	1,630	100.0%	15,847	100.0%	17,477	100.0%	296	100.0%	3,434	100.0%	3,730	100.0%	1,926	100.0%	19,281	100.0%	21,207	100.0%
% of Total					82.4%						17.6%	100.0%	9.1%		90.9%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

1996 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-7

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	45	84.9%	882	85.4%	927	85.4%	0	N.A.	150	85.2%	150	85.2%	45	84.9%	1,032	85.4%	1,077	85.3%
White	7	13.2%	139	13.5%	146	13.4%	0	N.A.	26	14.8%	26	14.8%	7	13.2%	165	13.6%	172	13.6%
Other/Unknown	1	1.9%	12	1.2%	13	1.2%	0	N.A.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	12	1.0%	13	1.0%
Total	53	100.0%	1,033	100.0%	1,086	100.0%	0	N.A.	176	100.0%	176	100.0%	53	100.0%	1,209	100.0%	1,262	100.0%
% of Total					86.1%						13.9%	100.0%	4.2%		95.8%			100.0%
Rape																		
Black	63	38.7%	752	58.5%	815	56.2%	1	8.3%	10	31.3%	11	25.0%	64	36.6%	762	57.8%	826	55.3%
White	97	59.5%	511	39.7%	608	42.0%	11	91.7%	21	65.6%	32	72.7%	108	61.7%	532	40.4%	640	42.9%
Other/Unknown	3	1.8%	23	1.8%	26	1.8%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	1	2.3%	3	1.7%	24	1.8%	27	1.8%
Total	163	100.0%	1,286	100.0%	1,449	100.0%	12	100.0%	32	100.0%	44	100.0%	175	100.0%	1,318	100.0%	1,493	100.0%
% of Total					97.1%						2.9%	100.0%	11.7%		88.3%			100.0%
Robbery																		
Black	372	75.6%	2,150	78.4%	2,522	78.0%	19	45.2%	208	76.5%	227	72.3%	391	73.2%	2,358	78.2%	2,749	77.5%
White	116	23.6%	566	20.6%	682	21.1%	22	52.4%	58	21.3%	80	25.5%	138	25.8%	624	20.7%	762	21.5%
Other/Unknown	4	0.8%	26	0.9%	30	0.9%	1	2.4%	6	2.2%	7	2.2%	5	0.9%	32	1.1%	37	1.0%
Total	492	100.0%	2,742	100.0%	3,234	100.0%	42	100.0%	272	100.0%	314	100.0%	534	100.0%	3,014	100.0%	3,548	100.0%
% of Total					91.1%						8.9%	100.0%	15.1%		84.9%			100.0%
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	380	38.9%	5,452	56.5%	5,832	54.9%	147	51.0%	2,091	71.7%	2,238	69.9%	527	41.7%	7,543	60.1%	8,070	58.4%
White	574	58.8%	4,058	42.1%	4,632	43.6%	138	47.9%	791	27.1%	929	29.0%	712	56.3%	4,849	38.6%	5,561	40.2%
Other/Unknown	22	2.3%	135	1.4%	157	1.5%	3	1.0%	34	1.2%	37	1.2%	25	2.0%	169	1.3%	194	1.4%
Total	976	100.0%	9,645	100.0%	10,621	100.0%	288	100.0%	2,916	100.0%	3,204	100.0%	1,264	100.0%	12,561	100.0%	13,825	100.0%
% of Total					76.8%						23.2%	100.0%	9.1%		90.9%			100.0%

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons

Black	860	51.1%	9,236	62.8%	10,096	61.6%	167	48.8%	2,459	72.4%	2,626	70.3%	1,027	50.7%	11,695	64.6%	12,722	63.2%
White	794	47.1%	5,274	35.9%	6,068	37.0%	171	50.0%	896	26.4%	1,067	28.5%	965	47.6%	6,170	34.1%	7,135	35.4%
Other/Unknown	30	1.8%	196	1.3%	226	1.4%	4	1.2%	41	1.2%	45	1.2%	34	1.7%	237	1.3%	271	1.3%
Total	1,684	100.0%	14,706	100.0%	16,390	100.0%	342	100.0%	3,396	100.0%	3,738	100.0%	2,026	100.0%	18,102	100.0%	20,128	100.0%
% of Total					81.4%						18.6%	100.0%	10.1%		89.9%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

1997 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-7 (Continued)

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	539	29.0%	2,415	49.5%	2,954	43.9%	37	22.4%	195	44.4%	232	38.4%	576	28.5%	2,610	49.1%	3,186	43.4%
White	1,291	69.6%	2,396	49.1%	3,687	54.8%	126	76.4%	239	54.4%	365	60.4%	1,417	70.1%	2,635	49.6%	4,052	55.2%
Other/Unknown	26	1.4%	65	1.3%	91	1.4%	2	1.2%	5	1.1%	7	1.2%	28	1.4%	70	1.3%	98	1.3%
Total	1,856	100.0%	4,876	100.0%	6,732	100.0%	165	100.0%	439	100.0%	604	100.0%	2,021	100.0%	5315	100.0%	7,336	100.0%
% of Total					91.8%						8.2%	100.0%	27.5%		72.5%			100.0%
Larceny																		
Black	1,595	27.2%	5,969	43.1%	7,564	38.4%	793	26.3%	3,387	44.6%	4,180	39.4%	2,388	26.9%	9,356	43.6%	11,744	38.7%
White	4,110	70.2%	7,466	53.9%	11,576	58.8%	2,150	71.2%	3,904	51.4%	6,054	57.0%	6,260	70.5%	11,370	53.0%	17,630	58.2%
Other/Unknown	150	2.6%	412	3.0%	562	2.9%	77	2.5%	303	4.0%	380	3.6%	227	2.6%	715	3.3%	942	3.1%
Total	5,855	100.0%	13,847	100.0%	19,702	100.0%	3,020	100.0%	7,594	100.0%	10,614	100.0%	8,875	100.0%	21,441	100.0%	30,316	100.0%
% of Total					65.0%						35.0%	100.0%	29.3%		70.7%			100.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	291	39.5%	791	52.5%	1,082	48.2%	32	18.7%	91	49.2%	123	34.6%	323	35.6%	882	52.1%	1,205	46.3%
White	424	57.5%	683	45.3%	1,107	49.3%	134	78.4%	90	48.6%	224	62.9%	558	61.5%	773	45.7%	1,331	51.2%
Other/Unknown	22	3.0%	33	2.2%	55	2.5%	5	2.9%	4	2.2%	9	2.5%	27	3.0%	37	2.2%	64	2.5%
Total	737	100.0%	1,507	100.0%	2,244	100.0%	171	100.0%	185	100.0%	356	100.0%	908	100.0%	1,692	100.0%	2,600	100.0%
% of Total					86.3%						13.7%	100.0%	34.9%		65.1%			100.0%
Arson																		
Black	26	15.6%	200	51.2%	226	40.5%	9	37.5%	89	74.2%	98	68.1%	35	18.3%	289	56.6%	324	46.2%
White	138	82.6%	184	47.1%	322	57.7%	13	54.2%	31	25.8%	44	30.6%	151	79.1%	215	42.1%	366	52.1%
Other/Unknown	3	1.8%	7	1.8%	10	1.8%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	5	2.6%	7	1.4%	12	1.7%
Total	167	100.0%	391	100.0%	558	100.0%	24	100.0%	120	100.0%	144	100.0%	191	100.0%	511	100.0%	702	100.0%
% of Total					79.5%						20.5%	100.0%	27.2%		72.8%			100.0%

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property

Black	2,451	28.5%	9,375	45.5%	11,826	40.5%	871	25.8%	3,762	45.1%	4,633	39.5%	3,322	27.7%	13,137	45.4%	16,459	40.2%
White	5,963	69.2%	10,729	52.0%	16,692	57.1%	2,423	71.7%	4,264	51.1%	6,687	57.1%	8,386	69.9%	14,993	51.8%	23,379	57.1%
Other/Unknown	201	2.3%	517	2.5%	718	2.5%	86	2.5%	312	3.7%	398	3.4%	287	2.4%	829	2.9%	1,116	2.7%
Total	8,615	100.0%	20,621	100.0%	29,236	100.0%	3,380	100.0%	8,338	100.0%	11,718	100.0%	11,995	100.0%	28,959	100.0%	40,954	100.0%
% of Total					71.4%						28.6%	100.0%	29.3%		70.7%			100.0%

Total Arrests for All Index Crimes

Black	3,311	32.1%	18,611	52.7%	21,922	48.0%	1,038	27.9%	6,221	53.0%	7,259	47.0%	4,349	31.0%	24,832	52.8%	29,181	47.8%
White	6,757	65.6%	16,003	45.3%	22,760	49.9%	2,594	69.7%	5,160	44.0%	7,754	50.2%	9,351	66.7%	21,163	45.0%	30,514	50.0%
Other/Unknown	231	2.2%	713	2.0%	944	2.1%	90	2.4%	353	3.0%	443	2.9%	321	2.3%	1,066	2.3%	1,387	2.3%
Total	10,299	100.0%	35,327	100.0%	45,626	100.0%	3,722	100.0%	11,734	100.0%	15,456	100.0%	14,021	100.0%	47,061	100.0%	61,082	100.0%
% of Total					74.7%						25.3%	100.0%	23.0%		77.0%			100.0%

Total Arrests for All Crimes

Black	7,299	27.9%	112,525	41.1%	119,824	39.9%	2,078	20.0%	25,613	39.0%	27,691	36.4%	9,377	25.6%	138,138	40.7%	147,515	39.2%
White	18,245	69.7%	154,915	56.5%	173,160	57.7%	8,029	77.4%	38,467	58.6%	46,496	61.2%	26,274	71.9%	193,382	56.9%	219,656	58.4%
Other/Unknown	641	2.4%	6,538	2.4%	7,179	2.4%	271	2.6%	1,535	2.3%	1,806	2.4%	912	2.5%	8,073	2.4%	8,985	2.4%
Total	26,185	100.0%	273,978	100.0%	300,163	100.0%	10,378	100.0%	65,615	100.0%	75,993	100.0%	36,563	100.0%	339,593	100.0%	376,156	100.0%
% of Total					79.8%						20.2%	100.0%	9.7%		90.3%			100.0%

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-8
1998 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	10	52.6%	1,089	86.4%	1,099	85.9%	0	N.A.	188	80.3%	188	80.0%	10	50.0%	1,277	85.5%	1,287	85.0%
White	7	36.8%	162	12.9%	169	13.2%	1	100.0%	44	18.8%	45	19.1%	8	40.0%	206	13.8%	214	14.1%
Other/Unknown	2	10.5%	9	0.7%	11	0.9%	0	N.A.	2	0.9%	2	0.9%	2	10.0%	11	0.7%	13	0.9%
Total	19	100.0%	1,260	100.0%	1,279	100.0%	1	100.0%	234	100.0%	235	100.0%	20	100.0%	1,494	100.0%	1,514	100.0%
% of Total					84.5%						15.5%	100.0%	1.3%		98.7%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	46	28.4%	693	50.7%	739	48.4%	1	11.1%	9	24.3%	10	21.7%	47	27.5%	702	50.0%	749	47.6%
White	116	71.6%	640	46.9%	756	49.5%	8	88.9%	28	75.7%	36	78.3%	124	72.5%	668	47.6%	792	50.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	33	2.4%	33	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33	2.4%	33	2.1%
Total	162	100.0%	1,366	100.0%	1,528	100.0%	9	100.0%	37	100.0%	46	100.0%	171	100.0%	1,403	100.0%	1,574	100.0%
% of Total					97.1%						2.9%	100.0%	10.9%		89.1%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	246	68.0%	2,070	78.1%	2,316	76.9%	15	62.5%	223	72.4%	238	71.7%	261	67.6%	2,293	77.5%	2,554	76.4%
White	108	29.8%	559	21.1%	667	22.2%	9	37.5%	83	26.9%	92	27.7%	117	30.3%	642	21.7%	759	22.7%
Other/Unknown	8	2.2%	20	0.8%	28	0.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	8	2.1%	22	0.7%	30	0.9%
Total	362	100.0%	2,649	100.0%	3,011	100.0%	24	100.0%	308	100.0%	332	100.0%	386	100.0%	2,957	100.0%	3,343	100.0%
% of Total					90.1%						9.9%	100.0%	11.5%		88.5%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	289	31.2%	5,571	54.8%	5,860	52.8%	126	47.7%	2,399	72.3%	2,525	70.5%	415	34.9%	7,970	59.1%	8,385	57.1%
White	602	65.1%	4,456	43.8%	5,058	45.6%	133	50.4%	887	26.7%	1,020	28.5%	735	61.8%	5,343	39.6%	6,078	41.4%
Other/Unknown	34	3.7%	147	1.4%	181	1.6%	5	1.9%	33	1.0%	38	1.1%	39	3.3%	180	1.3%	219	1.5%
Total	925	100.0%	10,174	100.0%	11,099	100.0%	264	100.0%	3,319	100.0%	3,583	100.0%	1,189	100.0%	13,493	100.0%	14,682	100.0%
% of Total					75.6%						24.4%	100.0%	8.1%		91.9%		100.0%	

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons

Black	591	40.3%	9,423	61.0%	10,014	59.2%	142	47.7%	2,819	72.3%	2,961	70.6%	733	41.5%	12,242	63.3%	12,975	61.5%
White	833	56.7%	5,817	37.7%	6,650	39.3%	151	50.7%	1,042	26.7%	1,193	28.4%	984	55.7%	6,859	35.5%	7,843	37.1%
Other/Unknown	44	3.0%	209	1.4%	253	1.5%	5	1.7%	37	0.9%	42	1.0%	49	2.8%	246	1.3%	295	1.4%
Total	1,468	100.0%	15,449	100.0%	16,917	100.0%	298	100.0%	3,898	100.0%	4,196	100.0%	1,766	100.0%	19,347	100.0%	21,113	100.0%
% of Total					80.1%						19.9%	100.0%	8.4%		91.6%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-8 (Continued)
1998 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	439	26.3%	2,507	48.2%	2,946	42.9%	27	13.0%	216	39.6%	243	32.2%	466	24.8%	2,723	47.4%	3,189	41.8%
White	1,193	71.4%	2,610	50.2%	3,803	55.4%	178	85.6%	315	57.7%	493	65.4%	1,371	72.9%	2,925	50.9%	4,296	56.4%
Other/Unknown	40	2.4%	79	1.5%	119	1.7%	3	1.4%	15	2.7%	18	2.4%	43	2.3%	94	1.6%	137	1.8%
Total	1,672	100.0%	5,196	100.0%	6,868	100.0%	208	100.0%	546	100.0%	754	100.0%	1,880	100.0%	5,742	100.0%	7,622	100.0%
% of Total					90.1%						9.9%	100.0%	24.7%		75.3%		100.0%	
Larceny																		
Black	1,273	25.7%	5,641	41.4%	6,914	37.2%	674	28.2%	3,132	44.4%	3,806	40.3%	1,947	1138.6%	8,773	42.4%	10,720	38.3%
White	3,569	72.1%	7,597	55.7%	11,166	60.1%	1,643	68.7%	3,652	51.8%	5,295	56.1%	5,212	3048.0%	11,249	54.4%	16,461	58.7%
Other/Unknown	107	2.2%	396	2.9%	503	2.7%	73	3.1%	268	3.8%	341	3.6%	180	105.3%	664	3.2%	844	3.0%
Total	4,949	100.0%	13,634	100.0%	18,583	100.0%	2,390	100.0%	7,052	100.0%	9,442	100.0%	7,339	4291.8%	20,686	100.0%	28,025	100.0%
% of Total					66.3%						33.7%	100.0%	26.2%		73.8%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	292	44.7%	738	47.5%	1,030	46.7%	30	20.5%	100	45.2%	130	35.4%	322	40.3%	838	47.2%	1,160	45.1%
White	346	53.0%	789	50.8%	1,135	51.5%	114	78.1%	117	52.9%	231	62.9%	460	57.6%	906	51.1%	1,366	53.1%
Other/Unknown	15	2.3%	26	1.7%	41	1.9%	2	1.4%	4	1.8%	6	1.6%	17	2.1%	30	1.7%	47	1.8%
Total	653	100.0%	1,553	100.0%	2,206	100.0%	146	100.0%	221	100.0%	367	100.0%	799	100.0%	1,774	100.0%	2,573	100.0%
% of Total					85.7%						14.3%	100.0%	31.1%		68.9%		100.0%	
Arson																		
Black	33	19.6%	223	58.1%	256	46.4%	0	0.0%	78	71.6%	78	58.2%	33	17.1%	301	61.1%	334	48.7%
White	127	75.6%	158	41.1%	285	51.6%	21	84.0%	30	27.5%	51	38.1%	148	76.7%	188	38.1%	336	49.0%
Other/Unknown	8	4.8%	3	0.8%	11	2.0%	4	16.0%	1	0.9%	5	3.7%	12	6.2%	4	0.8%	16	2.3%
Total	168	100.0%	384	100.0%	552	100.0%	25	100.0%	109	100.0%	134	100.0%	193	100.0%	493	100.0%	686	100.0%
% of Total					80.5%						19.5%	100.0%	28.1%		71.9%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property																		
Black	2,037	27.4%	9,109	43.9%	11,146	39.5%	731	26.4%	3,526	44.5%	4,257	39.8%	2,768	27.1%	12,635	44.0%	15,403	39.6%
White	5,235	70.3%	11,154	53.7%	16,389	58.1%	1,956	70.6%	4,114	51.9%	6,070	56.7%	7,191	70.4%	15,268	53.2%	22,459	57.7%
Other/Unknown	170	2.3%	504	2.4%	674	2.4%	82	3.0%	288	3.6%	370	3.5%	252	2.5%	792	2.8%	1,044	2.7%
Total	7,442	100.0%	20,767	100.0%	28,209	100.0%	2,769	100.0%	7,928	100.0%	10,697	100.0%	10,211	100.0%	28,695	100.0%	38,906	100.0%
% of Total					72.5%						27.5%	100.0%	26.2%		73.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																		
Black	2,628	29.5%	18,532	51.2%	21,160	46.9%	873	28.5%	6,345	53.7%	7,218	48.5%	3,501	29.2%	24,877	51.8%	28,378	47.3%
White	6,068	68.1%	16,971	46.9%	23,039	51.1%	2,107	68.7%	5,156	43.6%	7,263	48.8%	8,175	68.3%	22,127	46.1%	30,302	50.5%
Other/Unknown	214	2.4%	713	2.0%	927	2.1%	87	2.8%	325	2.7%	412	2.8%	301	2.5%	1,038	2.2%	1,339	2.2%
Total	8,910	100.0%	36,216	100.0%	45,126	100.0%	3,067	100.0%	11,826	100.0%	14,893	100.0%	11,977	100.0%	48,042	100.0%	60,019	100.0%
% of Total					75.2%						24.8%	100.0%	20.0%		80.0%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Crimes																		
Black	6,486	25.2%	123,563	40.2%	130,049	39.0%	1,831	18.0%	28,788	37.8%	30,619	35.5%	8,317	23.1%	152,351	39.7%	160,668	38.3%
White	18,622	72.3%	176,692	57.5%	195,314	58.6%	8,017	78.8%	45,641	60.0%	53,658	62.2%	26,639	74.1%	222,333	58.0%	248,972	59.4%
Other/Unknown	658	2.6%	7,093	2.3%	7,751	2.3%	322	3.2%	1,679	2.2%	2,001	2.3%	980	2.7%	8,772	2.3%	9,752	2.3%
Total	25,766	100.0%	307,348	100.0%	333,114	100.0%	10,170	100.0%	76,108	100.0%	86,278	100.0%	35,936	100.0%	383,456	100.0%	419,392	100.0%
% of Total					79.4%						20.6%	100.0%	8.6%		91.4%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-9
1999 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	16	72.7%	955	87.1%	971	86.9%	1	50.0%	164	83.7%	165	83.3%	17	70.8%	1,119	86.6%	1,136	86.3%
White	6	27.3%	137	12.5%	143	12.8%	1	50.0%	31	15.8%	32	16.2%	7	29.2%	168	13.0%	175	13.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	0	N.A.	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.4%	5	0.4%
Total	22	100.0%	1,096	100.0%	1,118	100.0%	2	100.0%	196	100.0%	198	100.0%	24	100.0%	1,292	100.0%	1,316	100.0%
% of Total					85.0%						15.0%	100.0%	1.8%		98.2%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	51	31.7%	684	51.4%	735	49.3%	3	17.6%	10	25.6%	13	23.2%	54	30.3%	694	50.7%	748	48.4%
White	103	64.0%	627	47.1%	730	49.0%	14	82.4%	28	71.8%	42	75.0%	117	65.7%	655	47.8%	772	49.9%
Other/Unknown	7	4.3%	19	1.4%	26	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	1.8%	7	3.9%	20	1.5%	27	1.7%
Total	161	100.0%	1,330	100.0%	1,491	100.0%	17	100.0%	39	100.0%	56	100.0%	178	100.0%	1,369	100.0%	1,547	100.0%
% of Total					96.4%						3.6%	100.0%	11.5%		88.5%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	180	75.0%	2,051	80.5%	2,231	80.1%	13	72.2%	225	77.9%	238	77.5%	193	74.8%	2,276	80.3%	2,469	79.8%
White	59	24.6%	474	18.6%	533	19.1%	4	22.2%	61	21.1%	65	21.2%	63	24.4%	535	18.9%	598	19.3%
Other/Unknown	1	0.4%	22	0.9%	23	0.8%	1	5.6%	3	1.0%	4	1.3%	2	0.8%	25	0.9%	27	0.9%
Total	240	100.0%	2,547	100.0%	2,787	100.0%	18	100.0%	289	100.0%	307	100.0%	258	100.0%	2,836	100.0%	3,094	100.0%
% of Total					90.1%						9.9%	100.0%	8.3%		91.7%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	218	29.7%	5,317	57.3%	5,535	55.2%	117	50.0%	2,249	73.9%	2,366	72.2%	335	34.6%	7,566	61.4%	7,901	59.4%
White	496	67.7%	3,816	41.1%	4,312	43.0%	113	48.3%	766	25.2%	879	26.8%	609	63.0%	4,582	37.2%	5,191	39.0%
Other/Unknown	19	2.6%	153	1.6%	172	1.7%	4	1.7%	28	0.9%	32	1.0%	23	2.4%	181	1.5%	204	1.5%
Total	733	100.0%	9,286	100.0%	10,019	100.0%	234	100.0%	3,043	100.0%	3,277	100.0%	967	100.0%	12,329	100.0%	13,296	100.0%
% of Total					75.4%						24.6%	100.0%	7.3%		92.7%		100.0%	

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons

Black	465	40.2%	9,007	63.2%	9,472	61.4%	134	49.4%	2,648	74.2%	2,782	72.5%	599	42.0%	11,655	65.4%	12,254	63.6%
White	664	57.4%	5,054	35.4%	5,718	37.1%	132	48.7%	886	24.8%	1,018	26.5%	796	55.8%	5,940	33.3%	6,736	35.0%
Other/Unknown	27	2.3%	198	1.4%	225	1.5%	5	1.8%	33	0.9%	38	1.0%	32	2.2%	231	1.3%	263	1.4%
Total	1,156	100.0%	14,259	100.0%	15,415	100.0%	271	100.0%	3,567	100.0%	3,838	100.0%	1,427	100.0%	17,826	100.0%	19,253	100.0%
% of Total					80.1%						19.9%	100.0%	7.4%		92.6%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-9 (Continued)
1999 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	322	22.5%	2,578	50.9%	2,900	44.7%	27	18.2%	261	47.3%	288	41.1%	349	22.1%	2,839	50.6%	3,188	44.3%
White	1,070	74.9%	2,419	47.8%	3,489	53.7%	118	79.7%	283	51.3%	401	57.3%	1,188	75.3%	2,702	48.1%	3,890	54.1%
Other/Unknown	37	2.6%	67	1.3%	104	1.6%	3	2.0%	8	1.4%	11	1.6%	40	2.5%	75	1.3%	115	1.6%
Total	1,429	100.0%	5,064	100.0%	6,493	100.0%	148	100.0%	552	100.0%	700	100.0%	1,577	100.0%	5616	100.0%	7,193	100.0%
% of Total					90.3%						9.7%	100.0%	21.9%		78.1%		100.0%	
Larceny																		
Black	1,172	26.1%	5,490	43.3%	6,662	38.8%	849	33.3%	3,115	45.1%	3,964	41.9%	2,021	1135.4%	8,605	44.0%	10,626	39.9%
White	3,184	70.8%	6,810	53.8%	9,994	58.2%	1,626	63.7%	3,524	51.0%	5,150	54.4%	4,810	2702.2%	10,334	52.8%	15,144	56.9%
Other/Unknown	139	3.1%	368	2.9%	507	3.0%	78	3.1%	269	3.9%	347	3.7%	217	121.9%	637	3.3%	854	3.2%
Total	4,495	100.0%	12,668	100.0%	17,163	100.0%	2,553	100.0%	6,908	100.0%	9,461	100.0%	7,048	3959.6%	19,576	100.0%	26,624	100.0%
% of Total					64.5%						35.5%	100.0%	26.5%		73.5%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	263	40.9%	819	49.5%	1,082	47.1%	35	19.2%	97	38.6%	132	30.5%	298	36.1%	916	48.1%	1,214	44.5%
White	364	56.6%	810	49.0%	1,174	51.1%	144	79.1%	150	59.8%	294	67.9%	508	61.6%	960	50.4%	1,468	53.8%
Other/Unknown	16	2.5%	25	1.5%	41	1.8%	3	1.6%	4	1.6%	7	1.6%	19	2.3%	29	1.5%	48	1.8%
Total	643	100.0%	1,654	100.0%	2,297	100.0%	182	100.0%	251	100.0%	433	100.0%	825	100.0%	1,905	100.0%	2,730	100.0%
% of Total					84.1%						15.9%	100.0%	30.2%		69.8%		100.0%	
Arson																		
Black	19	11.9%	174	51.2%	193	38.6%	4	44.4%	67	66.3%	71	64.5%	23	13.6%	241	54.6%	264	43.3%
White	137	85.6%	163	47.9%	300	60.0%	5	55.6%	34	33.7%	39	35.5%	142	84.0%	197	44.7%	339	55.6%
Other/Unknown	4	2.5%	3	0.9%	7	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.4%	3	0.7%	7	1.1%
Total	160	100.0%	340	100.0%	500	100.0%	9	100.0%	101	100.0%	110	100.0%	169	100.0%	441	100.0%	610	100.0%
% of Total					82.0%						18.0%	100.0%	27.7%		72.3%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property																		
Black	1,776	26.4%	9,061	45.9%	10,837	41.0%	915	31.6%	3,540	45.3%	4,455	41.6%	2,691	28.0%	12,601	45.8%	15,292	41.2%
White	4,755	70.7%	10,202	51.7%	14,957	56.5%	1,893	65.5%	3,991	51.1%	5,884	55.0%	6,648	69.1%	14,193	51.5%	20,841	56.1%
Other/Unknown	196	2.9%	463	2.3%	659	2.5%	84	2.9%	281	3.6%	365	3.4%	280	2.9%	744	2.7%	1,024	2.8%
Total	6,727	100.0%	19,726	100.0%	26,453	100.0%	2,892	100.0%	7,812	100.0%	10,704	100.0%	9,619	100.0%	27,538	100.0%	37,157	100.0%
% of Total					71.2%						28.8%	100.0%	25.9%		74.1%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																		
Black	2,241	28.4%	18,068	53.2%	20,309	48.5%	1,049	33.2%	6,188	54.4%	7,237	49.8%	3,290	29.8%	24,256	53.5%	27,546	48.8%
White	5,419	68.7%	15,256	44.9%	20,675	49.4%	2,025	64.0%	4,877	42.9%	6,902	47.5%	7,444	67.4%	20,133	44.4%	27,577	48.9%
Other/Unknown	223	2.8%	661	1.9%	884	2.1%	89	2.8%	314	2.8%	403	2.8%	312	2.8%	975	2.1%	1,287	2.3%
Total	7,883	100.0%	33,985	100.0%	41,868	100.0%	3,163	100.0%	11,379	100.0%	14,542	100.0%	11,046	100.0%	45,364	100.0%	56,410	100.0%
% of Total					74.2%						25.8%	100.0%	19.6%		80.4%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Crimes																		
Black	5,272	23.3%	117,309	39.8%	122,581	38.6%	1,955	19.4%	26,148	36.0%	28,103	34.0%	7,227	22.1%	143,457	39.0%	150,684	37.6%
White	16,763	73.9%	170,801	57.9%	187,564	59.0%	7,859	77.9%	44,601	61.4%	52,460	63.4%	24,622	75.1%	215,402	58.6%	240,024	59.9%
Other/Unknown	638	2.8%	6,990	2.4%	7,628	2.4%	279	2.8%	1,846	2.5%	2,125	2.6%	917	2.8%	8,836	2.4%	9,753	2.4%
Total	22,673	100.0%	295,100	100.0%	317,773	100.0%	10,093	100.0%	72,595	100.0%	82,688	100.0%	32,766	100.0%	367,695	100.0%	400,461	100.0%
% of Total					79.4%						20.6%	100.0%	8.2%		91.8%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-10
2000 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Murder																		
Black	11	78.6%	1,018	88.7%	1,029	88.6%	0	N.A.	165	85.1%	165	85.1%	11	78.6%	1,183	88.2%	1,194	88.1%
White	3	21.4%	126	11.0%	129	11.1%	0	N.A.	27	13.9%	27	13.9%	3	21.4%	153	11.4%	156	11.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	4	0.3%	0	N.A.	2	1.0%	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	6	0.4%
Total	14	100.0%	1,148	100.0%	1,162	100.0%	0	N.A.	194	100.0%	194	100.0%	14	100.0%	1,342	100.0%	1,356	100.0%
% of Total					85.7%						14.3%	100.0%	1.0%		99.0%		100.0%	
Rape																		
Black	36	30.0%	674	53.7%	710	51.6%	0	0.0%	16	41.0%	16	30.8%	36	27.1%	690	53.3%	726	50.8%
White	81	67.5%	563	44.8%	644	46.8%	13	100.0%	22	56.4%	35	67.3%	94	70.7%	585	45.2%	679	47.5%
Other/Unknown	3	2.5%	19	1.5%	22	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	1.9%	3	2.3%	20	1.5%	23	1.6%
Total	120	100.0%	1,256	100.0%	1,376	100.0%	13	100.0%	39	100.0%	52	100.0%	133	100.0%	1,295	100.0%	1,428	100.0%
% of Total					96.4%						3.6%	100.0%	9.3%		90.7%		100.0%	
Robbery																		
Black	105	65.2%	2,016	80.1%	2,121	79.2%	6	42.9%	227	70.1%	233	68.9%	111	63.4%	2,243	79.0%	2,354	78.1%
White	52	32.3%	486	19.3%	538	20.1%	8	57.1%	89	27.5%	97	28.7%	60	34.3%	575	20.2%	635	21.1%
Other/Unknown	4	2.5%	14	0.6%	18	0.7%	0	0.0%	8	2.5%	8	2.4%	4	2.3%	22	0.8%	26	0.9%
Total	161	100.0%	2,516	100.0%	2,677	100.0%	14	100.0%	324	100.0%	338	100.0%	175	100.0%	2,840	100.0%	3,015	100.0%
% of Total					88.8%						11.2%	100.0%	5.8%		94.2%		100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																		
Black	148	23.7%	4,789	56.5%	4,937	54.3%	79	41.1%	2,140	72.3%	2,219	70.4%	227	27.8%	6,929	60.6%	7,156	58.4%
White	462	74.0%	3,554	42.0%	4,016	44.2%	110	57.3%	793	26.8%	903	28.7%	572	70.1%	4,347	38.0%	4,919	40.2%
Other/Unknown	14	2.2%	127	1.5%	141	1.6%	3	1.6%	26	0.9%	29	0.9%	17	2.1%	153	1.3%	170	1.4%
Total	624	100.0%	8,470	100.0%	9,094	100.0%	192	100.0%	2,959	100.0%	3,151	100.0%	816	100.0%	11,429	100.0%	12,245	100.0%
% of Total					74.3%						25.7%	100.0%	6.7%		93.3%		100.0%	

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons

Black	300	32.6%	8,497	63.5%	8,797	61.5%	85	38.8%	2,548	72.5%	2,633	70.5%	385	33.8%	11,045	65.3%	11,430	63.3%
White	598	65.1%	4,729	35.3%	5,327	37.2%	131	59.8%	931	26.5%	1,062	28.4%	729	64.1%	5,660	33.5%	6,389	35.4%
Other/Unknown	21	2.3%	164	1.2%	185	1.3%	3	1.4%	37	1.1%	40	1.1%	24	2.1%	201	1.2%	225	1.2%
Total	919	100.0%	13,390	100.0%	14,309	100.0%	219	100.0%	3,516	100.0%	3,735	100.0%	1,138	100.0%	16,906	100.0%	18,044	100.0%
% of Total					79.3%						20.7%	100.0%	6.3%		93.7%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-10 (Continued)
2000 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
Race	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%
Burglary																		
Black	150	13.5%	2,398	49.5%	2,548	42.7%	11	7.6%	245	46.0%	256	37.8%	161	12.8%	2,643	49.1%	2,804	42.2%
White	933	83.7%	2,376	49.0%	3,309	55.5%	133	92.4%	282	52.9%	415	61.3%	1,066	84.7%	2,658	49.4%	3,724	56.1%
Other/Unknown	32	2.9%	72	1.5%	104	1.7%	0	0.0%	6	1.1%	6	0.9%	32	2.5%	78	1.5%	110	1.7%
Total	1,115	100.0%	4,846	100.0%	5,961	100.0%	144	100.0%	533	100.0%	677	100.0%	1,259	100.0%	5,379	100.0%	6,638	100.0%
% of Total					89.8%						10.2%	100.0%	19.0%		81.0%		100.0%	
Larceny																		
Black	1,040	25.4%	5,037	42.6%	6,077	38.2%	638	25.1%	3,024	43.8%	3,662	38.8%	1,678	1261.7%	8,061	43.1%	9,739	38.4%
White	2,968	72.4%	6,556	55.5%	9,524	59.8%	1,844	72.5%	3,698	53.6%	5,542	58.7%	4,812	3618.0%	10,254	54.8%	15,066	59.4%
Other/Unknown	93	2.3%	224	1.9%	317	2.0%	63	2.5%	180	2.6%	243	2.6%	156	117.3%	404	2.2%	560	2.2%
Total	4,101	100.0%	11,817	100.0%	15,918	100.0%	2,545	100.0%	6,902	100.0%	9,447	100.0%	6,646	4997.0%	18,719	100.0%	25,365	100.0%
% of Total					62.8%						37.2%	100.0%	26.2%		73.8%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																		
Black	234	41.8%	777	48.2%	1,011	46.6%	24	17.0%	118	45.4%	142	35.4%	258	36.8%	895	47.8%	1,153	44.8%
White	304	54.3%	812	50.4%	1,116	51.4%	109	77.3%	136	52.3%	245	61.1%	413	58.9%	948	50.7%	1,361	52.9%
Other/Unknown	22	3.9%	22	1.4%	44	2.0%	8	5.7%	6	2.3%	14	3.5%	30	4.3%	28	1.5%	58	2.3%
Total	560	100.0%	1,611	100.0%	2,171	100.0%	141	100.0%	260	100.0%	401	100.0%	701	100.0%	1,871	100.0%	2,572	100.0%
% of Total					84.4%						15.6%	100.0%	27.3%		72.7%		100.0%	
Arson																		
Black	5	4.2%	190	60.1%	195	44.9%	0	0.0%	71	67.6%	71	59.2%	5	3.8%	261	62.0%	266	48.0%
White	111	94.1%	124	39.2%	235	54.1%	15	100.0%	33	31.4%	48	40.0%	126	94.7%	157	37.3%	283	51.1%
Other/Unknown	2	1.7%	2	0.6%	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	1	0.8%	2	1.5%	3	0.7%	5	0.9%
Total	118	100.0%	316	100.0%	434	100.0%	15	100.0%	105	100.0%	120	100.0%	133	100.0%	421	100.0%	554	100.0%
% of Total					78.3%						21.7%	100.0%	24.0%		76.0%		100.0%	

Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property

Black	1,429	24.2%	8,402	45.2%	9,831	40.2%	673	23.7%	3,458	44.3%	4,131	38.8%	2,102	24.1%	11,860	44.9%	13,962	39.7%
White	4,316	73.2%	9,868	53.1%	14,184	57.9%	2,101	73.8%	4,149	53.2%	6,250	58.7%	6,417	73.4%	14,017	53.1%	20,434	58.2%
Other/Unknown	149	2.5%	320	1.7%	469	1.9%	71	2.5%	193	2.5%	264	2.5%	220	2.5%	513	1.9%	733	2.1%
Total	5,894	100.0%	18,590	100.0%	24,484	100.0%	2,845	100.0%	7,800	100.0%	10,645	100.0%	8,739	100.0%	26,390	100.0%	35,129	100.0%
% of Total					69.7%						30.3%	100.0%	24.9%		75.1%		100.0%	

Total Arrests for All Index Crimes

Black	1,729	25.4%	16,899	52.8%	18,628	48.0%	758	24.7%	6,006	53.1%	6,764	47.0%	2,487	25.2%	22,905	52.9%	25,392	47.8%
White	4,914	72.1%	14,597	45.6%	19,511	50.3%	2,232	72.8%	5,080	44.9%	7,312	50.8%	7,146	72.3%	19,677	45.4%	26,823	50.4%
Other/Unknown	170	2.5%	484	1.5%	654	1.7%	74	2.4%	230	2.0%	304	2.1%	244	2.5%	714	1.6%	958	1.8%
Total	6,813	100.0%	31,980	100.0%	38,793	100.0%	3,064	100.0%	11,316	100.0%	14,380	100.0%	9,877	100.0%	43,296	100.0%	53,173	100.0%
% of Total					73.0%						27.0%	100.0%	18.6%		81.4%		100.0%	

Total Arrests for All Crimes

Black	3,798	18.9%	109,994	38.9%	113,792	37.5%	1,474	15.9%	25,043	35.4%	26,517	33.2%	5,272	18.0%	135,037	38.2%	140,309	36.6%
White	15,781	78.5%	166,170	58.7%	181,951	60.0%	7,543	81.3%	43,838	62.1%	51,381	64.3%	23,324	79.4%	210,008	59.4%	233,332	60.9%
Other/Unknown	515	2.6%	6,866	2.4%	7,381	2.4%	256	2.8%	1,766	2.5%	2,022	2.5%	771	2.6%	8,632	2.4%	9,403	2.5%
Total	20,094	100.0%	283,030	100.0%	303,124	100.0%	9,273	100.0%	70,647	100.0%	79,920	100.0%	29,367	100.0%	353,677	100.0%	383,044	100.0%
% of Total					79.1%						20.9%	100.0%	7.7%		92.3%		100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

Table B-11

Offense	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL											
Race	Juvenile		%	Adult		%	Total	%	Juvenile		%	Adult		%	Total	%	Juvenile		%	Adult		%	Total	%
Murder																								
	Black	11	73.3%	555	83.6%	566	83.4%	1	100.0%	60	75.9%	61	76.3%	12	75.0%	615	82.8%	627	82.6%					
	White	3	20.0%	101	15.2%	104	15.3%	0	N.A.	18	22.8%	18	22.5%	3	18.8%	119	16.0%	122	16.1%					
	Other/Unknown	1	6.7%	8	1.2%	9	1.3%	0	N.A.	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	1	6.3%	9	1.2%	10	1.3%					
	Total	15	100.0%	664	100.0%	679	100.0%	1	100.0%	79	100.0%	80	100.0%	16	100.0%	743	100.0%	759	100.0%					
% of Total						89.5%							10.5%	100.0%	2.1%				97.9%				100.0%	
Rape																								
	Black	42	25.6%	552	45.2%	594	42.9%	1	4.8%	9	23.7%	10	16.9%	43	23.2%	561	44.6%	604	41.8%					
	White	117	71.3%	637	52.2%	754	54.4%	19	90.5%	29	76.3%	48	81.4%	136	73.5%	666	52.9%	802	55.5%					
	Other/Unknown	5	3.0%	32	2.6%	37	2.7%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	6	3.2%	32	2.5%	38	2.6%					
	Total	164	100.0%	1,221	100.0%	1,385	100.0%	21	100.0%	38	100.0%	59	100.0%	185	100.0%	1,259	100.0%	1,444	100.0%					
% of Total						95.9%							4.1%	100.0%	12.8%				87.2%				100.0%	
Robbery																								
	Black	116	71.6%	1,974	79.8%	2,090	79.3%	12	54.5%	214	72.5%	226	71.3%	128	69.6%	2,188	79.0%	2,316	78.5%					
	White	44	27.2%	476	19.2%	520	19.7%	10	45.5%	79	26.8%	89	28.1%	54	29.3%	555	20.1%	609	20.6%					
	Other/Unknown	2	1.2%	23	0.9%	25	0.9%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.6%	2	1.1%	25	0.9%	27	0.9%					
	Total	162	100.0%	2,473	100.0%	2,635	100.0%	22	100.0%	295	100.0%	317	100.0%	184	100.0%	2,768	100.0%	2,952	100.0%					
% of Total						89.3%							10.7%	100.0%	6.2%				93.8%				100.0%	
Aggravated Assault																								
	Black	178	26.9%	4,647	53.6%	4,825	51.7%	78	41.5%	2,055	69.1%	2,133	67.5%	256	30.1%	6,702	57.6%	6,958	55.7%					
	White	470	71.0%	3,868	44.6%	4,338	46.5%	103	54.8%	880	29.6%	983	31.1%	573	67.4%	4,748	40.8%	5,321	42.6%					
	Other/Unknown	14	2.1%	152	1.8%	166	1.8%	7	3.7%	37	1.2%	44	1.4%	21	2.5%	189	1.6%	210	1.7%					
	Total	662	100.0%	8,667	100.0%	9,329	100.0%	188	100.0%	2,972	100.0%	3,160	100.0%	850	100.0%	11,639	100.0%	12,489	100.0%					
% of Total						74.7%							25.3%	100.0%	6.8%				93.2%				100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Persons																								
Black	347	34.6%	7,728	59.3%	8,075	57.6%	92	39.7%	2,338	69.1%	2,430	67.2%	439	35.5%	10,066	61.3%	10,505	59.5%						
White	634	63.2%	5,082	39.0%	5,716	40.7%	132	56.9%	1,006	29.7%	1,138	31.5%	766	62.0%	6,088	37.1%	6,854	38.8%						
Other/Unknown	22	2.2%	215	1.7%	237	1.7%	8	3.4%	40	1.2%	48	1.3%	30	2.4%	255	1.6%	285	1.6%						
Total	1,003	100.0%	13,025	100.0%	14,028	100.0%	232	100.0%	3,384	100.0%	3,616	100.0%	1,235	100.0%	16,409	100.0%	17,644	100.0%						
% of Total						79.5%							20.5%	100.0%	7.0%				93.0%				100.0%	

The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.

Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.

2001 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Persons by Age, Race and Gender

Table B-11 (Continued)
2001 Michigan Arrests for Index Offenses Against Property by Age, Race and Gender

Offense		MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL							
Race		Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%	Juvenile	%	Adult	%	Total	%		
Burglary																					
Black		240	19.5%	1,933	42.2%	2,173	37.4%	25	17.9%	195	36.5%	220	32.6%	265	19.3%	2,128	41.6%	2,393	36.9%		
White		968	78.7%	2,560	55.9%	3,528	60.7%	111	79.3%	319	59.7%	430	63.8%	1,079	78.8%	2,879	56.3%	3,958	61.1%		
Other/Unknown		22	1.8%	85	1.9%	107	1.8%	4	2.9%	20	3.7%	24	3.6%	26	1.9%	105	2.1%	131	2.0%		
Total		1,230	100.0%	4,578	100.0%	5,808	100.0%	140	100.0%	534	100.0%	674	100.0%	1,370	100.0%	5,112	100.0%	6,482	100.0%		
% of Total						89.6%						10.4%		100.0%		21.1%		78.9%		100.0%	
Larceny																					
Black		1,137	26.4%	5,225	39.6%	6,362	36.4%	706	26.3%	2,952	41.1%	3,658	37.1%	1,843	996.2%	8,177	40.2%	10,020	36.6%		
White		3,041	70.6%	7,667	58.2%	10,708	61.2%	1,907	70.9%	4,031	56.1%	5,938	60.1%	4,948	2674.6%	11,698	57.4%	16,646	60.8%		
Other/Unknown		129	3.0%	288	2.2%	417	2.4%	76	2.8%	200	2.8%	276	2.8%	205	110.8%	488	2.4%	693	2.5%		
Total		4,307	100.0%	13,180	100.0%	17,487	100.0%	2,689	100.0%	7,183	100.0%	9,872	100.0%	6,996	3781.6%	20,363	100.0%	27,359	100.0%		
% of Total						63.9%						36.1%		100.0%		25.6%		74.4%		100.0%	
Motor Vehicle Theft																					
Black		239	41.2%	701	43.0%	940	42.5%	27	15.5%	103	39.0%	130	29.7%	266	35.3%	804	42.4%	1,070	40.4%		
White		325	56.0%	902	55.3%	1,227	55.5%	139	79.9%	154	58.3%	293	66.9%	464	61.5%	1,056	55.8%	1,520	57.4%		
Other/Unknown		16	2.8%	27	1.7%	43	1.9%	8	4.6%	7	2.7%	15	3.4%	24	3.2%	34	1.8%	58	2.2%		
Total		580	100.0%	1,630	100.0%	2,210	100.0%	174	100.0%	264	100.0%	438	100.0%	754	100.0%	1,894	100.0%	2,648	100.0%		
% of Total						83.5%						16.5%		100.0%		28.5%		71.5%		100.0%	
Arson																					
Black		10	6.7%	110	38.6%	120	27.6%	0	0.0%	55	57.9%	55	53.9%	10	6.4%	165	43.4%	175	32.6%		
White		135	90.6%	168	58.9%	303	69.8%	7	100.0%	40	42.1%	47	46.1%	142	91.0%	208	54.7%	350	65.3%		
Other/Unknown		4	2.7%	7	2.5%	11	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.6%	7	1.8%	11	2.1%		
Total		149	100.0%	285	100.0%	434	100.0%	7	100.0%	95	100.0%	102	100.0%	156	100.0%	380	100.0%	536	100.0%		
% of Total						81.0%						19.0%		100.0%		29.1%		70.9%		100.0%	
Total Arrests Involving Index Crimes Against Property																					
Black		1,626	25.9%	7,969	40.5%	9,595	37.0%	758	25.2%	3,305	40.9%	4,063	36.6%	2,384	25.7%	11,274	40.6%	13,658	36.9%		
White		4,469	71.3%	11,297	57.4%	15,766	60.8%	2,164	71.9%	4,544	56.3%	6,708	60.5%	6,633	71.5%	15,841	57.1%	22,474	60.7%		
Other/Unknown		171	2.7%	407	2.1%	578	2.2%	88	2.9%	227	2.8%	315	2.8%	259	2.8%	634	2.3%	893	2.4%		
Total		6,266	100.0%	19,673	100.0%	25,939	100.0%	3,010	100.0%	8,076	100.0%	11,086	100.0%	9,276	100.0%	27,749	100.0%	37,025	100.0%		
% of Total						70.1%						29.9%		100.0%		25.1%		74.9%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Index Crimes																					
Black		1,973	27.1%	15,697	48.0%	17,670	44.2%	850	26.2%	5,643	49.2%	6,493	44.2%	2,823	26.9%	21,340	48.3%	24,163	44.2%		
White		5,103	70.2%	16,379	50.1%	21,482	53.7%	2,296	70.8%	5,550	48.4%	7,846	53.4%	7,399	70.4%	21,929	49.7%	29,328	53.6%		
Other/Unknown		193	2.7%	622	1.9%	815	2.0%	96	3.0%	267	2.3%	363	2.5%	289	2.7%	889	2.0%	1,178	2.2%		
Total		7,269	100.0%	32,698	100.0%	39,967	100.0%	3,242	100.0%	11,460	100.0%	14,702	100.0%	10,511	100.0%	44,158	100.0%	54,669	100.0%		
% of Total						73.1%						26.9%		100.0%		19.2%		80.8%		100.0%	
Total Arrests for All Crimes																					
Black		4,429	21.1%	92,412	34.8%	96,841	33.8%	1,654	17.8%	21,677	32.0%	23,331	30.3%	6,421	20.7%	114,089	34.2%	120,510	33.1%		
White		15,981	76.1%	165,798	62.5%	181,779	63.5%	7,350	79.0%	44,355	65.4%	51,705	67.0%	23,591	76.2%	210,153	63.1%	233,744	64.2%		
Other/Unknown		577	2.7%	7,266	2.7%	7,843	2.7%	298	3.2%	1,793	2.6%	2,091	2.7%	959	3.1%	9,059	2.7%	10,018	2.8%		
Total		20,987	100.0%	265,476	100.0%	286,463	100.0%	9,302	100.0%	67,825	100.0%	77,127	100.0%	30,971	100.0%	333,301	100.0%	364,272	100.0%		
% of Total						78.6%						21.2%		99.8%		8.5%		91.5%		100.0%	
The source of the above data is the Crime Reporting Section, Michigan State Police.																			364,954	With 60	
Other/Unknown category includes American Indian, Alaskan, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and persons whose race was not known.																					
Due to rounding totals may not equal 100%.																					

Appendix C: Michigan Juvenile Arrest Probability by County

OJJDP 2005 Updated Comprehensive Three-Year Plan
Attachment 2: Program Narrative

133

Table C-1

Counties	2001 Estimated Population	1996			2000			2001			2000-01 Change		1996-2001 Change	
		Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total	Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total	Total	Arrest Prob.	County % of Total	Total Arrests	Change % Prob.	Total Arrests	Change % Prob.
Alcona	11,651	148	1.4%	0.0%	68	0.6%	0.0%	93	0.8%	0.0%	36.8%	37.6%	-37.2%	-41.7%
Alger	9,884	332	3.4%	0.1%	452	4.6%	0.1%	339	3.4%	0.1%	-25.0%	-25.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Allegan	108,225	2,602	2.6%	0.7%	2,466	2.3%	0.6%	2,928	2.7%	0.8%	18.7%	15.9%	12.5%	2.9%
Alpena	31,263	1,197	3.9%	0.3%	1,278	4.1%	0.3%	1,236	4.0%	0.3%	-3.3%	-3.1%	3.3%	1.3%
Antrim	23,610	319	1.5%	0.1%	230	1.0%	0.1%	169	0.7%	0.0%	-26.5%	-28.1%	-47.0%	-53.8%
Arenac	17,310	495	3.0%	0.1%	405	2.3%	0.1%	302	1.7%	0.1%	-25.4%	-25.6%	-39.0%	-42.6%
Baraga	8,735	212	2.5%	0.1%	340	3.9%	0.1%	317	3.6%	0.1%	-6.8%	-6.6%	49.5%	44.6%
Barry	57,661	1,874	3.5%	0.5%	2,119	3.7%	0.6%	2,171	3.8%	0.6%	2.5%	0.8%	15.8%	8.1%
Bay	109,659	4,653	4.2%	1.2%	4,800	4.4%	1.3%	4,691	4.3%	1.3%	-2.3%	-1.8%	0.8%	1.8%
Benzie	16,489	508	3.6%	0.1%	421	2.6%	0.1%	420	2.5%	0.1%	-0.2%	-3.2%	-17.3%	-29.9%
Berrien	161,820	7,823	4.9%	2.0%	7,832	4.8%	2.0%	7,992	4.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Branch	45,726	1,096	2.5%	0.3%	2,156	4.7%	0.6%	2,026	4.4%	0.6%	-6.0%	-5.9%	84.9%	73.9%
Calhoun	138,031	5,409	3.9%	1.4%	6,689	4.8%	1.7%	7,389	5.4%	2.0%	10.5%	10.4%	36.6%	37.5%
Cass	51,321	808	1.6%	0.2%	975	1.9%	0.3%	854	1.7%	0.2%	-12.4%	-12.8%	5.7%	2.6%
Charlevoix	26,458	492	2.1%	0.1%	306	1.2%	0.1%	349	1.3%	0.1%	14.1%	12.5%	-29.1%	-36.4%
Cheboygan	26,960	957	4.2%	0.2%	1,205	4.6%	0.3%	1,356	5.0%	0.4%	12.5%	10.4%	41.7%	21.1%
Chippewa	38,413	1,870	5.0%	0.5%	1,209	3.1%	0.3%	1,104	2.9%	0.3%	-8.7%	-8.4%	-41.0%	-42.6%
Clare	31,398	812	2.8%	0.2%	589	1.9%	0.2%	954	3.0%	0.3%	62.0%	61.2%	17.5%	6.9%
Clinton	65,893	1,889	3.0%	0.5%	1,690	2.6%	0.4%	1,667	2.5%	0.5%	-1.4%	-3.1%	-11.8%	-16.7%
Crawford	14,626	501	3.7%	0.1%	203	1.4%	0.1%	167	1.1%	0.0%	-17.7%	-19.7%	-66.7%	-69.0%
Delta	38,477	1,017	2.6%	0.3%	580	1.5%	0.2%	493	1.3%	0.1%	-15.0%	-14.9%	-51.5%	-51.0%
Dickinson	27,284	878	3.2%	0.2%	1,091	4.0%	0.3%	1,063	3.9%	0.3%	-2.6%	-1.9%	21.1%	20.5%
Eaton	104,837	845	0.8%	0.2%	1,288	1.2%	0.3%	1,395	1.3%	0.4%	8.3%	7.1%	65.1%	57.0%
Emmet	32,217	1,465	5.3%	0.4%	1,921	6.1%	0.5%	1,859	5.8%	0.5%	-3.2%	-5.6%	26.9%	9.7%
Genesee	439,117	14,996	3.4%	3.8%	10,471	2.4%	2.7%	10,932	2.5%	3.0%	4.4%	3.7%	-27.1%	-27.7%
Gladwin	26,507	986	4.0%	0.3%	1,112	4.3%	0.3%	1,247	4.7%	0.3%	12.1%	10.1%	26.5%	17.3%
Gogebic	17,670	293	1.7%	0.1%	765	4.4%	0.2%	794	4.5%	0.2%	3.8%	2.0%	171.0%	170.4%
Grand Traverse	80,203	2,537	3.5%	0.6%	3,882	5.0%	1.0%	4,197	5.2%	1.2%	8.1%	4.7%	65.4%	48.5%
Grafton	42,272	1,917	4.8%	0.5%	1,250	3.0%	0.3%	1,197	2.8%	0.3%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-37.6%	-41.1%
Hillsdale	46,879	1,751	3.8%	0.4%	2,206	4.7%	0.6%	2,400	5.1%	0.7%	8.8%	8.0%	37.1%	34.0%
Houghton	35,898	878	2.4%	0.2%	775	2.2%	0.2%	593	1.7%	0.2%	-23.5%	-22.8%	-32.5%	-31.9%
Huron	35,688	1,466	4.2%	0.4%	1,250	3.5%	0.3%	1,312	3.7%	0.4%	5.0%	6.1%	-10.5%	-11.7%
Ingham	278,398	13,924	4.8%	3.6%	15,638	5.6%	4.1%	19,497	7.0%	5.4%	24.7%	25.1%	40.0%	44.4%
Ionia	62,111	1,134	1.7%	0.3%	2,303	3.7%	0.6%	2,847	4.6%	0.8%	23.6%	22.4%	151.1%	163.1%
Iosco	27,162	1,382	5.4%	0.4%	1,219	4.5%	0.3%	1,440	5.3%	0.4%	18.1%	18.9%	4.2%	-2.6%
Iron	12,915	362	2.8%	0.1%	374	2.8%	0.1%	378	2.9%	0.1%	1.1%	2.8%	4.4%	5.7%
Isabella	63,725	2,717	4.7%	0.7%	3,282	5.2%	0.9%	3,029	4.8%	0.8%	-7.7%	-8.3%	11.5%	0.1%
Jackson	159,665	6,974	4.5%	1.8%	4,882	3.1%	1.3%	4,934	3.1%	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%	-29.3%	-31.6%
Kalamazoo	238,544	10,469	4.6%	2.7%	9,756	4.1%	2.5%	8,910	3.7%	2.4%	-8.7%	-8.6%	-14.9%	-18.3%
Kalkaska	16,827	775	5.0%	0.2%	1,377	8.3%	0.4%	1,094	6.5%	0.3%	-20.6%	-21.8%	41.2%	29.0%
Kent	580,331	23,333	4.4%	6.0%	16,006	2.8%	4.2%	17,151	3.0%	4.7%	7.2%	6.0%	-26.5%	-32.1%
Keweenaw	2,257	47	2.4%	0.0%	22	1.0%	0.0%	19	0.8%	0.0%	-13.6%	-12.0%	-59.6%	-64.3%
Lake	11,630	474	4.8%	0.1%	431	3.8%	0.1%	4	0.0%	0.0%	-99.1%	-99.1%	-99.2%	-99.3%
Lapeer	89,728	1,945	2.3%	0.5%	2,196	2.5%	0.6%	2,847	3.2%	0.8%	29.6%	27.0%	46.4%	39.5%
Leelanau	21,518	161	0.9%	0.0%	102	0.5%	0.0%	89	0.4%	0.0%	-12.7%	-14.4%	-44.7%	-52.7%
Lenawee	99,605	2,421	2.5%	0.6%	3,159	3.2%	0.8%	3,423	3.4%	0.9%	8.4%	7.6%	41.4%	37.8%
Livingston	164,678	3,804	2.8%	1.0%	3,229	2.1%	0.8%	2,850	1.7%	0.8%	-11.7%	-15.9%	-25.1%	-37.3%
Luce	6,991	289	4.5%	0.1%	406	5.8%	0.1%	471	6.7%	0.1%	16.0%	16.6%	63.0%	51.0%
Mackinac	11,782	858	7.7%	0.2%	979	8.2%	0.3%	834	7.1%	0.2%	-14.8%	-13.6%	-2.8%	-8.5%
Macomb	799,954	20,247	2.6%	5.2%	21,412	2.7%	5.6%	22,426	2.8%	6.2%	4.7%	3.2%	10.8%	7.8%
Manistee	24,857	1,116	4.9%	0.3%	1,111	4.5%	0.3%	1,357	5.5%	0.4%	22.1%	20.5%	21.6%	12.4%
Marquette	64,383	2,804	4.5%	0.7%	3,552	5.5%	0.9%	3,830	5.9%	1.1%	7.8%	8.2%	36.6%	32.8%
Mason	28,508	1,114	4.0%	0.3%	916	3.2%	0.2%	717	2.5%	0.2%	-21.7%	-22.4%	-35.6%	-37.6%
Mecosta	41,011	1,274	3.3%	0.3%	1,612	4.0%	0.4%	1,088	2.7%	0.3%	-32.5%	-33.3%	-14.6%	-19.8%
Menominee	25,246	773	3.1%	0.2%	1,072	4.2%	0.3%	1,230	4.9%	0.3%	14.7%	15.1%	59.1%	54.7%
Midland	83,879	2,292	2.8%	0.6%	1,638	2.0%	0.4%	1,835	2.2%	0.5%	12.0%	10.7%	-19.9%	-23.1%
Missaukee	14,672	596	4.4%	0.2%	456	3.1%	0.1%	395	2.7%	0.1%	-13.4%	-14.5%	-33.7%	-38.6%
Monroe	147,946	3,392	2.4%	0.9%	2,838	1.9%	0.7%	3,636	2.5%	1.0%	28.1%	26.4%	7.2%	1.8%
Montcalm	61,828	1,565	2.7%	0.4%	2,160	3.5%	0.6%	2,082	3.4%	0.6%	-3.6%	-4.5%	33.0%	26.7%
Montmorency	10,494	302	3.1%	0.1%	43	0.4%	0.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%	-88.4%	-88.6%	-98.3%	-98.4%
Muskegon	171,361	5,392	3.3%	1.4%	3,624	2.1%	0.9%	3,866	2.3%	1.1%	6.7%	6.0%	-28.3%	-31.1%
Newaygo	48,875	1,680	3.8%	0.4%	2,009	4.2%	0.5%	2,003	4.1%	0.5%	-0.3%	-2.3%	19.2%	8.0%
Oakland	1,198,593	24,772	2.1%	6.3%	31,935	2.7%	8.3%	31,384	2.6%	8.6%	-1.7%	-2.1%	26.7%	22.8%
Ocean	27,321	707	2.9%	0.2%	526	2.0%	0.1%	615	2.3%	0.2%	16.9%	15.0%	-13.0%	-22.7%
Ogemaw	21,810	1,069	5.1%	0.3%	1,165	5.4%	0.3%	1,184	5.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.9%	10.8%	5.7%
Ontonagon	7,775	324	3.9%	0.1%	154	2.0%	0.0%	157	2.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.5%	-51.5%	-47.8%
Osceola	23,365	481	2.2%	0.1%	962	4.1%	0.3%	1,047	4.5%	0.3%	8.8%	8.1%	117.7%	105.1%
Oscoda	9,588	358	4.1%	0.1%	345	3.7%	0.1%	362	3.8%	0.1%	4.9%	3.1%	1.1%	-7.8%
Otsego	23,818	1,108	5.2%	0.3%	975	4.2%	0.3%	1,165	4.9%	0.3%	19.5%	16.9%	5.1%	-6.1%
Ottawa	243,571	8,598	4.0%	2.2%	11,491	4.8%	3.0%	10,832	4.4%	3.0%	-5.7%	-7.8%	26.0%	11.4%
Presque Isle	14,440	217	1.5%	0.1%	160	1.1%	0.0%	161	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	-25.8%	-26.0%
Roscommon	25,784	1,431	6.3%	0.4%	1,541	6.1%	0.4%	1,466	5.7%	0.4%	-4.9%	-6.0%	2.4%	-9.3%
Saginaw	209,461	6,436	3.0%	1.6%	7,235	3.4%	1.9%	7,260	3.5%	2.0%	0.3%	0.6%	12.8%	13.8%
St. Clair	166,541	4,277	2.7%	1.1%	4,124	2.5%	1.1%	3,825	2.3%	1.1%	-7.3%	-8.5%	-10.6%	-16.5%
St. Joseph	62,144	2,166	3.6%	0.6%	2,933	4.7%	0.8%	2,785	4.5%	0.8%	-5.0%	-4.6%	28.6%	26.0%
Sanilac	44,554	1,253	3.0%	0.3%	1,527	3.4%	0.4%	1,399	3.1%	0.4%	-9.0%	-9.1%	10.9%	5.5%
Schoolcraft	8,859	254	2.9%	0.1%	196	2.2%	0.1%	230	2.6%	0.1%	17.3%	17.9%	-9.4%	-12.0%
Shiawassee	72,217	1,479	2.0%	0.4%	1,876	2.6%	0.5%	1,697	2.3%	0.5%	-9.5%	-10.2%	14.7%	14.8%
Tuscola	58,364	1,992	3.5%	0.5%	1,933	3.3%	0.5%	1,831	3.1%	0.5%	-5.3%	-5.4%	-8.1%	-9.1%
Van Buren	76,880	3,326	4.4%	0.9%	5,104	6.7%	1.3%	4,915	6.4%	1.3%	-3.7%	-4.5%	47.8%	44.4%
Washtenaw	326,627	12,744	4.3%	3.3%	8,933	2.8%	2.3%	8,872	2.7%	2.4%	-0.7%	-1.8%	-30.4%	-37.1%
Wayne	2,045,473	138,764	6.5%	35.5%	127,334	6.2%	33.2%	102,294	5.0%	28.1%	-19.7%	-19.0%	-26.3%	-23.0%
Wexford	30,779	2,087	7.3%	0.5%	2,767	9.1%	0.7%	2,508	8.1%	0.7%	-9.4%	-10.2%	20.2%	12.1%
Total All Counties	9,990,817	390,485	4.0%	62.6%	383,044	3.9%	100.0%	364,272	3.6%	100.0%	-4.9%	-5.4%	-6.7%	-9.1%

Best population estimates were used for 1996, 1999, and 2000.
Source of data: Michigan State Police, *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1996, 2000 and 2001.
Population data is estimated from the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan counties.

Michigan County Juvenile Arrest Probability Comparison

Appendix D: Michigan Crime Reporting by Jurisdiction

Table D-1
Michigan Uniform Crime Reporting by Jurisdiction

County, Police Agencies and Months Reported	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%
Counties with Incomplete Reporting	53	63.9%	N.A.		64	77.1%	66	79.5%	56	67.5%	57	68.7%	45	54.2%	46	55.4%
Counties with Complete Reporting	30	36.1%	N.A.		19	22.9%	17	20.5%	27	32.5%	26	31.3%	38	45.8%	37	44.6%
Counties with No Reporting	0		N.A.		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Reporting Law Enforcement Agencies 1)	698	Agencies	N.A.	Agencies	705	Agencies	708	Agencies	708	Agencies	710	Agencies	714	Agencies	720	Agencies
Months Reported: 2)	6,983	Months	N.A.	Months	6,428	Months	6,250	Months	7,210	Months	7,337	Months	7,488	Months	7,750	Months
Potential Total Reporting Months	8,376	Months	N.A.	Months	8,460	Months	8,496	Months	8,496	Months	8,520	Months	8,568	Months	8,640	Months
Percent of all Months Reported:	83.4%		N.A.		76.0%		73.5%		84.9%		86.1%		87.4%		89.7%	

Notes:

N.A. - Not Available.

1) "Reporting law enforcement agencies" is the total number of police agencies required to report by jurisdiction. Note that some police agencies are counted multiple times because they are required to report activity in more than one county. For example the Michigan State Police report crime and arrest activity in all 83 Michigan, therefore the MSP are "counted" 83 times in this table. Note some of the "new agencies" that were added to the 2001 count of police agencies had there jurisdictional lines redrawn and now report in additional counties. Three new reporting police agencies were added in 2001.

2) "Months reported" is equal to the number of months reported in all counties by law enforcement agencies which are required to report in each county. For example, the Lansing Police Department is obligated to report crime and arrest activity in Ingham, Eaton and Clinton counties; therefore, LPD has 36 months of reporting included in the table (12 months per year x 3 counties).

Table D-2
Michigan Crime Reporting by County
Percent Months Reported by Law Enforcement Agency: 1996-2001

1996													1997													1998													1999													2000													2001																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
County	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	County	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	County	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.	LE	% Mos.

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001.

Comments on Law Enforcement Crime Reporting

It is important to note that the foundation of this report is citizen crime reporting to Michigan law enforcement agencies. The Uniform Crime Report and this analysis present a reasonably accurate picture of crime in Michigan to the extent that citizens and local police agencies report crime and arrest information to the Michigan State Police. However, if citizens do not report crime or if local police do not report crime information and enforcement activity to the Michigan State Police, the state's annual crime reports and this analysis will present only a partial or distorted picture of state crime. Many factors influence citizen crime reporting. An examination of these factors as they may have effected crime reporting in 2000 or earlier periods is beyond the scope of the present report and there is no systematic attempt to adjust for these factors in this report.²⁵ Some analyses do attempt to make adjustments for these factors. The familiar FBI Uniform Crime Report is an example of an analysis that adjusts for police under-reporting. For the first time, the 1999 Michigan Uniform Crime Report also included an attempt to estimate the number of crimes and arrests that were not reported to the state police.

A police agency's failure to report citizen crime reports and arrests to the state police creates a level of uncertainty and represents an element of error regarding the actual level of crime and enforcement activity in that jurisdiction. However, it should be noted that some police non-reporting does not produce errors in state or local crime statistics. Examples of this include situations when there are no citizen crime reports or arrests in a jurisdiction during a reporting period. Also, there may have been citizen reported crime and arrests in the area but the activity was not reported to the state police by the local law enforcement agency because that agency did not have the responsibility to investigate the crime. (In this case the agency that did have the lead in the investigation should have reported the crime or activity to the state police.) Situations where these examples occur most often involve the smallest and least active Michigan police agencies. Because the majority of non-reporting police agencies in 1999 and 2000 were among the smallest and least active police departments, the level of non-reporting by these agencies, while a continuing problem, may not have significantly impacted either statewide totals or overall trends.

Although significant levels of citizen and law enforcement non-reporting of arrests and crime limits the usefulness of year-to-year comparisons, some annual comparisons may, nevertheless, be appropriate. If, for example, there are no proportional demographic differences in who is committing crime between reporting and non-reporting law enforcement jurisdictions, the comparison of the demographic characteristics of the total reported arrested population would not otherwise be inaccurate.

Another factor that mitigates the impact of police non-reporting from 1994 to the present is the fact that most agencies have been consistent in their reporting or non-reporting practices over the 1994 to 2000 period.²⁶ Although the current level of Michigan law enforcement non-reporting is a threat to the usefulness of crime data, the failure of law enforcement agencies to report all crime and arrest data is not a new problem. A number of police agencies did not report criminal or arrest activity under the prior reporting system. The number of non-reporting law enforcement agencies, however, has increased substantially in recent years. For example, an estimated 40 agencies failed to report crime

²⁵ Examples of the many reasons that citizens may not report crime include: lack of confidence in the court system or the police, fear of retaliation, fear of police, ignorance about who to call or how to report crime, lack of a telephone, a judgment that the matter is not serious enough to report, a desire to not get involved, concern that they would have to serve as a witness and many other reasons.

²⁶ This Appendix contains tables on law enforcement reporting to the Michigan State Police by county for 1994, 1996, 1997 and 1998.

and arrest data each year under the old reporting system. In recent years that number has increased. In 1997, approximately 150 law enforcement agencies failed to report to the state police and only 17 counties or 20.5 percent of all Michigan's 83 counties reported total police activity for all months. However, police agencies in all counties reported to some extent. The total proportion of all months reported by Michigan law enforcement agencies was approximately 75 percent for both 1996 and 1997 (76.0 percent for 1996 and 73.5 percent for 1997, see Table D-1). In 1998 the number of non-reporting police agencies dropped to 76 agencies. This is double historic levels but approximately half the 1996-1997 level. In 1998, 32.5 percent or 27 counties had all police agencies report 100 percent of all months of activity. An estimated 84.9 percent of all months of activity were reported in 1998 – up substantially from 1997 levels. In 2000 police reporting increased again to 87.6 percent of all months.

The reader is cautioned not to conclude from this that the number of offenses or arrests reported in the following tables represents only 87.6 percent of the actual level of Michigan crime or arrests. Reported offenses and arrests are probably much closer to the total actual state law enforcement criminal activity level than to this percent because, as noted previously, with a few exceptions, most of the non-reporting agencies have historically had low crime totals. Comparisons between 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 crime data and comparisons with the annual totals from other years during this transitional period may also be reasonable. This analysis also includes comparisons between 2000 with earlier periods; however, these comparisons should be interpreted with care because of the potential of higher levels of missing data in the earlier years due to lower police reporting.

One additional caution is that crime and arrest data in this report should not be compared with FBI crime statistics for Michigan. FBI crime reports attempt to estimate the level of state and jurisdiction crime by adjusting for unreported crimes and arrests. The FBI crime reports attempt to estimate actual levels of crime by using the proportion of jurisdictions that actually reported. As noted earlier, this report does not estimate unreported crime or arrests.

In summary, as a general rule reported crime is a conservative indication of crime because some crimes are not detected and some detected crimes are not reported. This rule is even more true than usual for recent Michigan crime analyses because of the transition to the new crime reporting system and the related higher levels of police non-reporting of crime and law enforcement activity.

Appendix E: Definitions and Glossary

Definitions

FBI Index Crimes: These crimes include *murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.*

FBI Index Crimes Against Persons: These crimes include *murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.*

FBI Index Crimes Involving Property: These crimes include *burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.* Note that the Michigan State Police do not include arson in this category.

Part I Offenses: These crimes are equivalent to *FBI Index Crimes.*

Part II Offenses: These crimes include all offenses other than *FBI index crimes.* Examples of these crimes are *negligent manslaughter, assault, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, vandalism, prostitution, sex offenses (not rape), narcotics, gambling, family/child, liquor, and disorderly conduct.*

Status Offenses: In general, *status offenses* are crimes that can only be committed by juveniles. For example, *runaway, violating curfew, and truancy* are crimes that can only be committed by juveniles. Other examples of these offenses include *minor in possession* and *incurigibility*. The Michigan Uniform Crime Report provides information on *runaway* and *curfew/loitering* arrests; therefore, for this report, total arrests for these offenses are considered to be "*status offenses.*"

Type I Felonies are serious crimes for which Michigan juvenile state wards are placed in secure settings absent mitigating circumstances. These offenses include *murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offenses – other than rape, and arson.*

Appendix F: Total Michigan Arrests by Age

Table F-1

Juvenile Arrests

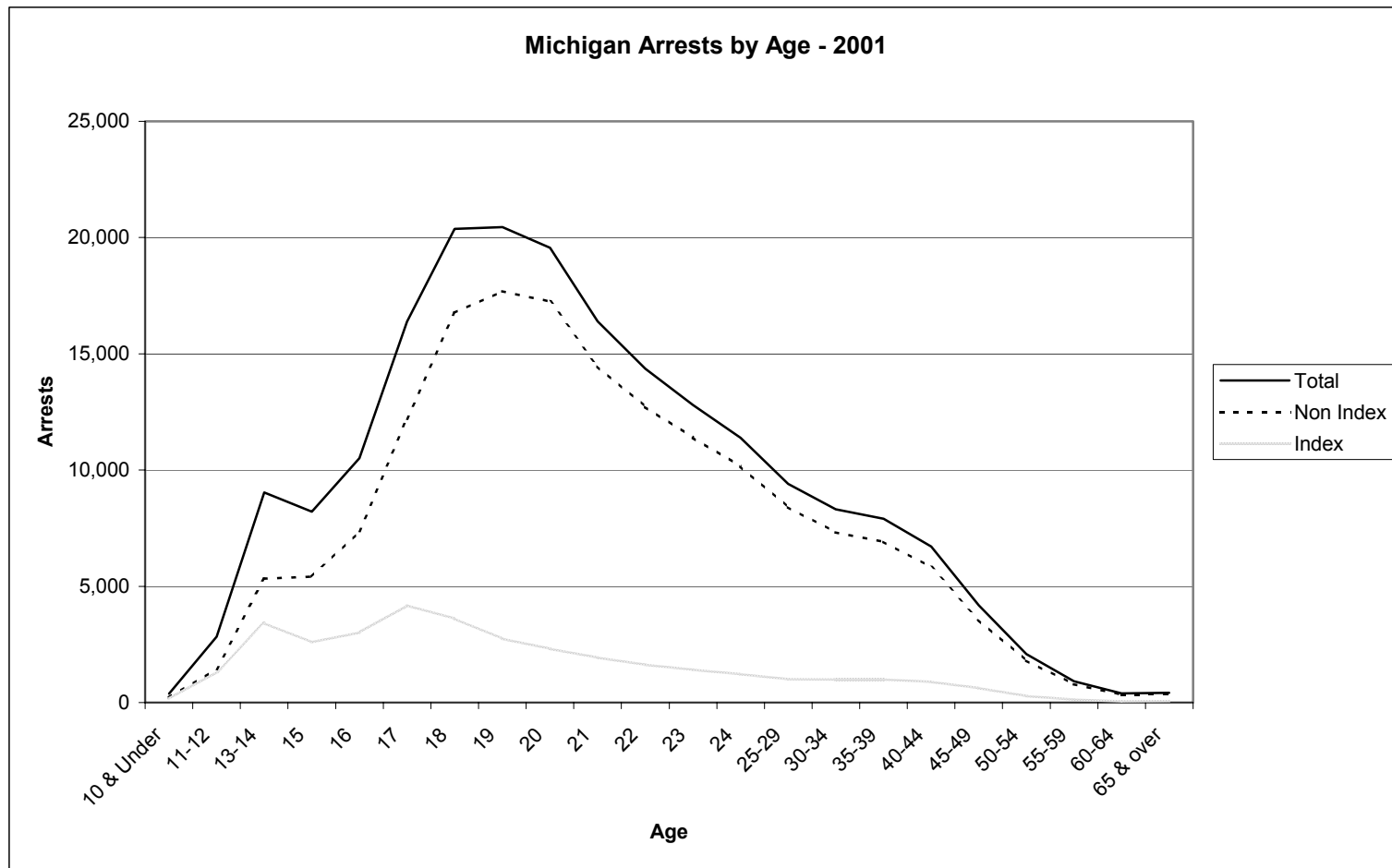
Age:	<10	11-12	13-14	15	16	Total Juv.	% of Total
Males							
Index Arrests	141	978	2,278	1,747	2,125	7,269	18.2%
Non Index	190	1,091	3,421	3,658	5,358	13,718	5.6%
Status	4	33	149	130	104	420	100.0%
Total	335	2,102	5,848	5,535	7,587	21,407	7.5%
Females							
Index Arrests	26	345	1,145	841	885	3,242	22.1%
Non Index	23	359	1,908	1,757	2,013	6,060	9.7%
Status	1	23	131	77	30	262	100.0%
Total	50	727	3,184	2,675	2,928	9,564	12.4%
Total							
Index Arrests	167	1,323	3,423	2,588	3,010	10,511	19.2%
Non Index	213	1,450	5,329	5,415	7,371	19,778	6.4%
Status	5	56	280	207	134	682	100.0%
Total	385	2,829	9,032	8,210	10,515	30,971	8.5%
% of Juvenile/Adult	1.2%	9.1%	29.2%	26.5%	34.0%	100.0%	
% of Total	0.1%	0.8%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%	8.5%	

Adult Arrests

Age:	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 <	Total Adults	% of Total
Males																			
Index Arrests	3,015	2,700	2,069	1,755	1,468	1,190	1,059	930	3,669	3,613	3,621	3,253	2,392	1,082	466	177	239	32,698	81.8%
Non Index	9,701	13,491	14,270	14,037	11,965	10,529	9,363	8,306	34,080	28,778	26,546	22,956	14,574	7,676	3,436	1,519	1,551	232,778	94.4%
Status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	12,716	16,191	16,339	15,792	13,433	11,719	10,422	9,236	37,749	32,391	30,167	26,209	16,966	8,758	3,902	1,696	1,790	265,476	92.5%
Females																			
Index Arrests	1,169	908	679	552	458	443	347	295	1,336	1,336	1,347	1,215	737	336	144	66	92	11,460	77.9%
Non Index	2,504	3,278	3,427	3,212	2,504	2,197	2,033	1,861	7,918	7,816	7,995	6,140	3,207	1,331	531	192	219	56,365	90.3%
Status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.
Total	3,673	4,186	4,106	3,764	2,962	2,640	2,380	2,156	9,254	9,152	9,342	7,355	3,944	1,667	675	258	311	67,825	87.6%
Total																			
Index Arrests	4,184	3,608	2,748	2,307	1,926	1,633	1,406	1,225	5,005	4,949	4,968	4,468	3,129	1,418	610	243	331	44,158	80.8%
Non Index	12,205	16,769	17,697	17,249	14,469	12,726	11,396	10,167	41,998	36,594	34,541	29,096	17,781	9,007	3,967	1,711	1,770	289,143	93.6%
Status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	16,389	20,377	20,445	19,556	16,395	14,359	12,802	11,392	47,003	41,543	39,509	33,564	20,910	10,425	4,577	1,954	2,101	333,301	91.5%
% of Juvenile/Adult	4.9%	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	4.9%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	14.1%	12.5%	11.9%	10.1%	6.3%	3.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	100.0%	
% of Total	4.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.1%	12.9%	11.4%	10.8%	9.2%	5.7%	2.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	91.5%	

Status Offenses are curfew/loitering and runaway violations
Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report, 2001

Total Michigan Arrests by Age: 2001



Narrative

Appendix G: 1997 Michigan Status Offense Arrests by County

Table G-1
Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 1997

County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%	County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Alger		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%	Livingston		0.0%	17	1.1%	17	0.5%
Allegan		0.0%	38	2.4%	38	1.2%	Luce		0.0%	11	0.7%	11	0.4%
Alpena		0.0%	20	1.3%	20	0.6%	Mackinac		0.0%	8	0.5%	8	0.3%
Arenac		0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	Macomb	1	0.1%	5	0.3%	6	0.2%
Baraga		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	Manistee		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%
Barry		0.0%	25	1.6%	25	0.8%	Marquette		0.0%	31	2.0%	31	1.0%
Bay		0.0%	43	2.7%	43	1.4%	Mason		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Berrien		0.0%	19	1.2%	19	0.6%	Mecosta		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%
Branch		0.0%	19	1.2%	19	0.6%	Menominee		0.0%	6	0.4%	6	0.2%
Calhoun		0.0%	15	1.0%	15	0.5%	Missaukee		0.0%	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Cass		0.0%	4	0.3%	4	0.1%	Monroe		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%
Cheboygan		0.0%	10	0.6%	10	0.3%	Montcalm		0.0%	23	1.5%	23	0.7%
Chippewa		0.0%	13	0.8%	13	0.4%	Montmorency		0.0%	4	0.3%	4	0.1%
Clinton		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	Muskegon	126	8.2%	90	5.7%	216	7.0%
Delta		0.0%	31	2.0%	31	1.0%	Newaygo		0.0%	49	3.1%	49	1.6%
Dickinson		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%	Oakland	4	0.3%	17	1.1%	21	0.7%
Eaton	7	0.5%		0.0%	7	0.2%	Oceana		0.0%	6	0.4%	6	0.2%
Emmett		0.0%	4	0.3%	4	0.1%	Ogemaw		0.0%	7	0.4%	7	0.2%
Genesee	76	5.0%	92	5.9%	168	5.4%	Ontonagon		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Gladwin		0.0%	8	0.5%	8	0.3%	Osceola	1	0.1%	21	1.3%	22	0.7%
Grand Traverse		0.0%	8	0.5%	8	0.3%	Oscoda		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%
Gratiot		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%	Otsego		0.0%	16	1.0%	16	0.5%
Hillsdale		0.0%	10	0.6%	10	0.3%	Ottawa		0.0%	27	1.7%	27	0.9%
Houghton		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%	Presque Isle	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Huron		0.0%	3	0.2%	3	0.1%	Roscommon		0.0%	23	1.5%	23	0.7%
Ingham	460	30.0%		0.0%	460	14.8%	Saginaw		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%
Ionia		0.0%	17	1.1%	17	0.5%	St. Clair		0.0%	18	1.1%	18	0.6%
Iosco	1	0.1%	15	1.0%	16	0.5%	St. Joseph		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%
Iron		0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.0%	Sanilac		0.0%	16	1.0%	16	0.5%
Isabella		0.0%	13	0.8%	13	0.4%	Schoolcraft		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%
Jackson		0.0%	17	1.1%	17	0.5%	Shiawassee		0.0%	15	1.0%	15	0.5%
Kalamazoo		0.0%	3	0.2%	3	0.1%	Tuscola		0.0%	29	1.8%	29	0.9%
Kalkaska		0.0%	7	0.4%	7	0.2%	Van Buren		0.0%	54	3.4%	54	1.7%
Kent	558	36.4%	152	9.7%	710	22.9%	Wastenaw		0.0%	28	1.8%	28	0.9%
Lake	1	0.1%		0.0%	1	0.0%	Wayne	298	19.4%	331	21.1%	629	20.3%
Lapeer		0.0%	5	0.3%	5	0.2%	Wexford		0.0%	20	1.3%	20	0.6%
Lenawee		0.0%	14	0.9%	14	0.5%	Total	1,534	100.0%	1,569	100.0%	3,103	100.0%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997

This table provides the percent of the state total of curfew/loitering and runaway arrests accounted for by each county.

Table G-2
Michigan Counties with Status Offense Arrests: 1997

County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Alger		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Allegan		0.0%	38	100.0%	38	100.0%
Alpena		0.0%	20	100.0%	20	100.0%
Arenac		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Baraga		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Barry		0.0%	25	100.0%	25	100.0%
Bay		0.0%	43	100.0%	43	100.0%
Berrien		0.0%	19	100.0%	19	100.0%
Branch		0.0%	19	100.0%	19	100.0%
Calhoun		0.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%
Cass		0.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Cheboygan		0.0%	10	100.0%	10	100.0%
Chippewa		0.0%	13	100.0%	13	100.0%
Clinton		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Delta		0.0%	31	100.0%	31	100.0%
Dickinson		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Eaton	7	100.0%		0.0%	7	100.0%
Emmett		0.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Genesee	76	45.2%	92	54.8%	168	100.0%
Gladwin		0.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Grand Traverse		0.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Gratiot		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
Hillsdale		0.0%	10	100.0%	10	100.0%
Houghton		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
Huron		0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Ingham	460	100.0%		0.0%	460	100.0%
Ionia		0.0%	17	100.0%	17	100.0%
Iosco	1	6.3%	15	93.8%	16	100.0%
Iron		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Isabella		0.0%	13	100.0%	13	100.0%
Jackson		0.0%	17	100.0%	17	100.0%
Kalamazoo		0.0%	3	100.0%	3	100.0%
Kalkaska		0.0%	7	100.0%	7	100.0%
Kent	558	78.6%	152	21.4%	710	100.0%
Lake	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	100.0%
Lapeer		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Lenawee		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%

County	Curfew/ Loitering	%	Runaway	%	Total	%
Livingston		0.0%	17	100.0%	17	100.0%
Luce		0.0%	11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Mackinac		0.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
Macomb	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	100.0%
Manistee		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Marquette		0.0%	31	100.0%	31	100.0%
Mason		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Mecosta		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Menominee		0.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%
Missaukee		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Monroe		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
Montcalm		0.0%	23	100.0%	23	100.0%
Montmorency		0.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
Muskegon	126	58.3%	90	41.7%	216	100.0%
Newaygo		0.0%	49	100.0%	49	100.0%
Oakland	4	19.0%	17	81.0%	21	100.0%
Oceana		0.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%
Ogemaw		0.0%	7	100.0%	7	100.0%
Ontonagon		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Osceola	1	4.5%	21	95.5%	22	100.0%
Oscoda		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Otsego		0.0%	16	100.0%	16	100.0%
Ottawa		0.0%	27	100.0%	27	100.0%
Presque Isle	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Roscommon		0.0%	23	100.0%	23	100.0%
Saginaw		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
St. Clair		0.0%	18	100.0%	18	100.0%
St. Joseph		0.0%	14	100.0%	14	100.0%
Sanilac		0.0%	16	100.0%	16	100.0%
Schoolcraft		0.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
Shiawassee		0.0%	15	100.0%	15	100.0%
Tuscola		0.0%	29	100.0%	29	100.0%
Van Buren		0.0%	54	100.0%	54	100.0%
Wastenaw		0.0%	28	100.0%	28	100.0%
Wayne	298	47.4%	331	52.6%	629	100.0%
Wexford		0.0%	20	100.0%	20	100.0%
Total	1,534	49.4%	1,569	50.6%	3,103	100.0%

Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Reports, 1997

This table provides the percent of all status offense arrests in each county by the number of curfew/loitering and runaway arrests.

Appendix H: Michigan Population by County 1991 - 2001

Michigan Population Data by County, 1991-2001

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1991 - 2001 % Change
Michigan	9,395,022	9,470,323	9,529,240	9,584,481	9,659,871	9,739,184	9,785,450	9,820,231	9,863,775	9,938,444	9,990,817	6.3%
Alcona County	10,256	10,300	10,172	10,373	10,538	10,812	10,893	11,061	11,147	11,719	11,651	13.6%
Alger County	9,696	9,788	9,791	9,870	9,936	9,910	9,991	9,984	10,083	9,862	9,884	1.9%
Allegan County	91,904	93,087	94,477	95,886	97,412	98,923	100,488	101,680	103,406	105,665	108,225	17.8%
Alpena County	30,767	30,862	30,898	30,585	30,649	30,676	30,599	30,475	30,615	31,314	31,263	1.6%
Antrim County	18,587	18,822	19,297	19,599	20,155	20,605	20,972	21,473	21,953	23,110	23,610	27.0%
Arenac County	15,349	15,565	15,716	15,862	16,137	16,285	16,354	16,405	16,547	17,269	17,310	12.8%
Baraga County	8,024	7,886	7,854	8,464	8,483	8,448	8,444	8,602	8,672	8,746	8,735	8.9%
Barry County	50,478	51,105	51,632	52,081	52,882	53,815	54,280	54,465	54,648	56,755	57,661	14.2%
Bay County	111,690	111,987	112,114	111,655	111,219	110,687	110,396	109,980	109,514	110,157	109,659	-1.8%
Benzie County	12,361	12,565	12,877	13,279	13,710	13,974	14,347	14,743	15,257	15,998	16,489	33.4%
Berrien County	161,252	161,329	161,317	161,167	161,546	161,132	160,398	159,831	159,709	162,453	161,820	0.4%
Branch County	41,678	41,834	41,998	42,112	42,759	43,026	43,768	43,702	43,825	45,787	45,726	9.7%
Calhoun County	137,237	138,086	138,937	139,453	139,287	138,890	139,463	140,806	141,380	137,965	138,031	0.6%
Cass County	49,204	48,974	48,937	49,053	49,546	49,808	49,819	49,975	50,129	51,104	51,321	4.3%
Charlevoix County	21,912	22,302	22,666	23,090	23,487	23,726	24,099	24,496	25,034	26,090	26,458	20.7%
Cheboygan County	21,367	21,714	22,077	22,392	22,716	23,041	23,449	23,813	24,153	26,448	26,960	26.2%
Chippewa County	35,320	35,543	36,061	36,495	36,788	37,334	37,742	37,906	37,904	38,543	38,413	8.8%
Clare County	25,769	26,246	26,952	27,563	27,989	28,579	28,975	29,514	29,955	31,252	31,398	21.8%
Clinton County	58,997	59,350	60,110	60,789	61,609	62,222	62,870	63,407	64,054	64,753	65,883	11.7%
Crawford County	12,607	12,939	13,186	13,354	13,568	13,624	13,904	14,128	14,265	14,273	14,626	16.0%
Delta County	38,117	38,266	38,506	38,642	38,742	38,869	38,912	38,936	38,848	38,520	38,477	0.9%
Dickinson County	26,974	27,055	27,058	27,081	27,133	27,150	27,144	27,062	26,944	27,472	27,284	1.1%
Eaton County	94,550	95,354	96,059	97,305	98,570	99,716	100,369	101,022	101,612	103,655	104,837	10.9%
Emmet County	25,674	26,040	26,431	26,944	27,360	27,850	28,349	28,633	28,995	31,437	32,217	25.5%
Genesee County	431,556	431,654	431,755	432,133	433,930	435,313	435,312	435,691	437,349	436,141	439,117	1.8%
Gladwin County	22,501	22,861	23,477	23,824	24,130	24,595	24,897	25,341	25,697	26,023	26,507	17.8%
Gogebic County	17,988	18,015	18,095	17,918	17,803	17,634	17,518	17,243	17,043	17,370	17,670	-1.8%
Grand Traverse County	65,616	67,153	68,432	69,427	70,671	71,972	72,873	74,224	75,352	77,654	80,203	22.2%
Gratiot County	39,423	39,621	39,685	39,741	39,935	39,869	39,976	40,145	40,027	42,285	42,272	7.2%
Hillsdale County	44,038	44,337	44,319	44,892	45,288	45,843	46,392	46,572	47,042	46,527	46,879	6.5%
Houghton County	35,595	35,981	35,799	35,873	35,977	36,000	35,744	35,617	35,448	36,016	35,698	0.3%
Huron County	35,104	35,070	34,999	35,210	35,235	35,231	35,298	35,273	35,283	36,079	35,688	1.7%
Ingham County	283,753	285,069	286,092	285,972	284,929	287,194	287,096	285,874	285,123	279,320	278,398	-1.9%
Ionia County	62,382	62,659	63,449	63,810	64,394	65,101	66,052	66,710	67,126	61,518	62,111	-0.4%
Iosco County	30,813	30,447	25,296	24,327	24,988	25,383	25,572	25,715	25,928	27,339	27,162	-11.8%
Iron County	13,102	13,264	13,196	13,148	13,154	13,073	13,007	12,882	12,817	13,138	12,915	-1.4%
Isabella County	55,775	56,300	56,413	56,583	56,789	57,214	57,717	58,394	59,122	63,351	63,725	14.3%
Jackson County	151,079	151,501	152,510	152,384	153,414	154,425	155,498	156,130	157,271	158,422	159,665	5.7%
Kalamazoo County	224,042	225,483	226,979	227,286	228,122	229,085	229,476	229,627	229,867	238,603	238,544	6.5%
Kalkaska County	13,866	13,978	14,263	14,531	14,917	15,377	15,427	15,554	15,808	16,571	16,827	21.4%
Kent County	509,258	514,417	519,419	525,093	530,818	536,353	541,142	544,781	550,388	574,335	580,331	14.0%
Keweenaw County	1,696	1,747	1,826	1,873	1,953	1,992	2,056	2,099	2,142	2,301	2,257	33.1%
Lake County	8,844	9,066	9,336	9,626	9,581	9,820	10,155	10,424	10,627	11,333	11,630	31.5%
Lapeer County	76,792	78,240	79,865	81,215	83,505	85,535	86,859	88,229	89,391	87,904	89,728	16.8%
Leelanau County	16,705	17,190	17,638	17,936	18,207	18,396	18,819	19,142	19,370	21,119	21,518	28.8%
Lenawee County	93,355	93,930	94,827	95,335	96,323	97,059	97,889	98,609	99,780	98,890	99,605	6.7%
Livingston County	119,358	122,281	125,231	129,010	133,334	137,810	141,853	146,317	151,496	156,951	164,678	38.0%
Luce County	5,726	5,633	5,587	5,582	5,580	6,479	6,605	6,791	6,754	7,024	6,991	22.1%
Mackinac County	10,744	10,771	10,809	10,930	11,040	11,092	11,086	11,041	11,103	11,943	11,782	9.7%
Macomb County	729,092	739,079	747,798	754,837	765,957	778,699	783,031	786,866	792,082	788,149	799,954	9.7%
Manistee County	21,448	21,933	22,567	22,614	22,854	22,981	23,275	23,485	23,665	24,527	24,857	15.9%
Marquette County	71,335	71,829	71,704	70,177	65,279	62,606	62,231	62,585	62,758	64,634	64,383	-9.7%
Mason County	25,972	26,494	26,687	27,107	27,378	27,645	27,774	27,896	27,966	28,274	28,508	9.8%
Mecosta County	37,784	37,699	37,508	37,373	37,509	38,524	39,394	40,156	40,704	40,553	41,011	8.5%
Menominee County	24,687	24,654	24,555	24,494	24,539	24,546	24,456	24,393	24,449	25,326	25,246	2.3%
Midland County	76,663	77,720	78,418	79,105	79,541	80,529	81,198	81,562	81,994	82,874	83,879	9.4%
Missaukee County	12,453	12,756	12,969	13,285	13,461	13,596	13,633	13,887	14,151	14,478	14,672	17.8%
Monroe County	134,724	135,386	135,784	136,994	138,906	140,446	142,110	143,365	144,913	145,945	147,946	9.8%
Montcalm County	54,575	55,310	55,971	56,950	57,951	58,883	59,686	60,602	61,406	61,266	61,828	13.3%
Montmorency County	9,068	9,277	9,488	9,555	9,716	9,871	9,976	9,999	10,014	10,315	10,494	15.7%
Muskegon County	160,683	161,774	162,565	163,014	163,620	164,762	165,916	166,849	168,037	170,200	171,361	6.6%
Newaygo County	39,268	40,689	41,792	42,574	43,428	44,282	45,026	45,769	46,356	47,874	48,875	24.5%
Oakland County	1,099,323	1,114,591	1,126,177	1,137,847	1,150,954	1,161,550	1,170,051	1,175,057	1,179,978	1,194,156	1,198,593	9.0%
Oceana County	22,785	22,922	23,106	23,541	23,941	24,281	24,659	24,745	24,900	26,873	27,321	19.9%
Ogemaw County	19,284	19,593	19,845	20,280	20,593	20,806	20,945	21,085	21,201	21,645	21,810	13.1%
Ontonagon County	8,872	8,785	8,728	8,625	8,587	8,382	8,096	7,842	7,668	7,818	7,775	-12.4%
Osceola County	20,352	20,560	21,040	21,410	21,743	22,017	22,025	22,138	22,220	23,197	23,365	14.8%
Oscoda County	7,994	8,188	8,306	8,464	8,686	8,741	8,838	8,890	8,899	9,418	9,588	19.9%
Otsego County	18,576	19,085	19,675	20,093	20,752	21,268	21,768	22,232	22,719	23,301	23,818	28.2%
Ottawa County	193,320	197,011	200,803	204,970	210,013	215,334	220,535	225,407	230,261	238,314	243,571	26.0%
Presque Isle County	13,822	13,885	13,962	14,118	14,320	14,395	14,362	14,535	14,596	14,411	14,440	4.5%
Roscommon County	20,351	20,737	21,286	21,744	22,428	22,828	23,208	23,355	23,562	25,469	25,784	26.7%
Saginaw County	212,252	212,198	211,854	211,870	211,599	211,369	210,753	210,032	209,245	210,039	209,461	-1.3%
St. Clair County	148,447	149,775	151,055	152,401	154,081	155,585	157,494	159,465	161,755	164,235	166,541	12.2%
St. Joseph County	59,074	59,290	59,646	59,962	60,466	60,883	61,105	61,141	61,448	62,422	62,144	5.2%
Sanilac County	40,287	40,766	41,182	41,558	41,992	42,418	42,717	43,051	43,451	44,547	44,554	10.6%
Schoolcraft County	8,245	8,469	8,591	8,603	8,700	8,814	8,898	8,782	8,788	8,903	8,859	7.4%
Shiawassee County	70,328	70,744	71,277	71,636	71,942	72,235	72,318	72,489	72,346	71,687	72,217	2.7%
Tuscola County	55,729	56,079	56,521	56,761	57,294	57,709	57,955	57,965	58,195	58,266	58,364	4.7%
Van Buren County	71,144	72,159	73,161	73,797	74,323	75,135	75,346	75,637	75,917	76,263	76,880	8.1%
Washtenaw County	285,339	287,226	287,406	288,320	291,377	295,291	299,288	302,787	306,073	322,895	326,627	14.5%
Wayne County	2,116,179	2,122,931	2,125,818	2,125,532	2,131,160	2,137,302	2,128,113	2,116,540	2,106,495	2,061,162	2,045,473	-4.3%
Wexford County	26,686	27,062										

B. List of State's Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice reviewed the challenges facing the State in the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention area and determined that they would continue to address the three program areas. The Committee added three new program areas, drug and mental health courts, youth culture, and balanced and restorative justice. In addition, they added alternatives to detention as another focal area.

Drug and Mental Health Courts: The focus on substance abuse and mental health issues arose from several sources. The Committee on Juvenile Justice held a series of hearings around the state in preparing the 2000-2002 Comprehensive Plan. Mental Health services emerged as a focal point. The Committee focused on mental health services at one of its June meetings and began discussing the need for additional mental health services. A few members of the Committee also watched the development of drug courts in Michigan, visited juvenile drug court programs, and also attended several national drug court conferences. The outcome was an interest in addressing both substance abuse and mental health issues, with one approach being to enhance existing juvenile drug court programs with the addition of a mental health component. Pilot projects have been developed with Juvenile Drug Courts in Kalamazoo and Macomb Counties during 2004 to link juvenile offenders, who are delinquent temporary wards with co-occurring disorders and their families with services appropriate to their needs. A third pilot project is being implemented with the Oakland County Juvenile Drug Court during 2005. The Committee may also pursue other initiatives to strengthen mental health services for juveniles. One strategy would be to leverage Child Care Funds to draw down additional federal/Medicaid funding to enhance program services.

Youth Culture: The focus on youth culture emerged from the work of Dr. Carl Taylor, Chair of the Minority Over-representation Subcommittee, and a student of youth culture and youth gangs. Dr. Taylor asked the Committee to recognize the impact that youth culture was having on youth and suggested that youth workers should have more knowledge of youth culture so they can relate better to the young people with which they are working. The Committee agreed to request funded programs to look at youth culture as an influence on young people and suggested that an educational program or set of conferences for staff working with young people be developed.

Balanced and Restorative Justice: Balanced and Restorative Justice emerged as a focal point for the Committee. The Committee asked staff to assure that the principles and vision of balanced and restorative justice were incorporated in all of the programs that the Committee funded. Agencies and communities will need to address this issue in future applications.

Delinquency Prevention: Delinquency prevention remains a key focus of the Committee on Juvenile Justice. The Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiative has had a major impact on communities and neighborhoods throughout the state and has produced community sustainability.

Comprehensive Strategy Implementation: The Comprehensive Strategy, now called Building Restorative Communities, is a priority focus of the Committee. Giving counties the opportunity to view the whole range of delinquency prevention and juvenile justice services in their community and to understand the duplications and gaps in resources and services is a very important tool. The Committee required that the community review its use of the principles and vision of balanced and restorative justice as part of the planning process. The use of balanced and restorative practices often provides great accountability for the youth in the process. The Committee anticipates that careful review of the system will redirect resources to prevention over the long term.

Disproportionate Minority Contact: Michigan continues to view Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as a priority within the juvenile justice system. The identification and assessment phases are concurrently being addressed through data compilation as well as planning and implementation of the assessment tools. The new measure, the Relative Rate Index (RRI), is being incorporated and data are being converted. Subsequent to meeting with Dr. Feyerherm in December 2004, a Michigan specific RRI tool was developed. The assessment phase will include an intensive study in Genesee, Kent and Wayne counties which are the three (3) of the largest counties in Michigan. Future program planning will include an on going analysis, identification of DMC causation factors for each contact point and examination of community factors or community readiness to implement effective intervention programming.

Aftercare/Reentry: Based on data discovered during the initial DMC assessment, it became obvious that there was an overall lack of adequate aftercare and reintegration services for youth returning to the community from secure placements. This was found to be true for all youth, regardless of race or ethnicity. Given this data as well as a desire to impact juvenile criminal recidivism, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice prioritized Aftercare/Reentry services and continues to support this initiative. Appropriate funding will be directed toward the development or replication of a model implementation purposes.

Gender-Specific Services: Female specific services were prioritized in Michigan as a subset of the DMC initiative due to discovery of information during the initial DMC assessment: 1) Females are over-represented in Michigan for status offense arrests and 2) The proportion of females arrested (especially for serious, violent crimes) has greatly increased in recent years. Additionally, the existing female juvenile justice services were adaptations of models developed for males and there was a great lack of models specifically designed for females. This priority was also emphasized by state legislation, which requires the parent agency, the Michigan Family Independence Agency, to establish gender-specific programming for females. This need remains a priority for Michigan.

Native American Pass Through: Announcements of the availability of grants go to all of the tribal communities with law enforcement services. Several of the Tribal Communities use the Native American Pass Through funds for special projects involving tribal youth, often in the summer. Several of the tribes have completed four-year grant programs for Title II, II-E, and V programs. Additional funding will be made available to establish a uniform data collection system.

Monitoring for Compliance: Compliance monitoring for deinstitutionalization of status offenders and jail removal continues to be effective in reducing the locking of juveniles in Michigan. The principal focus is keeping law enforcement and juvenile detention staff aware of the core requirements and encouraging cooperation in compliance efforts. In the past, Michigan has been in compliance with the separation requirement, and juveniles are currently separated from adult detainees in facilities designed to incarcerate adults. However, the state must now focus its efforts on the separation of waived youth from the juvenile population in youth facilities. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice and the Michigan Family Independence Agency are working together to request guidance, assess the scope of non-compliant incidents, and develop policies that will facilitate compliance with the separation requirement.

Alternatives to Detention: Detention reform and alternatives to detention is a growing concern in Michigan. At present, the magnitude of the issues calling for reform is not clear. However, the Michigan Juvenile Detention Association, Inc., which is comprised of administrators of the detention centers across the state, have voiced concerns and interest in collaborating for system change relative to the over-use of juvenile detention. Issues that related to improper use of detention, overcrowded conditions, minority over-representation and gender insensitivity are the impetus for both reform and the development of adequate and appropriate alternatives. The initial analysis is being planned in conjunction and in accordance with the Annie E. Casey Foundation and their "Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform" curriculum. This programming area has been identified as a new priority for Michigan.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement: Juvenile records in Michigan are kept on several databases. There is repetitive entry of identical information on multiple computer systems and paper documents. *There is also no way to monitor 1) the type of data being entered 2) whether data is reported. Not having this data in one database presents a problem in terms of missing data and accountability.* While the Bureau of Juvenile Justice has developed several collaborative efforts with other State Agencies including the Michigan State Police, State Court Administrators Office and the Prosecuting Attorneys Office to combat the problem missing data continues to be a problem because many of the databases are incompatible. The two most promising databases for improving the collection of information on juveniles are the state's Juvenile Justice on Line Technology (JJOLT) and the counties' Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan (PACC/PAAM). These two systems present the best opportunity for improvements, however, individual court's will be contacted for an identification of specific needs relative to providing accurate and consistent data. Technical assistance including funding will be provided as available.

3. Plans for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDPA Act and the State's Plan for Compliance Monitoring

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)

Michigan law provides for deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders, and some courts utilize the valid court order exception. Michigan is in substantial compliance with the provision.

Each year the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice compliance monitoring program visits approximately 50% of juvenile detention and secure treatment facilities on a rotating basis. Informational materials are provided to facility staff during site visits. The program also contacts all agencies that have secure facilities annually to determine their compliance with DSO requirements.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders

In the past, Michigan has been in compliance with the separation requirement, as Michigan law requires separation of juveniles from adult detainees in facilities designed to incarcerate adults. Separation is also required during transport. Jails and lockups achieve separation either architecturally, through supplemental devices such as window coverings or through practices that include time phasing to prohibit simultaneous use of an area by juveniles and adults.

Each year the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice Compliance monitoring program visits all jails and lockups reporting violations of JJDPA requirements during the previous year. The program also contacts all agencies that have secure facilities annually to determine their compliance. The monitoring staff makes site visits to all law enforcement facilities on a rotating schedule and maintains information on facility design, policies, and procedures. Site visits include a walk through of the facility to ensure that sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult prisoners is accomplished in all areas of the facility. Participation by law enforcement agencies is voluntary; however, most law enforcement agencies participate in the program.

However, since recent OJJDP guidance has been promulgated regarding youth confined in juvenile facilities who have been waived to adult court and have reached the age of criminal responsibility, the state must develop new policies and procedures to ensure compliance.

Michigan law currently provides that juveniles waived to adult court or designated for adult trial in juvenile court may be sentenced either to a juvenile or adult facility. Past practice in the state has not been to separate such youth from juveniles placed at secure youth facilities pursuant to delinquency proceedings. Juveniles waived to adult court but subsequently placed by the court in juvenile facilities may remain in those facilities after reaching the age of criminal responsibility.

The Michigan Family Independence Agency, Federal Grants Unit has forwarded information to OJJDP on Michigan laws, along with a request for state-specific guidance concerning these cases. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice and the Michigan Family Independence Agency are working to gather statistical information so that an assessment will be available as a basis on which to formulate compliance plans.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

Michigan law provides for removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups with One exception. Juveniles who are out of control in a juvenile facility or who represent a threat to others or themselves may be placed in an adult facility for up to thirty days. Each year some juveniles are jailed under that provision. Over the past years, the Committee on Juvenile Justice has utilized Title II funds to reduce the number of juveniles locked in violation of the provision to provide alternative programs. Based on the cooperation of Circuit Court Family Division staff, this is the first year we did not budget funds for this purpose. For the past two years Michigan achieved substantial compliance with the provision.

Each year the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice compliance monitoring program visits all jails and lockups reporting violations of JJDP requirements during the previous year. The program also contacts all agencies that have secure facilities annually to determine their compliance with this provision. The monitoring staff makes site visits to all law enforcement facilities on a rotating schedule to maintain information on facility design, policies, and procedures. Participation by law enforcement agencies is voluntary. Most law enforcement agencies participate in the program.

D. Plan For Compliance Monitoring

The monitoring process is mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides the guidelines for the monitoring process through the Federal Register; opinions from Department of Justice, Office of General Counsel; OJJDP staff; and Developmental Services Group, the technical assistance contractor on monitoring issues.

One of the major responsibilities of the State of Michigan, Federal Grant Unit is to maintain a monitoring plan and process. The plan must provide for the collection of data regarding locked detention of status offenders and nonoffenders in jails, lockups, juvenile detention homes, and in locked state and private institutions. The Federal Grant Unit also must monitor and collect data regarding separation of

juveniles from adults in jails and lockups. A third responsibility is to monitor and to collect data on the locked placement of juveniles in jails and lockups to determine compliance with jail removal provisions of the JJDP.

The Federal Grant Unit and the Committee on Juvenile Justice continue to provide Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice with a grant to handle the monitoring for jail removal and separation, and for monitoring juvenile detention homes and state and private residential treatment agency locked facilities.

One of the responsibilities of the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice (MSU/SCJ) is to assist the Federal Grant Unit in defining the monitoring universe. To complete this process, MSU/SCJ has identified all of the known departments and detention centers in Michigan.

- (1) Identification of the Monitoring Universe: There are 83 sheriff departments in the state of Michigan. Eighty of these agencies have jails and the remaining three have lockups. All of these facilities are visited each year as a part of the monitoring process.

The number of police departments may vary from year to year as demographic changes occur and local decisions are made to add new departments or transfer law enforcement authority from county to local jurisdiction. The number and location(s) of state police posts may also vary. Additionally, the number of police departments having locking capabilities is different than the total number of police departments in the state.

The current list of police departments and state police posts was initially developed from several sources. These are (1) the list used historically by the Federal Grant Unit, (2) Michigan's State Police database, and (3) a list compiled by Ameritech Michigan (Ameritech updates their list every two years and contacts each law enforcement agency directly to ensure accuracy of information). These lists were cross-checked to ensure that the information used to develop a database would be comprehensive.

- (2) Classification of Facilities: Once these lists were combined, Michigan State University sent a survey to each agency requesting confirmation that general information about the facility, i.e., address, phone, etc., was correct. Information was also requested concerning the secure detention capabilities of the agency. Responses were classified as those having cells, those having secure detention capabilities through use of cuffing devices, and those which had neither.

Several databases are currently maintained - one for each of the following types of facilities: (1) sheriff departments (county jails), (2) police departments and state police posts (municipal lockups), (3) juvenile facilities (public and private) and (4) other agencies such as parks, airports, universities or other such entities. The most recent survey was completed in 2003.

In addition to periodic surveys of all agencies, database information is updated whenever correspondence is received or site visit information is reviewed. The classification status of an agency is also checked during site visits and entered, along with other information, on a site visit form.

- (3) **Inspection of Facilities:** A major part of the monitoring process is the on-site review at the local facility. One aspect involves viewing the physical facilities at the jail, lockup, juvenile detention home, and/or state or private institution. Another aspect is verifying the data on-site through review of a sample of data records.

The Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice and the Federal Grant Unit have developed a monitoring manual, including protocols, forms, and procedures. These documents are useful to all participants in the monitoring process.

Materials are distributed during site visits to facilitate compliance with federal regulations. These materials include:

- Training booklets tailored to federal compliance in Michigan
- Information in Michigan state law relating to juvenile detention
- Information on the federal JJDP
- Information on developing comprehensive policies regarding juvenile Detention
- Copies of current reporting forms with instructions
- Information on the federal position statement concerning alcohol and tobacco related offenses

Juvenile Facilities. The monitoring process regarding deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders is complex. A key part is determination of the true nature of the offense and the technical stage in the process that the youth is at in the system. The issue surfaces in each type of facility and is a major part of the data verification process.

A second issue is the implementation of the valid court order provisions of the JJDP. Monitoring involves checking court records to determine whether status offenders placed in the juvenile detention homes were handled according to valid court order provisions of the JJDP.

Another DSO monitoring issue is working with juvenile detention homes and the secure private institutions to assure that juvenile courts use the valid court order process prior to sending juveniles to a secure juvenile treatment program.

Adult Jails and Lockups: Monitoring site visits involve 83 sheriff departments (80 with jails and 3 with lockups) as well as 178 police departments and state police posts that have lockups.

Some police departments request exempt status, indicating that they do not place juveniles in locked areas. These facilities agree that if any juvenile is locked in the facility, they will report the incident to the Federal Grants Unit. On-site visits assess their compliance. For departments holding exemption status, annual letters have been sent to confirm their ongoing policy of not locking juveniles. A written response is requested so that compliance will be documented for each calendar year.

For the other police department and jail facilities, the process is to check the data in the reports submitted with the records of the department. During the past year, monitoring activities have focused heavily on the facilities that have locked detention capabilities. This emphasis has led to further reductions in the number of juveniles who were locked in adult facilities. In general, 100% of jails and over 50% of lockups have been visited each year. These visits provide an opportunity to assess the facilities' record keeping systems as well as their secure detention capability status.

A review of sight/sound separation compliance is also accomplished during site visits. The review involves walking through the actual facility and a review of the policy or practice concerning separation of juveniles from adult prisoners.

The walk through the facility starts with the area where the juvenile leaves the police car and follows the route that the juvenile will take throughout his or her stay in the facility. During the walk through the facility staff review each area to determine whether sight, sound and contact separation are achieved.

In most cases, a policy review is also necessary. Few departments have facilities that are completely separate for adults and juveniles. As a result, departments must achieve separation through adherence to procedures that insure separation during all aspects of the process.

If there is evidence of a violation of the separation requirement, the violation must be reported. The process for reporting opportunities for violation or actual violations is in place. If incidents come to our attention, appropriate calls are made or letters are mailed to the jurisdiction and to appropriate superintending bodies, including the County Jail Services Unit, Michigan Department of Corrections; the Office of Community Corrections; the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice; and the local unit of government which is responsible for the unit.

Michigan State Law has always required separation from adults in all areas (including transport) with the exception of some inadvertent and incidental contact during booking or in travel to and from housing unit areas.

Michigan State Law calls for separation of juveniles from adults in the Michigan Penal Code, the Michigan Juvenile Code, and the Michigan Juvenile Court Rules.

The Michigan Department of Corrections, County Jail Services Unit, is the agency responsible for regulation of jails and monitoring the separation of juveniles in adult facilities.

Monitoring reviews conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention staff of the Michigan monitoring process, as well as the yearly monitoring workshops conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, make it clear that housing unit separation throughout the facility is required. Only inadvertent and incidental contact is allowed when moving from area to area in the facility or in the booking area.

To keep the juvenile justice community informed of the requirements for monitoring, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice has completed the following:

1. Writing to both judges and sheriffs to remind them of the separation requirements in Michigan and Federal Law regarding placement of juveniles in locked facilities.
2. Encouraging both judges and sheriffs not to place juveniles in jail but to encourage the use of other options in the community or in the state to provide supervision and treatment of juveniles.
3. Encouraging the development of policies that eliminate the practice of jailing juveniles, thereby eliminating any problems regarding separation within the facility.

Violations of the separation requirement can be identified by many persons. A member of the staff of the agency holding the juvenile may call for clarification. A staff member of the County Jail Services Unit of the Michigan Department of Corrections may come across a violation. A member of the staff of the Michigan Family Independence Agency, Regional Detention Support Services unit may call in a question after receiving information from a juvenile court or a sheriff department. However, the most likely source of information on a violation would be a visit from the Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice staff member making a monitoring visit or a representative of a grantee supplementing the work of the Federal Grants Unit through training, technical assistance, program development, or monitoring efforts.

If a violation does come to the attention of the Federal Grants Unit, a determination has to be made regarding whether this is part of a pattern or practice. The Chair of the Jail Removal and Separation Subcommittee may contact the judge, juvenile detention home director, police chief, or the sheriff, notifying them of the problem. The specific instance is documented.

If further review indicates that the judge is unaware of the violation of separation, the judge is informed of the problem in the facility and is encouraged to tour the facility to see what the problem is.

If further review indicates that the police chief or the police department is unaware of the violation of separation, we provide both verbal and written notice. We walk through the facility with the police chief or lockup supervisor, showing the ways in which the violation comes about and suggesting methods for changing the placement of juveniles in order to achieve separation, if such methods are possible in the facility.

- (4) **Data Collection and Verification:** Data relevant to juvenile detention incidents is collected by the staff in the jail, lockup, juvenile detention facility, or state or private institution. The data is then forwarded to the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, to Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, or to the Federal Grants Unit. It is reviewed and follow-up contacts are made to ensure accuracy and completeness. Thereafter it is organized into reports required by the Federal Grants Unit, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Establishing a process for reporting the data to interested persons and organizations is an important aspect of the program. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice, chiefs of police, sheriffs, judges, detention home administrators, state and private agency directors, and others are interested in the data. Providing reports to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice and to associations and professional groups is very important to achieving further gains in the integrity of the process.

Since data reporting is not required by Michigan law, time and effort must be expended to encourage agencies to respond to requests for information. Site visits are made to all county jails each year to build relationships with law enforcement staff at those facilities.

Role of the S.A.G. In Monitoring for Compliance: During 2004/2005, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice engaged in the following activities to help obtain compliance with the core requirements:

- a. Distributed ***The Juvenile Justice And Delinquency Prevention Act Michigan Guide To Compliance With Laws Governing The Placement Of Juveniles In Secure Facilities*** booklet to Circuit Court Family Division judges, jail administrators, Michigan State Police post commanders, police chiefs, and sheriffs upon request.
- b. Through the assistance of the Michigan State University monitoring process, increased the effectiveness of the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) reporting system used by county jails.
- c. The Jail Removal and Separation Subcommittee Chair responded to questions from sheriffs, police chiefs, judges, and court administrators around the state on federal and state laws regarding the detention of juveniles.

- d. In April 2001, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice approved the steps for notifying law enforcement agencies of federal provisions regarding minor in possession and tobacco violations involving minors. This involves sending letters and appropriate informational materials to affected agencies when such incidents occur. The process continues during 2004/2005 as situations arise that warrant attention.
- e. Developed a strategy for communication with communities that continue to lock juveniles thereby creating a high number of violations of the JJDPJA jail removal requirements.
- f. Creation of a letter to address MIP's.

4. Program Descriptions

COURT SERVICES/DRUG AND MENTAL HEALTH (Substance Abuse And Mental Health Treatment For Juveniles In Family Court)

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: JDMHC

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 07, 20

Program Problem Statement: In 2002, approximately 1,748 juveniles (5.3% of 32,873 total arrests in Michigan) were arrested for violations of narcotics laws (State Police/Uniform Crime Reports).

We know that drug use among juveniles continues to be a significant problem in the juvenile justice system. *USA Today* reported in January of 1998, that “80% of people behind bars have alcohol and other drug issues.” In the same study it was reported that the majority of repeat offenders are drug users. The probability is high that juvenile offenders with substance abuse issues will commit more severe crimes, ultimately becoming adult offenders. We know that this problem continues in 2005.

A survey of incarcerated juveniles found that 48 percent of the youth reported being intoxicated (drugs or alcohol) at the time they committed their crime. In addition, up to 33 percent of youth test positive for illicit drugs at the time they are arrested or detained. Once delinquent behavior has begun, drug use tends to lead to increased criminal activity (Snyder & Sickmund, 1995).

During the past decade, there has been a significant increase of female youth with both substance abuse and mental health disorders in the juveniles justice system. There is an increasing concern about the disproportional percentage of minority youth in correctional facilities, and increasing attention paid to the needs of gay, lesbian, bisexual and trans-gender youth. These are critical issues that must be considered in the development of drug and mental health courts.

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University reported in “Shoveling Up: The Impact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets”, that in 1998 12.3% of the state budget for Michigan was on spending related to substance abuse.

The drop in mental health services available to people, particularly, youth, has dropped in the last twenty years due to the closing of many mental health hospitals. While it was expected that community mental health centers would fill in the gaps, this has not happened primarily because the centers lack the resources to provide services. The result for youth has been that 20 percent of youth entering the juvenile justice system experience serious emotional or mental disorders.

Once in the system, they typically remain in the system due to severe and persistent mental health symptoms. Experts say that crime among youth with mental health disorders is on the rise and will continue in record numbers unless assessment is extensive and treatment is prompt.

Of equal concern are the economical issues facing states due to the imprisonment of juveniles abusing drugs. The National Association of Drug Court Professionals reported that incarceration of drug using offenders costs between \$20,000 and \$50,000 per person per year. One county alone in Michigan spent \$5,897 in one day on court appointed fees for dispositions of persons dually diagnosed (substance abuse and mental illness).

In Juvenile Offenders with Mental Health Disorders: Who Are They and What Do We Do With Them, Dr. Lisa Boesky states that "The exact number of mentally ill juvenile offenders is currently unknown." However, she concludes, "youth involved with the juvenile justice system have significantly more mental health disorders than youth in the general population. And the mental health disorders from which these youth suffer are often serious and debilitating". Unlike the mental health system, juvenile justice has little to say regarding which youth it accepts or does not accept into its care. The juvenile justice system has become the default placement for many youth with mental health disorders that are not receiving appropriate psychological and psychiatric treatment in the community.

The push for immediate intervention in the treatment of the juveniles entering our court system with drug and mental health disorders is paramount to the public safety of all. Our juvenile courts must be expanded to include an organizational structure that allows for a continuum of services that promotes a team approach toward treatment. A team approach consisting of professionals from the juvenile justice, mental health, and substance abuse treatment systems must exist in order to adequately address these disorders on the front end. On the back end, it is imperative that these professionals involve the schools, community stakeholders, and the family in the treatment process.

Juvenile justice practitioners must look beyond traditional methods of addressing delinquency among our youth. The nature of both the delinquent acts and dependency issues have become too complex for any single agency to handle. Drug and mental health courts require the involvement of multiple agencies and community representatives in order to provide the holistic approach that courts have traditionally attempted to provide.

Specialty courts, particularly drug courts with a mental health component need to be developed to provide a total continuum of care and to reduce the chances of juveniles engaging in behaviors that lead to confinement. Drug courts involve comprehensive programs that include early identification and assessment, treatment, intensive supervision, judicial monitoring, testing and court-mandated sanctions and incentives. These specialty courts are needed to encourage and promote collaboration providing for the use of a variety of strategies that will discourage further involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: Increase the statewide capacity to address the continuum of needs of juvenile offenders with co-occurring (substance abuse and mental health) disorders.

Objective 1: Develop effective treatment programs for juvenile offenders with Co-occurring (substance abuse and mental health) disorders.

Performance Indicators: Progress reports from pilot projects on program performance.

Activities: Providing technical assistance and training programs to pilot projects to assist them in addressing the continuum of needs of juvenile offenders with co-occurring (substance abuse and mental health) disorders.

Objective 2: The program will promote the following changes in juvenile behavior: Retain sobriety and restore abstinence; Reduction in criminal activity and reduced recidivism; Perform well in school or, alternatively, achieve full time employment or job skills training; Integrate community and family resources; Reduce the need for residential mental health services.

Performance Indicators: Data collection on the above issues.

Activities: Providing the continuum of care of services for juveniles in the drug court/mental health program either through court intervention or community involvement.

Goal B: Expand the continuum of care for juveniles to be more comprehensive to reduce the rate of recidivism (re-arrests and residential placement) and reduce the risk of juveniles engaging in behaviors that lead to confinement. The continuum of care will be expanded through increased collaboration and communication at the local level, by providing more immediate intervention through the juvenile drug court/mental health model, and by accessing additional services where possible through local, state and federal resources.

Objective 1: Reduce the rate of recidivism.

Performance Indicators: Increased collaboration within the counties for respective pilot court sites.

Activities: Program monitoring to identify gaps in the continuum of care and explore additional resources which may be available to further enhance the continuum of care available for juveniles with co-occurring disorders.

Objective 2: Reduce the rate of behaviors leading to confinement.

Performance Indicators: Monitoring of drug court/mental health program to determine patterns of behavior or issues that lead to confinement.

Activities: Collaboration with drug court/mental health staff at pilot courts to develop problem-solving strategies using a strength based model to reduce the rate of confinement for juveniles with substance abuse and mental health disorders.

Goal C: Insure ALL juveniles eligible for program services have equal access to services

Objective 1: Identify ethnic minority groups who may be under-served.

Performance Indicators: Analyze collected data about ethnic minority juvenile offenders to determine their level of participation and completion.

Activities: Technical assistance for drug courts and mental health professionals to reach out to ethnic minority groups and organizations to assist them in the identification of ethnic minority juvenile offenders.

Objective 2: Develop strategies to educate ethnic minority populations about the drug courts/mental health programs.

Performance Indicators: Increase in the number of ethnic minority representation in the drug courts/mental health programs.

Activities: Develop outreach programs for culturally diverse communities in each jurisdiction to insure all minorities have the same opportunities to participate in the program.

Objective 3: Develop strategies to retain ethnic minority juveniles in the drug courts/mental health program until successful completion.

Performance Indicators: Increase in the number of successful completions the drug courts/mental health program for ethnic minority juvenile offenders.

Activities: Training and educating drug court staff and mental health professionals about the perceptions, traditions, customs and challenges that might prevent ethnic minority juvenile offenders from successfully completing the drug courts/mental health program.

Objective 4: To develop culturally sensitive strategies and educational programs for the professionals to address the needs and challenges of ethnic minority groups and populations in their community.

Performance Indicators: Adequate representation of the area ethnic minority populations in the drug courts/mental health program.

Activities: Educate drug court staff and mental health professionals about the cultural similarities and differences among juvenile offenders from v various cultural and social-economic backgrounds of their community.

Budget:	JJDP Funds	State/Local Private Funds
FY05	\$240,000.	\$0
TOTAL	\$240,000.	\$0

Expected Number of Sub-grants: The state expects to make two sub-grants. Each grant may range from \$100,000 to \$240,000 depending upon the extent of each proposed program.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a
STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 10

Program Problem Statement: Michigan needs to continue its progress in the identification and assessment phases concerning disproportionate minority youth contact within the juvenile and adult justice systems. Post et al. (2003) reported that while many gaps in Michigan data collection and availability hamper identification, disproportionate minority youth contact rates appear to be similar to earlier findings. For example, "...African American youth age 10 – 16 are the most over-represented minority group in the Michigan justice system at a rate of 2 to 1." (Post et al, 2004).

Findings from on-going Identification phase data compilation provide the impetus for a fuller assessment. Assessment phase work will continue to focus on three critical contact points - arrest, prosecution and sentencing outcomes. The study will center on three Michigan counties where both quantitative and qualitative information will be collected and analyzed.

While Identification data compilation and review is a continual process, the Assessment phase is a three-year venture spanning between 2003 and 2006. Challenges include gaining access to data, verification of its accuracy and the effects on Michigan's progress represented in the recent change of DMC calculation methods from the Disproportionate Rate Index (DRI) to the Relative Rate Index (RRI).

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: Continue to collect aggregate quantitative data on juveniles throughout the justice system in Michigan.

Objective 1: Collect quantitative data specific to the RRI method of DMC measurement.

Performance Indicators: Number of contact attempts and meetings with government agencies and other sources of information for secondary data collection made throughout the period will serve as the indicator.

Activities: Continue to request data from federal and state government agencies on youth in confinement in Michigan; partner with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan to continue collecting prosecution-related aggregate data; identify new potential sources of data; maintain collaboration with on-going data sources.

Objective 2: Collect aggregate data for DMC monitoring purposes.

Performance Indicators: Number of contact attempts and meetings with government agencies and other sources of information for secondary data collection made throughout the period will serve as the indicator.

Activities: Continue to request data from federal and state government agencies to acquire data on youth in confinement in Michigan; partner with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan to continue collecting prosecution-related aggregate data; identify new potential sources of data; maintain collaboration with on-going data sources.

Goal B: Continue the DMC assessment process in Michigan focusing on three contact points in the justice system: arrest, prosecution and sentencing outcomes.

Objective 1: Identify three (3) geographic areas or counties in the state for more intensive study on the reasons why DMC exists.

Performance Indicators: Establishing collaborative relationships with key stakeholders in the selected counties will be an indication of the success of this objective.

Activities: Linked with the completion of data acquisition needed for the new RRI requirement; determine which counties have ratings that warrant further investigation; use selection criteria set forth in 2004.

Objective 2: Collect individual-level quantitative and qualitative data.

Indicators: Preliminary findings from these efforts will be reported on by February 2005.

Activities: Continue working with the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan to collect secondary data from their Juvenile Case Tracking System from select Michigan counties; conduct interviews and/or focus groups with yet to be determined key groups and individuals in the justice system.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$390,000	\$185,000
TOTAL	\$390,000	\$185,000

Expected Number of Subgrants: The state expects to award two subgrants for continuation of the DMC Assessment in the amount of \$185,000. Other subgrants are expected to be awarded to the intervention phase.

AFTERCARE/REENTRY

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: AC

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 01

Program Problem Statement: In Michigan, there is a concern in the juvenile justice system regarding the successful transition of juveniles who are released from secure detention and/or residential treatment facilities. Rates of recidivism and rates of re-institutionalization are higher than desired. The consequences of such range from decreased public safety and increased costs of care to more youth graduating into the adult criminal justice system and minority overrepresentation issues. Historically, there has been a lack of collaboration amongst the juvenile system authorities, treatment providers and community stakeholders that is thought to be instrumental in ensuring successful transitions for youth. A co-occurring barrier to successful re-entry is the limited and inadequate aftercare programming that provides for the spectrum of transitory needs demonstrated by youth in reintegration. Those services and programs that are in existence are limited geographically and financially; additionally, they frequently are not designed to meet the many special needs represented within the juvenile justice population.

The Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice Federal Grants Unit, in coordination with the Michigan Committee of Juvenile Justice, seeks to fund Aftercare and Reentry Programs that develop and implement special programs that meet the full spectrum of needs of youth in transition.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: To increase the availability of appropriate, effective and adequate Aftercare/Reentry Programs for youth exiting secure juvenile justice facilities.

Objective 1: To continue funding of one (1) aftercare pilot program.

Performance Indicators: The existing funded aftercare programs are operational throughout the next fiscal year.

Activities: The pilot site (Jackson County) will continue to operate their aftercare programs. The pilot programs will begin to address sustainability issues in order to ensure post-funding operation of their programs.

The Bureau of Juvenile Justice Federal Grants Unit (BJJ/FGU) will continue to support the pilot programs via contract administration, coordination of technical assistance and program advocacy. The Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) will continue to fund the pilot programs.

Objective 2: To expand supported aftercare/reintegration services in Michigan that are effective, relevant and responsive to individual client needs.

Performance Indicators: The actual number of known, supported aftercare/reintegration services and programs will increase. Program evaluations will demonstrate positive outcomes, including client satisfaction.

Activities: The pilot programs will demonstrate a full-spectrum of reintegration services available to their clientele. The pilot sites will participate in training and technical assistance opportunities in order to expand and improve upon their repertoires of services. Program components will be comprehensive and culturally sensitive, including activities relevant to education, issue-specific therapies, liaison/advocacy services, basic living skills, recreation, supervision/monitoring, mentoring, and vocational training. The pilot programs shall provide an annual program evaluation that demonstrates positive outcomes relative to the goals of the program (i.e., decreased juvenile recidivism and decreased subsequent placements for clients). The pilot programs shall include a client survey as part of their routine program evaluations that inquire as to the level of satisfaction in services provided through the program. The BJJ/FGU will seek additional funding (both federal and non-federal) to assist in the provision of training/technical assistance and the development of additional program sites.

Objective 3: Develop a Michigan-specific model of aftercare service based on the pilot programs that are currently funded.

Performance Indicators: A written, sharable model will be developed for program replication by interested communities.

Activities: The BJJ/FGU will work in collaboration with the aftercare pilot sites and OJJDP consultants to develop a written model. Technical assistance requests will be submitted by the BJJ/FGU to assist in the development, writing and distribution stages. The aftercare pilot sites will engage in program refinement through participating in federal training opportunities and state specific technical assistance with goals of providing better service to juveniles and in order to provide assistance in creating the replicable model of service.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$150,000	\$75,000
TOTAL	\$150,000	\$75,000

Expected Number of Subgrants: Continuation grants will be awarded. No additional grants will be awarded this fiscal year.

GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR

GS STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 13

Program Problem Statement: Local juvenile justice professionals, women's groups, opinion leaders and concerned citizens have been observing the trends of female offenders within the juvenile justice system. As a result, a great interest in addressing the specific needs of female offenders and creating responsive programming and resources for females has arisen. The arrest rates of girls have continued to grow over the last several years. Nationally, girls accounted for approximately 26% of all juvenile arrests in 1997 (National Center for Juvenile Justice). According to the 2001 Michigan Juvenile Crime Summary, there has been a substantial increase (33.5%) in the arrest rate of Michigan females for index crimes against persons for the previous 10 years. Additionally, the arrest rate of female juveniles for the most serious offenses (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) has nearly doubled within that same time period (Gessert & Jorkasky, 2003). The concern for responsive, effective gender-specific services within Michigan is warranted. Michigan's juvenile justice system must be better prepared to meet the unique needs of girls that are at-risk and those that are juvenile offenders.

Furthermore, the 1992 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) encouraged the improvement of services to females through the development of gender-specific programming. This emphasis continued in the 2002 reauthorization of the JJDPA. In order to participate in the JJDPA Sect. E (Gender Services), state juvenile justice systems are required to address program design and implementation concepts which offer a full continuum of care and offer resources that are appropriate to Michigan's female adolescents

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: To increase the availability of appropriate, effective and adequate services and programs for female youth that are at-risk for delinquency or that are currently involved in the juvenile justice system.

Objective 1: Continue service provision through a female-specific service program that is currently being funded.

Indicators: The existing site will remain operational through the end of the grant period.

Activities: Currently, the Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice/Federal Grants Unit (BJJ/FGU) and the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) provide federal grant funding to one (1) Female-specific program that provides an array of primary, secondary and tertiary services. This current site will continue to operate their funded female-specific program. The site will address and pursue sustainability issues in order to ensure post-funding operation of their gender-specific programs. The BJJ-FGU will continue to support the site through contract administration, coordination of technical assistance, provision of a female-specific services consultant, and program advocacy. The MCJJ will continue to fund the site.

Additionally, the State of Michigan was awarded a grant funded training from the National Institute of Corrections that addresses the special needs of female offenders. This weeklong training entitled “Treating the Female Offender” was held in Holland, Michigan. Participants were introduced to the concept of providing services to female offenders by utilizing a “female responsive lens.” This training also addressed the five crucial domains in addressing the needs of female offenders.

Objective 2: Identify and fund additional female-specific programs with a primary goal of reducing the number of girls being referred for detention services, especially for offenses not classified as index crimes against persons.

Indicators: An increase in the absolute number of funded female specific programs will serve as an indicator. Additionally, the community/communities that receive funding for service sites will demonstrate a reduction in the referral of females for detention due to offenses not classified as index crimes against persons.

Activities: The MCJJ and the BJJ-FGU will identify female-specific service gaps and seek Requests for Proposals for programs designed to address those gaps and that aim to reduce the number of females referred for detention services (i.e., a female-specific juvenile probation program). The Female-Specific Services Consultant will help develop a comprehensive evaluation component that measures such issues as client responsiveness, cultural sensitivity, and female detention referrals. The MCJJ and the BJJ-FGU will award at least one new site a grant to establish a new female-specific program. The MCJJ and FGU-BJJ will explore additional funding source possibilities to enhance federally funded programming. The BJJ-FGU will seek training and technical assistance opportunities in order to reinforce gender-specific services in Michigan and to assist in reducing the number of females referred for detention.

Objective 3: Develop a “Best Practice” model of female-specific programming for replication based on the lessons learned from the currently funded sites.

Indicators: A written model will be produced that is accessible by interested communities and clearly outlines steps necessary for program replication.

Activities: A collaborative body comprised of the Female-Specific Consultant, BJJ-FGU staff, staff from the currently funded sites and interested representatives from the MCJJ will work together to produce a written model. The currently funded sites will each provide an updated written program curriculum. The BJJ-FGU will request technical assistance to help guide the process of writing the model and of establishing it as a recognized “Best Practice”. The currently funded program sites will engage in program refinement through participating in training and technical assistance opportunities with goals of providing better service to female juveniles and in order to assist in creating this model.

Objective 4: Facilitate the planning and implementation of a statewide female-specific conference.

Indicators: An increase in the awareness of female-specific issues will serve as an indicator. Additionally participants will be introduced to female specific services that are rendered using a holistic approach and shall address all relevant domains, (i.e. physical, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, sexual, and family/ relationships) related to female specific service provision. This conference will also allow female specific providers the opportunity to engage in program refinement through participating in training and technical assistance opportunities provided at the conference.

Activities: A collaborative body comprised of the Female-Specific Consultant, BJJ-FGU staff, staff from the currently funded sites and interested representatives from the MCJJ will work together to facilitate the conference. This will be accomplished by identifying regions of the state that currently has female specific programming as well as identifying identify communities that are in need of or are interested in providing female specific services.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$50,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$50,000	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: The state expects to continue the 2 sub-grants for gender specific service programs. A conference has also been planned.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 02

Program Problem Statement: Detention reform and alternatives to detention is a growing concern in Michigan. At present, the magnitude of the issues calling for reform is not clear. However, the Michigan Juvenile Detention Association, Inc. (MJDAI), which is comprised of administrators of the detention centers across the state, have voiced concerns and interest in collaborating for system change relative to the over-use of juvenile detention. Issues that related to improper use of detention, overcrowded conditions, minority over-representation and gender insensitivity are the impetus for both reform and the development of adequate, appropriate alternatives. The initial analysis is being planned in conjunction and in accordance with the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) and their “Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform” curriculum. This programming area has been identified as a new priority for Michigan. It is anticipated that 3-4 demonstration sites will be selected in Michigan to initiate local detention reform and additional sites will be added at planned intervals. This is, however, contingent upon the recommendations from the technical assistance consultants following the initial system-wide review. The AECF has voiced interest in exploring a first-time statewide approach to enacting detention reform. The decisions to be made will be based on the initial system-wide review as well as consultation with stakeholders and technical assistance providers.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: To increase the alternatives to detention for local communities in order to decrease the over-reliance upon detention services.

Objective 1: Initiation of the “Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform” curriculum for planning and enacting alternatives to detention and detention reform within Michigan’s juvenile justice system.

Indicators: A minimum of 3 communities will be established as “Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform” demonstration sites.

Activities: The BJJ-FGU and the MCJJ will work with the AECF and the MJDAI to establish the most appropriate manner in which to initiate the “Pathways” curriculum in Michigan (i.e., demonstration sites versus statewide implementation). The BJJ-FGU and the MCJJ will issue, collect, and review proposals from communities for inclusion in the detention reform initiative. The BJJ-FGU and the MCJJ will seek (federal and non-federal) and award funds to support detention reform sites that adhere to the “Pathways” curriculum. The AECF will provide fiscal and technical assistance to the Michigan detention reform initiative. The BJJ-FGU, the AECF, the MJDAI, the MCJJ and community stakeholders will collaboratively engage in the initial phases of the “Pathways” curriculum.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$45,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$45,000	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: The state expects to make at least 3 subgrant for planning and initial implementation of the Alternatives to Detention/Detention Reform initiative in an amount yet to be determined.

JAIL REMOVAL (MUNICIPAL POLICE AND SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS)

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 17

Program Problem Statement: To be in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) initiative for jail removal, Michigan must reduce the number of juveniles who are placed in locked facilities in municipal police and sheriff departments. We need alternative services designed to move juveniles out of secure facilities into non-secure alternative. Juveniles who need to be in secure facilities may be transported to a juvenile detention facility. This problem is a major concern and a high priority; It must be solved if Michigan is to remain in compliance with the JJDPA.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: The principal goal of this program is to reduce the secure detention of juveniles in sheriff departments and municipal lockups and to increase the alternative services available in the community for juveniles who are apprehended or come to the attention of police officers for whom locked detention in a municipal police or sheriff department facility is currently provided.

Objective 1: Specific objectives include implementation of new policies and procedures in police and sheriff departments to insure that fewer juveniles are placed in locked facilities, development of alternative programs which provide supervision for juveniles while awaiting pickup by their parents, and may include the development of additional non-secure facilities for juveniles which are separate from adult prisoners. Other objectives include the provision of technical assistance, the provision of training for staff and the development and implementation of program assessment, evaluation, and research regarding secure detention of juveniles. Another objective is to increase juvenile justice related training for law enforcement officers at the local level.

Performance Indicators: The following performance indicators will be included in the program when they are applicable to the type of program to be provided.

- Number of new policies regarding juveniles held in municipal police and sheriff departments. Number of persons removed from locked facilities in the municipal police and sheriff departments.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services by type.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services that do not repeat during the program year.
- Number of persons transported.
- Number of persons receiving training.
- Number of persons attending POLICY.
- Number of units of technical assistance delivered.
- Number of renovations completed.
- Number of program assessment or evaluation visits received.

Activities: The program will provide a series of services designed to reduce the number of juveniles placed in locked detention facilities in municipal police and sheriff departments. The program will offer non-secure holdover services for juveniles who are awaiting pickup by their parents. It may facilitate the development of policies that limit the number of juveniles who go into secure municipal facilities or completely eliminate the practice. It may provide for reconstruction of facilities to provide for separation of juveniles from adults during the intake, booking and/or interview process.

The program may also increase the training resources devoted to separation and the implantation of alternative, including the development of videotapes for training purposes. The program may provide additional resources for training regarding juvenile justice issues including the POLICY program provided by the National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement.

An annual program assessment and/or program evaluation may be conducted each year through a grant for program assessment or program evaluation services. The activity should be conducted by a university or an independent nonprofit organization capable of providing an outside review.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0

Expected Number of Sub-grants: No sub-grants are anticipated at this time.

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a
STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 08

Program Problem Statement: To be in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) initiative for deinstitutionalization of status offenders, Michigan must reduce the number of status offenders who are placed in locked facilities in juvenile detention homes. We need alternative services designed to move juveniles out of secure facilities into non-secure alternative. This problem is a major concern and a high priority. It must be solved if Michigan is to remain in compliance with the JJDP.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: The principal goal of this program is to reduce the secure detention of status offenders in juvenile detention homes and to increase the alternative services available in the community for status offenders who are apprehended or come to the attention of police officers for whom locked detention in a municipal in a juvenile detention home is currently provided.

Objective 1: Specific objectives include implementation of new policies and procedures in police departments, sheriffs departments and in juvenile courts to insure that less status offenders are placed in locked facilities and development of alternative programs which provide supervision for juveniles while awaiting pickup by their parents. Other objectives include the provision of technical assistance, the provision of training for staff and the development and implementation of program assessment, evaluation, and research regarding secure detention of status offenders. Another objective is to increase juvenile justice related training for law enforcement officers at the local level.

Performance Indicators: The following performance indicators will be included in the program when they are applicable to the type of program to be provided.

- Number of new policies regarding status offenders in juvenile detention facilities.
Number of persons removed from juvenile detention homes.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services by type.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services that do not repeat during the program year.
- Number of persons transported.
- Number of persons receiving training.
- Number of units of technical assistance delivered.
- Number of persons receiving training and/or technical assistance regarding use of the valid court order
- Number of renovations completed.
- Number of program assessment or evaluation visits received.

Activities: The program will provide a series of services designed to reduce the number of status offenders placed in locked detention facilities in juvenile detention homes. The program will offer non-secure holdover services for status offenders who are awaiting pickup by their parents. It may facilitate the development of policies that limit the number of status offenders who go into secured facilities or completely eliminate the practice. It may provide for renovation of facilities to create a non-secure holdover area.

The program may provide additional resources for training regarding juvenile justice issues including the development of videotape for training purposes. Training and technical assistance regarding the use of the valid court order provision may also be provided. Training and technical assistance regarding school truancy, school safety, and related issues may be obtained from available resources.

An annual program assessment and/or program evaluation may be conducted each year through a grant for program assessment or program evaluation services. The activity should be conducted by a university or an independent nonprofit organization capable of providing an outside review.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0

Expected Number of Sub-grants: No sub-grants anticipated currently.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS (PASS-THROUGH) (NO LANGUAGE CHANGE – SEE BUDGET CHANGE)

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a
STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 22

Program Problem Statement: To be in compliance with the juvenile justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPa) initiative for the Native American Passthrough Amendment, Michigan will make available a portion of its JJDPa formula grant to fund programs of Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions. The programs are to assure that the Indian tribes are in compliance with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the separation of juveniles from adults in all adult jails and lockups, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and the other core requirements of the juvenile justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Currently the Bureau of Juvenile Justice, Federal Grants Unit and the Committee on Juvenile Justice have little information on the nature of the law enforcement services. Given the amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1988, Michigan will determine which tribes have law enforcement services, what facilities and procedures for handling juveniles are utilized, and, if necessary, what programs are needed to bring the tribes into conformance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. This information will be gathered and appropriate funds will be distributed to keep the state in compliance with the JJDPa.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: The principal goals of this program are deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in adult jails and lockups, and the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups related to the provision of law enforcement services by Indian tribes. These principal goals require the elimination of the secure detention of status offenders, the complete separation of juveniles from adults in adult jail, lockup, and other law enforcement facilities, and the removal of juveniles from locked detention in jail, lockup, and law enforcement facilities. If necessary, this principal goal will require the provision of alternative services for juveniles who are apprehended or come to the attention of Indian tribe law enforcement officers for whom locked detention in an Indian tribe adult jailer lockup facility is currently provided.

Objective 1: Specific objectives include the following:

1. Implementation of new policies and procedures in Indian tribe locked facilities to insure that status offenders are not locked; that the law enforcement department maintains sight, sound, and contact separation between juvenile and adult detainees who are being processed or detained; that few juveniles are placed in locked facilities and then only when necessary; and preparing or updating policies which describe how juveniles are attended or supervised in non-secure areas.
2. Implementation of record keeping processes to assure that any juveniles who are placed in secure facilities are reported to the Bureau of Juvenile Justice/Federal Grants Unit as part of the JJDPa monitoring program.

3. Development of alternative programs which provide supervision of juveniles while awaiting pickup by their parents, if the law enforcement department locks juveniles or handcuffs juveniles to a cuffing rail or a stationary object within the facility.
4. Review of the need for non-secure facilities for juveniles awaiting pickup by their parents, relative, or guardians. These non-secure facilities must be separate from facilities for adults who are in custody.
5. Provision of or contract for technical assistance, training for staff, and the development and implementation of research regarding secure detention of juveniles by Indian tribe law enforcement services.
6. Provision of alternative services for Native American youth who are handled by law enforcement services on the reservation to facilitate their return to their parents or guardians, to provide appropriate support services for youth who are diverted from the law enforcement system, or other options developed by the law enforcement service or the Indian tribe which are effective in implementing the goals and objectives of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Performance Indicators: The following performance indicators will be included when they are applicable to the type of program to be provided.

- Number of law enforcement agencies securely holding juveniles.
- Number of juveniles held in secure facilities.
- Number of juveniles held in non-secure facilities.
- Number of policies regarding juveniles held in Indian tribe adult jail, lockup, or law enforcement facilities.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services by each type of alternative service.
- Number of persons receiving alternative services that do not require additional services or are not apprehended by the law enforcement service during the year.
- Number of persons receiving training.
- Number of units of technical assistance delivered.

Activities: The program will provide for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for the Indian tribes with law enforcement functions in Michigan. The activities and services planned are the following:

- Identification of the universe of Indian tribe law enforcement departments and onsite review of the facilities that they maintain.
- Establishment of the number of juveniles who are served by the Indian tribe law enforcement services to determine the amount of funding for which the tribes are eligible.
- Development of a program to implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act through the Indian tribe law enforcement services including the following:

- Review of the policies maintained by Indian tribe law enforcement services to implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Development and utilization of a revised version of the monthly juvenile summary to record the number of status offenders and criminal-type juvenile offenders who are processed and detained by the Indian tribe law enforcement services
- Development and implementation of program to provide the Indian tribe law enforcement services with alternatives to the use of adult jails or lockups, if such programs are needed.
- Provision of training to Indian tribe law enforcement officers and staff members.
- Provision of program development and research services to determine whether there are unique needs which must be met to serve the juveniles in the Indian tribes served by tribal law enforcement.
- Provision of program development and research services to determine whether the current processing, programs, policies, and training provided for Native Americans by other law enforcement jurisdictions are adequate to meet the needs of the Native American juvenile population.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$20,000	\$0
TOTAL	\$20,000	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: The funds available for this program are directly proportionate to the number of Native American juveniles served by Indian tribe law enforcement offices in relationship to the number of all juveniles in Michigan. The funds required to meet this level is estimated at less than \$1,000. One grant is anticipated to the Intertribal Council, although separate grants to individual tribes may be provided if the need to have separate grants is established.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING (DEVELOPMENT OF MONITORING SYSTEM)

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: n/a

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 06

Program Problem Statement: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires that the State of Michigan develops a monitoring system to provide an annual report on progress made in the jail removal mandate. This report requires that data be collected from throughout the state and throughout the juvenile justice system. The monitoring system must bring together data from law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; juvenile courts; county and state operated juvenile detention homes; state camps and training schools; and the private residential treatment institutions around the state.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: The principal goal of this program is to improve the quality and quantity of data collected pursuant to JJDP Act requirements and to provide training through site visits and workshops.

Objective 1: The first program objective is to implement the data collection process developed in the jail removal effort with additional participating local police departments, sheriff departments, prosecuting attorney offices, juvenile courts, the Michigan Family Independence Agency, and private residential treatment institutions. There may be additional counties, municipalities, townships, law enforcement agencies and juvenile courts that should participate in the process. The second program objective is to conduct jail removal training workshops within police departments, sheriff departments, prosecuting attorney offices, or the juvenile courts which will permit staff to identify the policies, practices and procedures. The third program objective is to bring the Federal Grants Unit, Michigan Family Independence Agency and the State Court Administrative Offices data collection efforts into the on-going annual data collection process regarding jail removal. The Michigan Department of Corrections, the Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan, and the Michigan Probate Judges may also be invited to participate in the data collection and monitoring process. The fourth program objective is to consolidate the individual data collection efforts into a coherent statewide monitoring effort which meets the requirements established by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal mandate.

Performance Indicators: The following performance indicators are required:

- The number of monitoring visits which are made as part of implementing the data collection procedures in the departments and agencies in the participating counties and municipalities.
- The number of training workshops which are conducted for staffing the agencies and departments within the municipalities and counties.
- The number of persons within the county who participate in jail removal workshops regarding the juvenile justice system.

Activities: The following specific activities are planned:

- Gather data related to the jail removal mandate in the juvenile justice system.
- Complete assessments of the policies, procedures, and practices of additional police departments, sheriff departments, prosecuting attorney's offices, and juvenile courts to determine decisions that may have an impact on the jail removal mandate in the juvenile justice system.
- Conduct training workshops for department or court staff members to increase awareness of and sensitivity skills that are necessary to reduce jailing of juveniles.
- Consolidate data from all sources into a statewide report regarding the jail removal effort of juveniles in the Michigan juvenile justice system for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention an annual program assessment and/or program evaluation may be conducted each year through a grant for program assessment or program evaluation services. The activity should be conducted by a university or an independent nonprofit organization capable of providing an outside review.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$151,644	\$0
TOTAL	\$151,644	\$0

Expected Number of Subgrants: One grant may be made to a college or university, a private non-profit agency, or a governmental body to conduct the monitoring in compliance with the Grant Management Division Monitoring Manual on a yearly basis. A request for a proposal process will be utilized to obtain applications from interested and qualified applicants. The grant will be awarded to an agency with proven experience in handling the multiple logistical demands of visiting departments and possible juvenile courts around the state.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLANNING

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: DP STANDARD PROGRAM AREA 09

Program Problem Statement: Michigan believes the most effective delinquency programs are those that are developed based on local needs and resources. Michigan communities applying for JJDPA Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiative funds are required to prepare a careful assessment of local factors that put children at risk for future delinquency. They then identify and implement research-based juvenile delinquency prevention programs that are proven to provide protective factors. Each participating community identifies the key leaders who can have an impact on services for children and prepare a three-year local plan. Following the risk assessment and program identification process, communities implement the programs to reduce juvenile delinquency. There continues to be a need for programs to reduce juvenile delinquency due to an increase in the juvenile population and increase in Juvenile arrests as reported by the Michigan Uniform Crime Reports published by the Michigan State Police (MSP). This report shows an increase of Juvenile arrests by 5.5 percent in 2001 in comparison with 2000. It indicates that one of the possible contributing factors to the increase in juvenile arrests was an estimated 1.9 percent increase in the 11-16 year old juvenile population from 2000 to 2001.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: Encourage and assist communities to prepare research-based local prevention initiatives designed to identify risks and implement programs that reduce these risks.

Objective 1: Conduct workshops for key leaders and assist communities in their planning process with the required level of collaboration and their risk and resource assessment process.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of persons who were part of the local planning processes as the program plans were prepared.
- The diversity of backgrounds of the persons who were part of the local planning processes as the programs were developed.
- The number of workshops presented to assist with the planning process.
- The number of community based three-year plans generated by the deadline for program submission.

Activities:

- Direct communities to identify their key leaders from diverse back grounds to ensure wide range community support of the developed plans.

- Organize and provide statewide and local workshops related to the prevention initiative, including bringing in resource persons from the Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention designated workshop and technical assistance providers.
- Identify and procure local planning resources to ensure the community planning process can meet timetables for submission of plans and applications required by the federal and state guidelines for the prevention initiative.

Objective 2: Provide communities with information about state and local data resources needed to conduct the necessary risk assessment and program development.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of technical assistance visits provided to assist with the planning process.
- The number of data elements provided to help with the risk assessment process.
- The number of local planning resources devoted to the risk assessment review, the development of program models, and the preparation of the three-year plans.

Activities:

- Organize state level resources and data for the risk assessment and research based program identification process at the local level.
- Provide on-site technical assistance and staff support for the community planning process, utilizing information available from state level data sources.

Objective 3: Provide grants to local communities or to local private non-profit organizations to staff the local planning process, resulting in the development of high quality delinquency prevention programs.

Performance Indicators:

- Number of grants written by local communities received that propose the development of research-based delinquency prevention programs.
- The number and type of evaluation methodologies built into the ongoing monitoring of the prevention programs as they were developed.

Activities:

- Arrange meetings between state and local level organizations to assure their memberships have consistent information regarding the necessary steps to complete the planning process, show compliance with the JJDPA initiatives, and confirm that the programs contain sufficient evaluation capabilities.

Budget:	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$0	\$0
Total:	\$0	\$0

Expected Number of Sub-grants: No grants will be awarded this fiscal year.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IMPLEMENTATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: DP STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 09

Program Problem Statement: Congress amended the 1992 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) to establish a new delinquency prevention initiative. This amendment was a response to community interest in developing model programs that reduce juvenile delinquency. Michigan communities applying for JJDPA Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiative funds are required to prepare a three year delinquency prevention plan, based on an assessment of local factors that put children at risk for future delinquency. They then identify and implement juvenile delinquency prevention programs that are proven to provide protective factors.

The prevention field generally delineates three levels of prevention: primary prevention (which targets the entire population), secondary prevention (which focuses on “at risk” populations) and tertiary prevention (which aims to prevent already “in-the-system” populations from reentering). Finite resources force communities to find a real-life balance between the three categories. For example, developing primary and secondary delinquency prevention programs should reduce the long-term demand for locked detention or treatment beds, but don’t address the immediate crises of the need for detention or treatment options. This section describes an initiative that offers communities the opportunity to engage in a 3-year comprehensive rational planning effort and implement risk and protective factor based model programs.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: Implement the three-year delinquency prevention plan, established by the community’s collaborative body, the Policy Prevention Board (PPB).

Objective 1: Execute best practices program models to address the identified risk and protective factors.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of data elements identified to help with the risk assessment process.
- The numbers of people part of the local planning process as program plans were developed.
- The number of PPB meetings held to assist the planning process.
- The extent of local planning resources devoted to the risk assessment review, the development of program models, and the preparation of the three-year plan.
- The number and types of programs established.
- The number and types of services provided.

Activities:

- Target children, youth or families of at risk youth or youth who have had contact with the juvenile justice system already.
- Offer one or more of the following components: Recreation services, Tutoring and remedial academic instruction; Developing work awareness skills; Child and adolescent health and mental health services; Alcohol and other substance abuse prevention services; Leadership development activities; mentoring programs; Programs designed to increase paternal involvement in a child's life; BARJ principles; Long-term life skills; Supporting (extended) family members and community members to establish sustained nurturing relationships with youth.
- Certify the local unit of government meets the four core requirements of the JJDPA.
- Allocate local matching funds as per statutory requirement.
- Pursue funding sources to sustain effective programs.

Objective 2: Establish an ongoing evaluation process to determine whether the model is achieving its objectives.

Performance Indicators:

- The number and type of evaluation methodologies built into the ongoing monitoring of the prevention programs.
- The impact programs have on the juvenile delinquency rate, as measured by delinquency rates during a baseline period contrasted to the rates at some designated later time period.

Activities:

- Develop specific evaluation strategies to respond to the community-identified risks.
- Establish performance goals and a sound plan to collect data for measuring performance and assessing program impact.
- Provide strong ongoing monitoring and support to the communities in their program implementation and evaluation.
- Collect, collate, analyze and report data on performance measures submitted by communities to document the impact.

Objective 3: Maintain community review of the programs' implementation process through a PPB established by the chief elected official.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of PPB meetings held.
- The number of PPB members in attendance at the PPB meetings.
- The balanced representation of the PPB including public agencies, private nonprofit organizations serving children, youth and families, business & industry, and parents of at-risk youth and youth.

Activities:

- Identify ways to keep the community informed of the programs' efforts.
- Pursue funding sources to sustain effective programs.
- Participate in statewide efforts to highlight delinquency prevention efforts.
- Provide general oversight for the plan, approve the plan prior to submission to the State, and make recommendations to the responsible local agency for the distribution of funds and evaluation of funded activities.
- Arrange a series of local PPB meetings to develop annual budgets and schedule and chart the delinquency prevention strategy's implementation and evaluation.

Budget:	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$252,100	\$126,000
Total:	\$252,100	\$126,000

Expected Number of Sub-grants: The State awarded 14 Title V sub-grants ranging from \$37,500 to \$90,000 each. Twenty-five percent of these are supported by Title II funds.

Comprehensive Strategy Planning

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: JJBRC STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 09 & 29

Program Problem Statement: Michigan communities continue to wrestle with violent crime and the fear of violent crime. While property crimes have decreased, the issue of juvenile crime continues to be a major concern. The continued preoccupation with juvenile crime in the media worries local opinion leaders and residents. Most people know little about the juvenile justice system. Local government officials make funding decisions based on the information before them. They look for ways to use resources more effectively. The juvenile justice system is also examining its own role in the delinquency, looking for ways to reduce the number of juveniles who require intervention in a period of declining revenues.

The Michigan Building Restorative Communities initiative is a year-long strategic planning effort at the county level that focuses on integrating the juvenile justice system into a comprehensive community collaboration that supports healthy youth and families. Based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's program called the Comprehensive Strategy to address the Serious, Violent, Chronic Juvenile Offender, the new Michigan effort, maintains essential elements of that approach. Michigan's BRC approach builds on a model of success by: integrating Michigan's commitment to Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ), streamline the process by working with six workgroups, adding diversity to address specific issues and emphasizing evaluation.

To participate in the Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities in Michigan, communities need to identify risk factors that put children at risk and programs that reduce the risk that children face. Each participating community will identify community leaders who will have an impact on services for children and prepare a five-year plan. The plan will be based on an assessment of the risk factors involved, the protective factors and strengths those children have or which they have access. The plan will be based on a careful, thorough collaborative review of the delinquency prevention and juvenile justice system and all other community resources available. A key aspect of the collaborative process and the resource assessment will be reviewed for ways in which the principles and values of balanced and restorative justice can be incorporated into the community. The assessment will include graduated sanctions and classification of juveniles going into residential treatment. Following the risk assessment and program identification process, communities will implement programs that reduce risk and build individual and community strengths.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities

Goal A: The primary goal is to assist communities in developing a 5-year strategic plan based on an assessment of the local risk and protective factors in their community and to select programs that reduce the risk of youth crime. Also assist community residents in understanding the principles and values of balanced and restorative justice to create a greater understanding of the process.

Objective 1: Assist communities to implement the Comprehensive Strategy with a primary emphasis on delinquency prevention, graduated sanctions, and balanced and restorative justice.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of data elements which were identified to help with the risk assessment process.
- The number of technical assistance visits which were provided to assist with the planning process.
- The extent of local planning resources devoted to the risk assessment review, the development of program models, and the preparation of the Five-year plan.

Activities:

- Providing on-site technical assistance and staff support for the community planning process, utilizing information available from state level data resources.
- Participate in statewide efforts to highlight delinquency prevention efforts.
- Incorporate the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) into \ their programs.

Objective 2: Foster the collaborative process to engage all sectors of the community.

Performance Indicators:

- The numbers of local planning process meetings as program plans were developed.
- The number of Steering Committee meetings and Workgroup meetings held to assist in the planning process.
- The number of workshops presented to assist with the planning process.

Activities:

- Arranging for meetings between county and state level organizations to assure that their representatives know what the expectations are to complete the collaborative planning process, as well as to make sure they can obtain the necessary data.
- Organizing and providing statewide and local workshops related to the Comprehensive Strategy, including bringing in technical assistance resource persons designated by or provided by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
- Identify and procure local planning resources to ensure the community planning process can meet timetables for submission of plans and applications required by the federal and state guidelines for the prevention initiative.

Objective 3: Conduct workshops for key leaders and assist communities in Conducting the protective factor, risk, and resource assessment process.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of local planning resources which were devoted to the risk assessment review.
- Providing grants to communities or to local private non-private organizations for staff and the local planning process.
- The diversity of backgrounds of the persons who were part of the local planning processes as the programs were developed.
- The number of persons who were part of the local planning processes as the program plans were prepared.

Activities:

- Direct communities to identify key leaders from diverse backgrounds to ensure wide range community support of the developed plans.
- Organize and provide statewide and local workshops related to the prevention initiative, including bringing in resource persons from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention designated workshop and technical assistance providers.
- Identify and procure local planning resources to ensure the community planning process can meet timetables for submission of plans and applications required by the federal and state guidelines for the prevention initiative.

Budget:	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$0	FY 05 \$0
Total	\$0	Total \$0

Expected Number of Sub-grants: No sub-grants are anticipated currently.

Comprehensive Strategy/BRC Implementation

STATE DESIGNATOR: JJCSI, JJBRC

STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 09, 29

Program Problem Statement: Local opinion leaders, juvenile justice professionals, the media and residents are looking for ways to prevent juvenile delinquency. Temporary increases in violent crime by juveniles cause alarm. Communities are asked to make choices on how to respond to the perceived crisis, with options ranging from whether to put additional dollars into locked detention or treatment beds to address the immediate crisis or to develop programs which will prevent delinquency over the long run, reducing the need for locked facilities. These programs will provide the opportunity for communities to implement primary and secondary services to address juvenile delinquency before it starts by putting resources into the system.

Understanding community interest in developing model programs to reduce juvenile delinquency, Congress included amendments in the 1992 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide for delinquency prevention programs by establishing a new delinquency prevention initiative. To participate in the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders Initiative, Communities in Michigan must identify factors that put children at risk for future delinquency and develop comprehensive strategies to combat youth crime in their community.

Each participating community prepares a five-year comprehensive strategic plan based on an assessment of the risk and protective factors in their community. Following the risk/protective factor assessment and program identification process, the participating community is required to implement programs for youth that enhance protective factors and reduce risk.

Goals/Objectives/Performance Indicators/Activities:

Goal A: The Comprehensive Strategy incorporates two principal components: (1) preventing youth from becoming delinquent by focusing prevention programs on at-risk youth and (2) improving the juvenile justice systems response to delinquent offenders through a system of graduated sanctions and a continuum of treatment alternatives for delinquent youth. The principal program goal is to help implement the five-year plan established by the community to reduce delinquency.

Objective 1: Develop program models to deliver services designed to impact the risk factors identified and to promote the identified protective factors.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of data elements which were identified to help with the risk assessment process.
- The numbers of people part of the local planning process as program plans were developed.

- The number of Steering Committee meetings and Workgroup meetings held to assist the planning process.
- The extent of local planning resources devoted to the risk assessment review, the development of program models, and the preparation of the Five-year plan.
- Number and types of programs established.
- Number and types of services provided.
- The number of technical assistance visits which were requested to assist with the planning process.

Activities:

- Certifying that the local unit of government meets the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the separation of juveniles from adults in adult jails and lockups, the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups and is addressing the disproportionate representation of females and minorities in the juvenile justice system.
- The programs identified in the five-year plan may include delinquency prevention programs for youth who have had contact with the juvenile justice system or who are likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system, including the provision to children, youth, and families of: recreation services; tutoring and remedial instruction; assistance in the development of work awareness skills; child and adolescent health and mental health services; alcohol and substance abuse prevention services; leadership development activities; lessons in personal accountability and responsibility; mentoring programs; programs designed to increase the involvement of the father in the family; programs relating to the juvenile justice system that address accountability and responsibility.
- Allocating local match funds to add at least one dollar to their resources in the project for each two dollars of grant funds that are sought.
- Incorporate the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) into their programs. BARJ is a philosophy based on the premise that repairing harm, reducing risk, building competency and collaborating with the community, especially victims, offers the best promise of helping young people learn to lead productive lives within the law.
- Pursue funding sources to sustain effective programs.

Objective 2: Establish an ongoing evaluation process designed to determine whether the model has achieved its objectives.

Performance Indicators:

- The number and type of evaluation methodologies that were built into the ongoing monitoring of the prevention programs as they were developed.
- The impact programs have on juvenile delinquency including the number of juveniles involved in delinquency during the baseline period in contrast to the number of juveniles involved in designated time period later in the process.

Activities:

- Develop specific evaluation strategies to respond to the risks, identified through the community planning process: i.e., truancy from school, participating in gang activities; as well as strategies designed to identify new positive activities chosen by the youth.
- Establish performance goals and a sound plan to collect data for measuring performance and assessing program impact.
- Provide strong ongoing monitoring and support to the communities in their program implementation and evaluation.
- Collect, collate, analyze and report data on performance measures submitted by communities to document the impact.

Objective 3: Maintain community review of the program implementation process through a delinquency prevention committee established by the chief elected official in the community making application.

Performance Indicators:

- The number of Steering Committee meetings held.
- The number of Steering Committee members in attendance at the Steering Committee meetings.
- The balanced representation of the PPB including public agencies, private nonprofit organizations serving children, youth and families, business & industry, and parents of at-risk youth and youth.

Activities:

- Identify ways to keep the community informed of the program efforts underway and the progress being made.
- Identify sources of funding to sustain effective programs.
- Participate in statewide efforts to highlight delinquency prevention efforts.
- Provide general oversight for the plan, approve the plan prior to submission to the State, and make recommendations to the responsible local agency for the distribution of funds and evaluation of funded activities.
- Arrange a series of local Steering Committee meetings to develop annual budgets and schedule and chart the delinquency prevention strategy's implementation and evaluation.

Budget:	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$580, 156	\$290,000
Total:	\$580,156	\$290,000

Expected Number of Sub-grants: The State awarded sub-grants ranging from \$62,500 to \$125,000.

4. Coordination of Child Abuse & Neglect and Delinquency Programs – NO CHANGE

In accordance with the JJDP Act of 2002, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice continues to emphasize interagency coordination and collaboration in addressing the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

A. Reducing The Caseload Of Probation Officers

Not Applicable

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records (including child protective services records) With Courts In The Juvenile Justice System.

In accordance with the JJDP Act of 2002 the State of Michigan has an operational system in place to ensure that a juvenile who is before a court in the Juvenile Justice System, public child welfare records (including child protective services records) relating to such juveniles that are on file in the geographical area under the jurisdiction of such court will be made known to such court.

The State of Michigan has a legislative mandate through the Child Protection Law, Act number 238, Public Acts of 1975, as amended being sections 722.621 – 722.638, Michigan Compiled Laws, to ensure the Juvenile Justice System share all records with the court.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records.

In accordance with JJDP Act of 2002, the State of Michigan has established policies and systems to incorporate relevant child protective service records into Juvenile Justice Records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders.

The following reference citations are listed below to verify compliance.

1. Child Protection Law – Act No. 238, Public Acts of 1975, as amended, being sections 722.621 – 722.638, Michigan Compiled Laws
2. Juvenile Justice Program Overview - Child and Family/Office of Juvenile Justice CFJ 811
3. Case Confidentiality - Child and Family/Office of Juvenile Justice CFJ 813
Justice Initial Service Plan – FIA/MS Word Template # FIA-4789
4. Facility Initial Treatment Plan - FIA/MS Word Template # FIA-232
5. Facility Updated Treatment Plan - FIA/MS Word Template # FIA-233

5. Technical Assistance Needs

Delinquency Prevention

State Program Designator: DP

Standard Program Area: 09

Statement of Problem to be Address: OJJDP administers Title V funding which is dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts initiated by a community based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The Title V Program encourages communities to perform multidisciplinary assessments of the risks and resources specific to their communities and then develop community-wide, collaborative plans to prevent delinquency.

Specific Needs: Training and technical assistance including:

- **Community Team Orientation Training** to bring together policymakers, high level agency executives, researchers, and business leaders to familiarize them with the research basis for risk and protection-focused prevention; and to provide them with an overview of Title V, team building, and data collection needs.
- **Data Collection & Analysis Training** which focuses on the collection of data on community-specific risks, assets and resources and writing a community profile.
- **Plan & Program Development Training** which focuses on understanding the elements of a 3-year community delinquency prevention plan and identifying effective and promising programs.
- **Evaluation & Performance Measurement Training** which provides step-by-step details for conducting program evaluation, including selecting performance measures and instruments, writing a data collection plan, and analyzing data.
- **Training the Trainers** to build capacity within the State on delinquency prevention, community mobilization, and planning.
- **Proactive and Follow-up Technical Assistance** to Michigan communities.

Expected Recipients of Technical Assistance: Michigan communities participating in the Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiative including community leaders, planners, researchers, program developers and private individuals who are involved in mobilizing the community, controlling resources, effecting policy changes, and developing programs. Additional participants include BJJ/FGU staff, contracted consultants and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and Development Services Group (DSG).

Anticipated Timeframe: 2006 as needed.

End Product Sought: Enhance the capacity of Michigan's communities to formulate and implement locally-driven comprehensive delinquency prevention plans.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

State Program Designator: n/a
Standard Program Area: 10

Statement of Problem to Be Addressed: Michigan continues to view Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as a priority within the juvenile justice system. The identification and assessment phases are concurrently being addressed through data compilation as well as planning and implementation of the assessment tools. The new measure, the Relative Rate Index (RRI), is being incorporated and data are being converted. It is anticipated that Michigan will develop, at the encouragement of Dr. William Feyerherm, a Michigan-specific RRI tool. These next steps will provide a deeper analysis of the scope and causes of DMC Issues within Michigan's Juvenile Justice system and guide future program planning.

Specific Needs:

- Technical Assistance (TA) with qualitative data collection and analysis
- TA with conversion process from DRI to RRI formats

Expected Recipients of Assistance: Primarily, the subcontracting office that performs the data collection and analysis of the Michigan DMC Assessment project. Secondary participants may include BJJ-FGU staff and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and its affiliates; Dr. William Feyerherm, if possible

Anticipated Timeframe: It is anticipated that the initial request would be issued in the spring of 2004 and that assistance would be periodic over the course of the year.

End Product Sought: Initially, on-site consultation with opportunities for follow-up discussion at preplanned intervals through the course of the year (via teleconference).

Court/Mental Health Services (Juvenile Drug/Mental Health Expansion Courts)

State Program Designator: JDMHC

Standard Program Area: 07, 20

Statement of Problem to Be Addressed: Youth involved with the juvenile justice system have significantly more mental health disorders than youth in the general population and the mental disorders from which these youth suffer are often serious and debilitating. Unlike the mental health system, juvenile justice has little to say regarding which youth it accepts or does not accept into its care. The juvenile justice system has become the default placement for many youth with mental health disorders that are not receiving appropriate psychological and psychiatric treatment in the community. Juvenile justice practitioners must look beyond traditional methods of addressing delinquency among our youth. Drug and mental health courts require the involvement of multiple agencies and community representatives in order to provide the holistic approach that courts have traditionally attempted to provide. Specialty courts, particularly drug courts with a mental health component need to be developed to provide a total continuum of care to reduce the chances of juveniles engaging in behaviors that lead to confinement. *Michigan has initiated pilot projects to address juveniles with co-occurring disorders.* Drug courts involve comprehensive programs that include early identification and assessment, substance abuse and mental health treatment, intensive supervision, judicial monitoring, alcohol and drug testing, court-mandated sanctions and incentives, and other ancillary services as appropriate. These specialty courts are needed to encourage and promote collaboration providing for the use of a variety of strategies that will discourage further involvement in the juvenile justice system. In order to expand the continuum of care for juveniles with substance abuse and mental health disorders, additional technical assistance and training is needed in the areas identified below. An effort will be made to explore training/technical assistance resources that may be available without additional funding.

Specific Needs:

- Technical Assistance (TA) with Gender Specific approaches
- TA with Dual Diagnosis issues
- TA with Substance Abuse/Mental Health Training and Cross-training for collaborative partners
- OJJDP Training on the Core Requirements
- Culturally Specific trainings to address the range of needs of racial/ethnic minority groups in jurisdictions having a drug court/mental health pilot project
- Training on Outreach Strategies for culturally diverse communities
- Training on Motivational Interviewing and Strength-based strategies
- Training for court staff/collaborators on juvenile sexual offenders

Expected Recipients of Assistance: Primarily the staff of existing drug/mental health courts and their community collaboration partners. Secondary participants may include: jurisdictions interested in establishing a juvenile drug/mental health court, BJJ-FGU staff and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and its affiliates; the GAINS Center; SAMHSA; Michael Clark (Bureau of Justice on Motivational Interviewing and Strength-based approaches) and others yet to be identified on culturally specific issues and outreach strategies.

Anticipated Timeframe: It is anticipated that the initial request would be issued in the spring of 2005 and that assistance would be periodic over the course of the year.

End Product Sought: It is anticipated that 1-2 days of training would be provided for the each of the training areas identified at each of the two current pilot sites. If the drug/mental health court initiative is expanded, it would also include training opportunities for interested jurisdictions. The end product would be that the attendants would gain an understanding of the specific needs of participants in the drug/mental health courts. Additionally, participants will better understand how they, as a community, can work together to expand the continuum of care for juveniles and reduce the incidence of juveniles engaging in behaviors that lead to confinement.

Aftercare/Reentry

State Program Designator: AC
Standard Program Area: 01

Statement of Problem to Be Addressed: Based on data discovered during the initial DMC assessment, it became obvious that there was an overall lack of adequate aftercare and reintegration services for youth returning to the community from secure placements. This was found to be true for all youth, regardless of race or ethnicity. Given this data as well as a desire to impact juvenile criminal recidivism, the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice prioritized Aftercare/Reentry services and continues to support this initiative.

Specific Needs:

- Technical Assistance (TA) with program implementation (all sites):
- Program Evaluation and Outcome Measures
- Building effective, sustainable collaborations with community partners
- Planning for fiscal program sustainability
- Advocacy skills
- Working with resistant clients and family members'
- Writing and implementing strength-based treatment plans for reintegrating youth
- Co-occurring disorders
- TA with MIS development (1 site)

Expected Recipients of Assistance: Primarily, the service/program sites that provide the contracted aftercare/reentry programs. Secondary participants may include BJJ-FGU staff and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and it's affiliates; The site that needs MIS development assistance is currently working with a provider and would like to expand upon that.

Anticipated Timeframe: It is anticipated that the initial request would be issued in the spring of 2005 and that assistance would be periodic over the course of the year.

End Product Sought: For the program implementation TA, it will be requested that 1-2 days of training per issue submitted for be provided at a central location within Michigan. The MIS development TA would need to be provided over the course of the year at the program site.

Technical Assistance Request

Standard Program Number: 07

Standard Program Area: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Statement of the Problem:

The MFIA needs to develop a self-help curriculum to train the trainers and educate others about DMC in Michigan. Additionally, develop a supplemental with field test surveys and assessment tools for community purposes.

Specific Need:

We have an immediate need to develop and disseminate a standardized curriculum to train the trainers and educate communities in Michigan on DMC. We also have immediate need to develop field test surveys and assessment tools to examine existing community infrastructures as it relates to prevention, intervention, and suppression programming. The coordination of these surveys and assessment tools with baseline research data will identify community needs, issues, and opportunities for effective intervention programming.

DMC is a sensitive, yet largely undeveloped topic that many potential change agents in our communities, justice systems and human service networks are afraid of or unsure about. We propose to provide our grantees with additional tools to help them educate others and, otherwise, support their DMC-related work. These tools will be designed and developed, largely with the TA requested herein.

Expected Recipients of TA:

The Michigan FIA, which manages OJJDP funding, will be the primary beneficiary of the proposed TA, along with future users. Trainers, community partners and those who use or are exposed to materials will use the desired DMC presentation and supporting curriculum, along with surveys and assessment tools.

Anticipated Providers of the Technical Assistance:

William McCoy, an OJJDP/DSG consultant, will provide the TA proposed herein. Mr. McCoy is president of The McCoy Company, a 20 year old consulting firm specializing in planning, training, and development. Mr. McCoy's background is detailed on his website located at www.themccoycompany.com. Mr. McCoy conducted a DMC workshop in December 2004, which was well received.

Anticipated Time Frame:

A three-month timeframe is envisioned for the completion of this project. This includes an estimated 30 days of OJJDP/DSG supported effort by Mr. McCoy.

End Product Sought:

- 1.0 Produce a standard presentation of Michigan DMC in PowerPoint and/or overheard transparencies for replication and use within three months.
 - 1.1 Create a draft DMC presentation for FIA/working group review, critique and change.
 - 1.2 Modify and adapt presentation to PowerPoint and/or other formats.
 - 1.3 Field test presentation with working group.
 - 1.4 Finalize presentation.
- 2.0 Develop and field test self-survey and/or self-assessment tools for use with and by local organizations and communities within three months.
 - 2.1 Decide on self-assessment needs, focus and desired tools.
 - 2.2 Research and develop draft self-assessment and/or self survey tools.
 - 2.3 Field test tools.
 - 2.4 Finalize tools.
- 3.0 Conduct additional baseline research on DMC issues and opportunities, including qualitative feedback via focus groups and/or survey interviews within three months.
 - 3.1 Decide on and pursue statistical data collection needs, i.e., statewide, targeted communities, etc.
 - 3.2 Secure qualitative data via focus groups and/or interviews both stateside and in targeted communities.
 - 3.3 Other baseline research and data collection.
- 4.0 Identify suitable intervention programs for community funding.

**MICHIGAN DMC OFFICE
TA PROJECT DESCRIPTION
ADDENDUM**

A ten (10) day technical assistance (TA) intervention is proposed to assist the Michigan Disproportionate Minority Contact (M/DMC) office with identifying funding sources for DMC and youth programming, sharpening the M/DMC message, and setting the stage for expanded M/DMC community education, outreach, and involvement:

- Conduct baseline fact-finding on federal, state, and private (foundation) funding for juvenile justice systems and programming, as well as prevention, intervention, and suppression programming aimed at reducing DMC directly or indirectly;
- Identify and collect surveys, questionnaires, cultural competency assessment tools, and other information designed to help communities and juvenile justice systems examine DMC;
- Support the design and testing (during site visits) of a toolkit or presentation for helping M/DMC better educate local juvenile justice systems and communities about DMC issues, interventions, and opportunities; and
- Assist with the structuring and pilot testing (during site visits) of a process and toolkit (e.g. data collection guide, interview guide, focus group questioning route, etc) for generating community-specific recommendations and action plans for reducing DMC.

MICHIGAN DMC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WORKPLAN AND SCHEDULE					
TA Activities	Schedule	Implementation Schedule (Weeks)			
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
1.0 Baseline Fact-Finding on DMC-related Funding and Programs					
1.1 Explore and ID federal, state funding					
1.2 Explore/ID federal/state recognized “best practices” and other programs					
1.3 Explore and ID foundation funding					
1.4 Prepare draft “fact sheet” for M/DMC distribution and use					
2.0 Collect Surveys, Cultural Competency Assessment Tools, Etc per DMC					
2.1 Identify, contact, and solicit tools and information from experts and groups					
2.2 Explore other sources and resources for useful information					
2.3 Share and/or recommend tools for M/DMC use					
3.0 Design Process and Tools for Educating Juvenile Justice Systems and Local Communities about DMC					
3.1 Consult with M/DMC regarding outreach goals, targets, and approach					
3.2 Review existing or educational materials, publications, and tools					
3.3 Consult with local officials and others about expanding M/DMC outreach					
3.4 Share/recommend a process and/or tools for educating people about DMC					
4.0 Assist with Process and Toolkit for Generating Community-specific Action Plans for Reducing DMC					
4.1 Consult with M/DMC on selection and prep of up to three target sites					
4.2 Prepare/conduct site visits to up to 3 target sites to conduct research					
4.3 Document the site visit activities and outcomes, and suggest future action					
5.0 Project Administration and Reporting					

Gender-Specific Services

State Program Designator: GS
Standard Program Area: 13

Statement of Problem to Be Addressed: Female specific services were prioritized in Michigan as a subset of the DMC initiative due to discovery of information during the initial DMC assessment: 1) Females are over-represented in Michigan for status offense arrests and 2) The proportion of females arrested (especially for serious, violent crimes) has greatly increased in recent years. Additionally, the existing female juvenile justice services were adaptations of models developed for males and there was a great lack of models specifically designed for females. This priority was also emphasized by state legislation, which requires the parent agency, the Michigan Family Independence Agency, to establish gender-specific programming for females. This need remains a priority for Michigan.

Specific Needs:

- Assistance in writing program curricula and a female-specific Michigan model
- TA in identifying and developing detention alternatives specifically designed for females
- TA in establishing a model as a recognized “Best Practice”
- Assistance with planning and writing a Master Strategic plan for Michigan female specific services
- Training on gender/female specific issues:
 - Neuro-biological differences
 - Developmental psychology
 - Attachment issues
 - Sexuality and health

Expected Recipients of Assistance: Primarily, the service/program sites that provide the contracted gender-specific programs as well as other, gender-specific treatment providers throughout the state (where appropriate) for the program implementation topics. Secondary participants may include BJJ-FGU staff and interested members of the MCJJ. It is anticipated that a core group, including representative from the funded programs, the gender-specific consultant, BJJ personnel, MCJJ members and other stakeholders would be the recipients of the strategic planning and model development assistance.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and it’s affiliates; experts may be identified at the time of each formal requisition.

Anticipated Timeframe: It is anticipated that the initial request would be issued in the spring of 2005 and that assistance would be periodic over the course of the year.

End Product Sought: For the planning and model development assistance, it is expected that there would be several days of on-site consultation with possible telephone follow-up that leads to written documents. For the program implementation topics, it is anticipated that 1-2 days of training be provided to recipients.

Alternatives to Detention

State Program Designator: n/a
Standard Program Area: 02

Statement of Problem to Be Addressed: Detention reform and alternatives to detention is a growing concern in Michigan. At present, the magnitude of the issues calling for reform is not clear. However, the Michigan Juvenile Detention Association, Inc., which is comprised of administrators of the detention centers across the state, have voiced concerns and interest in collaborating for system change relative to the over-use of juvenile detention. Issues that related to improper use of detention, overcrowded conditions, minority over-representation and gender insensitivity are the impetus for both reform and the development of adequate and appropriate alternatives. The initial analysis is being planned in conjunction and in accordance with the Annie E. Casey Foundation and their “Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform” curriculum. This programming area has been identified as a new priority for Michigan.

Specific Needs:

- Technical Assistance (TA) with planning for detention reform and alternatives in Michigan
- TA with implementing the Pathways curriculum at both a system-wide and a community-specific level

Expected Recipients of Assistance: The demonstration sites (yet to be selected) and a core group of stakeholders in the detention reform initiative would be the recipients. This group should include BJJ-FGU staff and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: OJJDP and it’s affiliates; it is anticipated that the Annie E. Casey Foundation would provide that assistance.

Anticipated Timeframe: It is anticipated that the initial request would be issued in the spring of 2005 and that assistance would be periodic over the course of the year.

End Product Sought: It is anticipated that the end product will be on-going assistance, both on-site and via teleconference, during the first year of program planning and implementation, leading to at least 3 operational “Pathways” detention sites.

Delinquency Prevention and Serious Crime

State Program Designator: DP/JJBRC

State Program Area: 09, 29

Statement of Problem to be Addressed: Michigan's Building Restorative Communities (BRC) effort builds upon the Comprehensive Strategy for the Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders national initiative supported by the U.S. Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Through a yearlong, county-based planning process, communities develop a five-strategic plan designed to have a long-term impact on helping kids grow up to be law-abiding and productive adults. It is anticipated that Michigan will guide 3 to 5 new communities in this year-long planning process with the assistance of Dr. Sue Yeres, from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Oakland California.

Specific Needs: Training and Technical Assistance Including guiding communities through a process of creating workgroups to mobilize the community and recruit candidates for each workgroup that will collaborate to produce a 5-year strategic plan. The workgroups are as follows:

- Data Collection and Analysis
- Resource Assessment
- Objective Decision-Making
- Legislative, Policy and Systems
- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Outreach, Communication and Media

Expected Recipients of Technical Assistance: Michigan communities participating in the Building Restorative Communities Initiative including educators, community members, researchers, juvenile justice professional, court administrators, health departments. Additional members may include BJJ/FGU staff, and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: Dr. Sue Yeres and OJJDP

Anticipated Timeframe: 2006

End Product Sought: Enhance the capacity of Michigan's communities to formulate a 5-year plan that is designed to provide communities "best practice" programs that implement locally driven comprehensive delinquency prevention programs.

Delinquency Prevention and Serious Crime

State Program Designator: JJCSI, DP, JJBRC
Standard Program Area: 09, 29

Statement of Problem to be Addressed: The OJJDP has prescribed a risk and protective factor model for the Title V Program. This model emphasizes community collaboration, community-wide risk and resource assessment, risk and asset-focused prevention programming, and community-based services. A primary goal is to increase the evaluation capacity of Title V, and Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities grantees by providing evaluation information, expertise and support. Technical assistance needs to be provided for up to twenty three (23) communities in designing and conducting an evaluation of their Title V initiatives or Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities initiatives.

Specific Needs: Technical assistance and support for 14 Title V communities and 9 Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities in the following areas:

- Provide on-site technical assistance to each program.
- Telephone, fax and/or e-mail contact as needed to facilitate consultation between site visits.
- Distribute resource materials to programs as needed. Assist with coalition building and maintenance; the identification, selection and implementation of research-based prevention program models; and data collection, analysis and reporting functions. Provide copies of these materials to the programs and BJJ Agency staff.
- Provide support to the programs in building and maintaining community-based coalitions.
- Provide support to the programs in locating data and conducting assessments of community-wide risk factors, protective factors, and resources.
- Support the program planning, development and implementation process of each community program.
- Support the evaluation planning, development and implementation process of each community program.
- In collaboration with the BJJ, coordinate a minimum of one (1) statewide conference for twenty-three (23) programs. The conference will bring together external presenters/facilitators, including staff from Title V, Comprehensive Strategy, and Building Restorative Communities funded programs, to address a wide range of topics related to juvenile delinquency prevention. Topics may include, but are not limited to: sustainability, implementing the DSG model; best practices in the field of delinquency prevention; building and maintaining effective coalitions; evaluating prevention programs; overcoming challenges and barriers; and lessons learned.
- Provide technical assistance and support to selected Title V and Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities evaluators in conducting full-scale, comprehensive evaluations of their Restorative Initiatives.
- Provide monthly reports summarizing community program status, progress and outcomes achieved. The monthly summary reports will integrate information

collected through the program and evaluation technical assistance process as well as the grant implementation review process.

- Provide program administrative and grant implementation review support to the Federal Grants Unit in the areas of grant implementation review; Title V grant application review; and Title V grantee monthly and annual report tracking and review.
- Collaborate, consult with, and report to Agency project staff and the Prevention Subcommittee and Committee of Juvenile Justice.

Expected Recipients of Technical Assistance: Michigan communities participating in the Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiative, and/or Comprehensive Strategy/Building Restorative Communities Initiative. Additional participants include BJJ/FGU staff, contracted consultants and interested members of the MCJJ.

Anticipated Providers: Contracted Consultants, OJJDP and Development Services Group (DSG).

Anticipated Timeframe: February 2005 to December 2005

End Product Sought: Enhance the capacity of Michigan's communities to formulate and implement locally driven comprehensive delinquency prevention plans.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

State Program Designator: n/a
State Program Area: 19

Statement of Problem To Be Addressed: Juvenile records in Michigan are kept on several databases. There is repetitive entry of identical information on multiple computer systems and paper documents. Not having this data in one database presents a problem in holding juveniles in Michigan accountable. While the Bureau of Juvenile Justice has developed several collaborative efforts with other State Agencies including the Michigan State Police, State Court Administrators Office and the Prosecuting Attorneys Office to combat this problem missing data continues to be a problem because many of the databases are incompatible. The two most promising databases for improving the collection of information on juveniles are the state's Juvenile Justice on Line Technology (JJOLT) and the counties' Prosecuting Attorney's Association of Michigan (PACC/PAAM). These two systems present the best opportunity for improvements, however, individual court's will be contacted for an identification of specific needs relative to providing accurate and consistent data. Technical assistance including funding will be provided as available.

Program Goals

1. Evidence of consistency in case processing for youthful offenders throughout the state.
2. Improved communication between local jurisdictions, state and federal agencies through readily accessible and consistent data.
3. Seamless system of delivery.
4. Improve state and local juvenile justice data based systems.

Program Objectives

1. Output objectives:
 - a. Improve organizational capacity.
 - b. Improve program activities.
2. Outcome Objectives:
 - a. Increase accountability.
 - b. Improve prosocial behaviors.
 - c. Increase system capacity.

Performance Objectives

1. Output Performance Measures:
 - a. Amount of formula grant funds allocated to initiatives to improve juvenile justice system improvement practices, policies or procedures on a system wide basis.
 - b. Number of new programs implemented.
 - c. Unduplicated count of number of youth served by juvenile justice system improvement programs.

2. **Outcome Performance Measures**
 - a. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
 - b. Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behavior.
 - c. Average length of time between initial court appearance and disposition.

Activities and Services Planned

- Opportunities for technical assistance with OJJDP compliance on an annual basis.
- Training opportunities for research based programming and evaluation.
- Training on uniform method of data collection.
- Distribution of funds to support local initiatives targeting system improvement.
- Technical assistance as requested for data collection and dissemination.
- Data collection DMC decision points and compliance monitoring of secure detention will utilize a secure detention log (spreadsheet).
- Monitor process for data collection at a local level.
- Identify system deficiencies and need for technical assistance or other support.

Budget:

	JJDPA Funds	State/Local/Private Funds
FY 05	\$50,000	\$0
Total	\$50,000	\$0

SAG Membership

	Name	Represents	F/T Govt	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Heard, Jerial	D-3	X		8/28/03	Farmington
2	Antoine, Sara	E		X	8/28/03	Traverse City
3	Brinkman, Helen	B-2	X		8/28/03	Rockford
4	Carter, Arthur	C-7	X		1/30/04	Detroit
6	Doughty, Joan	D-3	X		8/28/03	Ann Arbor
7	Ervin, William	B-1	X		8/28/03	Mount Pleasant
8	Fink, Jeffrey	B-2	X		8/28/03	Kalamazoo
9	Giddings, Diane	E		X	8/28/03	Hudson
10	Good, Amy	H	X		8/28/03	Detroit
11	Haddad, Sharkey	E	X		8/28/03	West Bloomfield
12	Harton, Carol	C-4	X		8/28/03	Lansing
13	Latterman, Marilyn	G	X		8/28/03	East Lansing
14	Mellos, Betsy	B-2	X		8/28/03	Grosse Pointe
15	Montaner, Alexander	F			8/28/03	Detroit
16	Taylor, Carl	C-4, F			8/28/03	Grand Ledge
15	Underwood, Joseph	A	X		8/28/03	Cassopolis
16	Walker, Gary	B-2	X		8/28/03	Marquette
17	Weaver, Elizabeth	B-1	X		8/28/03	Glen Arbor
18	Williams, Clarence	H	X		8/28/03	Detroit

6. Staff of JJDP Formula Grants

NAME	POSITION	% OF TIME
Jeanette Scroggins	Manager, FGU and Juvenile Justice Specialist	100%
Janie Soliz	Grant Specialist/Title V	100%
Rufus Jackson	Disproportionate Minority Confinement Coordinator	100%
Camala Hoffman	Secretary	50%

Management Plan

Attached is a copy of the office management plan for the Juvenile Justice Grant Unit (which implements the JJDP Formula Grant Program) and the organization chart showing the structure of the Family Independence Agency (see pages 105-106).

Job Descriptions

FGU Manager/Juvenile Justice Specialist

This position has responsibility for statewide strategic planning, grant development and application, data collection, trends and analysis, and coordination with outside agencies regarding grants, statistics, and other information relevant to the juvenile justice system.

This position supervises 4.5 staff members who work directly with grantees in the development and administration of approximately 50 grants and contractors to local municipalities and private agencies focusing on prevention, disproportionate minority over-representation, jail removal alternatives, community policing, aftercare and gender specific programs. This position also works directly with a 23 member Juvenile Justice Committee appointed by the Governor.

Grant Specialist

Specific Grant Specialist responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Oversight and review of delinquency prevention, comprehensive strategy, gender specific, drug and mental health expansion courts, juvenile detention, jail removal and reintegration/aftercare grants and associated contracts.
- Advise and support to the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (State Advisory Group).
- Development of RFP/grant application process.
- Reviewing applications for compliance with JJDP Act and budget requirements.
- Monitor quarterly and yearly program reports and financial reports.
- Coordinate and negotiate grants and contracts for processing.
- Update MCJJ website.
- Attend OJJDP and other appropriate training conferences.
- Meet with representatives of communities regarding available funding and collaborative funding efforts.

DMC Coordinator

The primary function of this position as the departmental specialist is to implement programs that reduce the number of minorities, including females that enter the juvenile justice system. This position represents the department in assuring that the federal

government's mandate regarding disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) is met. There is considerable involvement in politically sensitive issues regarding the confinement of minority youth in secure facilities. Work involves participation and oversight of policies developed within the Juvenile Justice Grant Unit pertaining to the administration of federal grant money to local municipalities, private and non-profit agencies.

Federal Grants Unit Secretary

The primary function of this position as it relates to JJDPA is to provide general secretarial duties to the Federal Grants Unit staff. Duties include but are not limited to:

- Answering general questions and/or directing clients to the proper staff member.
- Maintaining grantee and contractors files.
- Typing general correspondence and grant contracts, as needed.
- Coordinating travel arrangements for grant staff as well as the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice (MCJJ) SAG members.
- Processing payments and travel reimbursements.
- Taking minutes for the MCJJ meetings.
- Sorting and routing mail as appropriate.

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY FIA

Bureau of Juvenile Justice

Program Statement

Program Goal – Guided by the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice, the goal of the Bureau of Juvenile Justice is to promote the protection of individuals and communities through the reduction of juvenile crime.

Program Description – The Bureau of Juvenile Justice provides the following services:

- Operation of public residential facilities, which provide a full range of rehabilitation and educational services for juvenile offenders
 - Classification and assignment services to low, medium and high security public and privately operated residential facilities
 - Development and interpretation of delinquency policy for field offices and public and private facilities
 - Fiduciary for multiple funding sources, including federal block and prevention grants
 - Training for juvenile justice professionals
 - Prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration services through direct care or purchased service
 - Providing information and technical assistance to communities for the purpose of developing community-based programming
 - Facilitating collaboration and promoting a coordinated system of care across juvenile justice programs
 - Monitoring policy compliance
- Population Description – Juvenile Justice services are provided to youth ages 12 through 20 who have violated the law and are committed or referred by state courts which designate the youth's legal status. The most common legal status definitions follow:
- Delinquent State Ward (Act 150): The court commits the youth to FIA for supervision, placement and care.

- Delinquent Court Ward : The court retains responsibility for oversight of the care, but gives FIA the placement and care responsibilities.
- OTI – Delinquent Wards: Out-of-town inquiry, placement in Michigan by another state with FIA supervision.
- Non-Ward Delinquent: Court has requested FIA predisposition evaluation and recommendation for future planning.
- Dual Ward: Act 150 (delinquency) and Act 220 (abuse and neglect) ward.

Sources of Financing

State General Fund/General Purpose

Federal Grants

Local Funds – County Payback

Legal Base

Public Act 280, 1939, as amended (Social Welfare Act)

Public Act 150, 1974, as amended (Youth Rehabilitation Services Act)

Public Act 288, 1939, as amended (Juvenile Code)

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Bureau of Juvenile Justice residential facilities operate on-site schools on a year round schedule. The 12-month school year provides the opportunity for youth entering BJJ programs with learning and grade level deficits to make rapid gains in their educational performance. Students are provided with basic academic instruction and special education services by state certified teachers. In September 2002, the Bureau adopted the Michigan Core Curriculum as its educational foundation and work was recently completed on the standards and benchmarks for all BJJ schools. In addition, the school at the W. J. Maxey Boys Training School is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools (NCA). Bureau schools are working toward meeting the requirements of No Child Left Behind (NCLB) and making sure that all Bureau schools make Adequate Yearly Progress as defined by the federal legislation. The BJJ educational program is particularly challenged by the requirement that teachers become Highly Qualified in each subject area that they teach. BJJ schools most closely resemble the “one room schoolhouse” model with a single teacher providing instruction in multiple subjects and considerable planning is required to assure that all teachers achieve highly qualified status by the end of the 2005-2006 school year. More than half of the youth in Bureau facilities qualify for special education services. The majority of BJJ teachers in the academic program are special education certified and special education students are provided with services meeting the standards of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Individualized education plans are developed for all students and students are mainstreamed to the extent possible. BJJ is working with Michigan State University to complete a comprehensive evaluation of its vocational education programs. The University is evaluating the existing program, completing a job market survey and making recommendations to revise the vocational education offerings to align it more closely with job availability post release. The Bureau has received a \$670,000 federal workforce preparation grant to support this review and the development of a model vocational education program at the Adrian Training School.

Experiential Education – The Bureau of Juvenile Justice is a leader in experiential education in the State of Michigan. The mission of the experiential program is to provide adjudicated youth with a safe and therapeutic experience that enables and empowers them to develop positive, productive behaviors leading to higher levels of responsible functioning within their home and community. The program incorporates adventure-based counseling and therapeutic techniques that focus on:

- Physically and mentally challenging experiences
- Personal responsibility for one's actions
- Physical and emotional safety
- Personal growth
- Self-examination
- Pro-social, life management and educational skills

The program employs skilled therapists (Master of Social Work or Licensed Professional Counselor) to accompany each adventure outing. These therapists help participants utilize their experiences to gain perspective on personal and group dynamics. The counseling concentrates on current issues (resolving conflicts, discussing strong feelings, processing solutions, helping participants to see their own behavior, and that of others objectively, gaining a sense of control over behavior and finding sources of self confidence). Those lessons are then applied to the participant's broader life experiences to resolve problems that have led to their delinquency via group and individual therapy sessions. Although it is primarily housed at the Nokomis Challenge Center, all BJJ-operated facilities participate in the experiential education program.

BALANCED AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

In 1998, the Family Independence Agency's Bureau of Juvenile Justice adopted balanced and restorative justice as a guiding philosophy for delinquency services statewide. Restorative justice is a comprehensive means to assure accountability, victim/community involvement, and offender competency development thorough a balanced and customized approach. This approach recognizes the importance of three components – the victim, the community, and the offender in the juvenile system. A number of strategies were identified for promoting understanding and acceptance of this philosophy. The primary strategy has been education – for specific audiences and for the public in general. Early in the process of introducing Michigan residents to the principles and values of restorative justice, community forums were held in four locations. The Bureau of Juvenile Justice provided nationally recognized experts on balanced and restorative justice to speak at these forums. The forums provided information, but more importantly, they generated ongoing discussion about the challenges and opportunities that this philosophy presented.

These forums were followed by several Bureau of Juvenile Justice sponsored training opportunities. These were offered to the public and to the Bureau of Juvenile Justice personnel. The purpose of these training opportunities was to create a broader understanding of the balanced and restorative justice philosophy at the community level as well as within the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant committee and the Michigan Committee on Juvenile Justice have supported the BARJ initiative in Michigan. Through the support of the two committees, a Michigan BARJ web site was created. The site (www.mibarj.org) offers information and advice on implementing, sustaining and evaluating BARJ initiatives. This web site has also hosted an interactive, online BARJ course that anyone could access. In addition to the web site, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant committee has made it possible for counties to receive grants and technical assistance awards designated specifically for educating community members about balanced and restorative justice.

The Michigan Committee of Juvenile Justice has and continues to support major community strategic planning initiatives that incorporate the principles of restorative justice. Five counties are currently participating in Building Restorative Communities (BRC) a yearlong strategic planning process that produces a strategic plan focused on improving the juvenile justice system response to juvenile crime through the development of a system of graduated sanctions and continuum of intervention strategies. In summary, broad-based education is the key to building and sustaining support for balanced and restorative justice. Education is an ongoing process. It is something the Bureau of Juvenile Justice continues to support.

GENDER RESPONSIVE SERVICES

Section 520 of PA 109 of 1997 required the Family Independence Agency to develop community based alternatives to public and private residential placements for delinquent youth with Class IV and Class V offenses (low misdemeanors and status offenses). Most girls committed or referred to the Bureau of Juvenile Justice for care and supervision have, as their committing offense, a Class IV or Class V offense. In 2000, the Bureau of Juvenile Justice hired a gender specific specialist to focus more attention on services to girls in the juvenile justice system. In the same year, addition, the Gender Specific Task Force was created, chaired by BJJ's gender specific specialist. This task force is comprised of representatives from public and private residential treatment agencies, courts, schools, prosecutors' offices, and community organizations. The purpose of the task force is to identify, develop, coordinate and advocate for gender specific programming for females within the juvenile justice system.

In FY 03, the Gender Specific Task Force developed a five-year strategic plan with the following four goals: Develop public awareness and commitment for female specific issues among policymakers, legislators, educators, and decision-makers in the juvenile and criminal justice systems Build community collaborations to provide local support and solve problems. Generate a sustaining commitment to, and financial support for, gender specific issues Create a continuum of individualized and empowering support for girls and young women.

Towards these ends, the Gender Specific Task Force is presenting the "Helping Our Girls: Taking Action, Taking Charge" statewide conference on March 24 –25, 2004. The conference is planned to educate, heighten awareness and provide ideas and options on ways to meet the needs of young females, and will focus on details of female responsive programming and community alternatives. All BJJ programs, which treat females, are involved in gender responsive programming.

SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY INITIATIVE/GOING HOME GRANTS

Program Goal: In August of 2002, The Family Independence Agency of Michigan was awarded \$1,000,000 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to implement services to reduce recidivism and help youthful ex-offenders become productive members of society. Supplemental funds, in the amount of \$235,806, were awarded in September 2003 to address the substance abuse and mental health needs of juveniles. States were encouraged to fill the gaps of existing offender services to build a strong collaborative base for community reintegration. Four counties were selected to implement the Going Home initiative: Berrien, Jackson, Muskegon and Wayne. Service contracts were scheduled to begin in FY 04 and are expected to span three years.

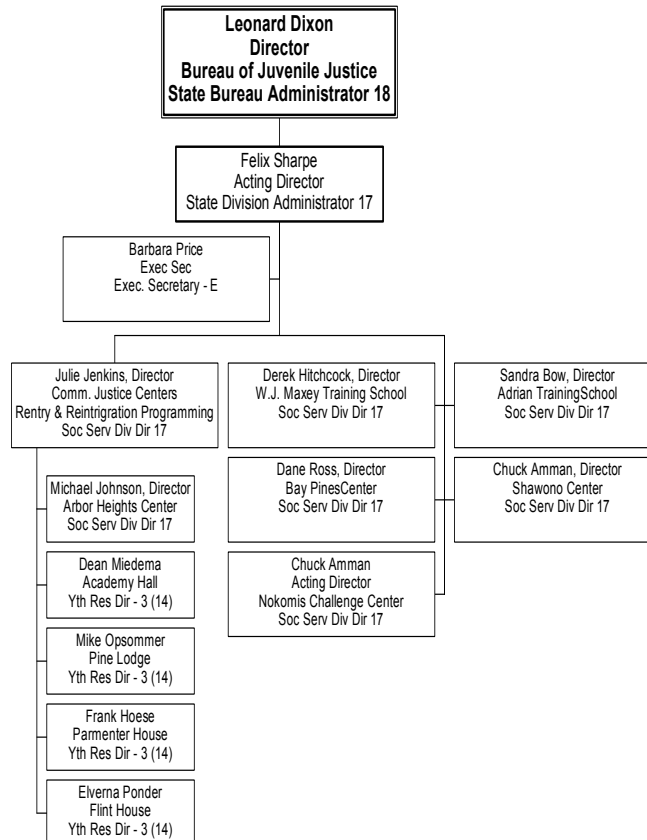
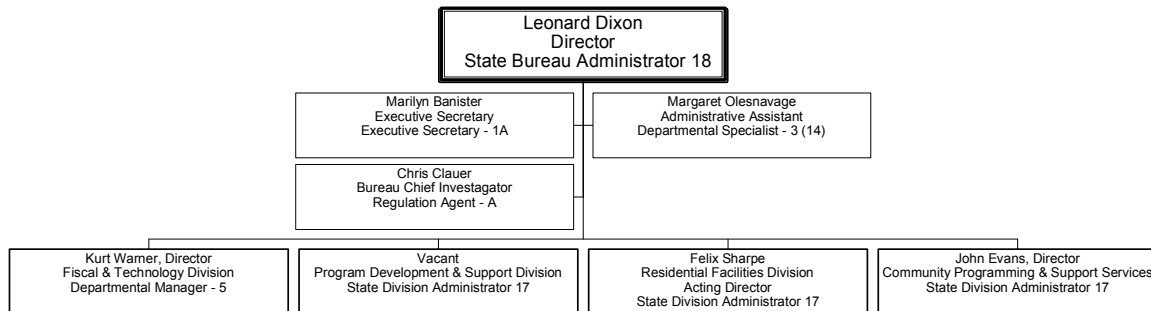
Funding Levels:	FY 2003	\$1,000,000
	FY 2004	\$ 235,806

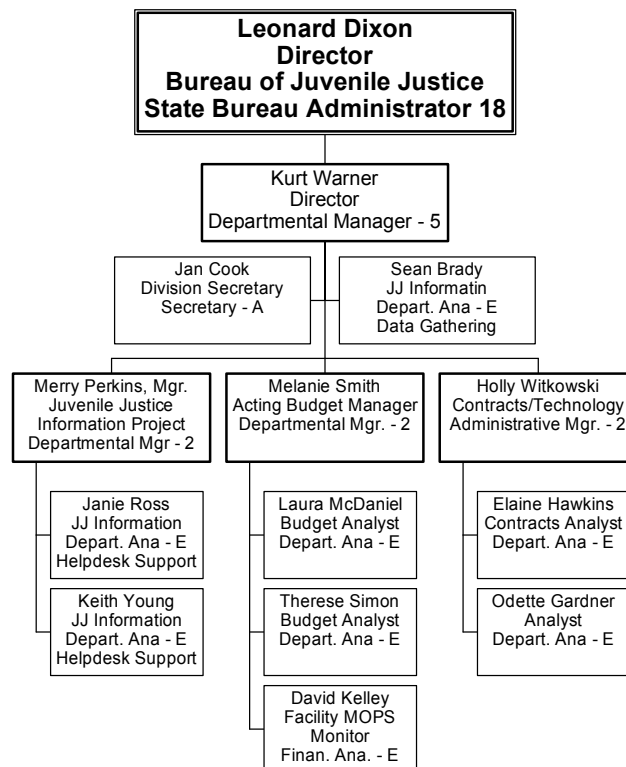
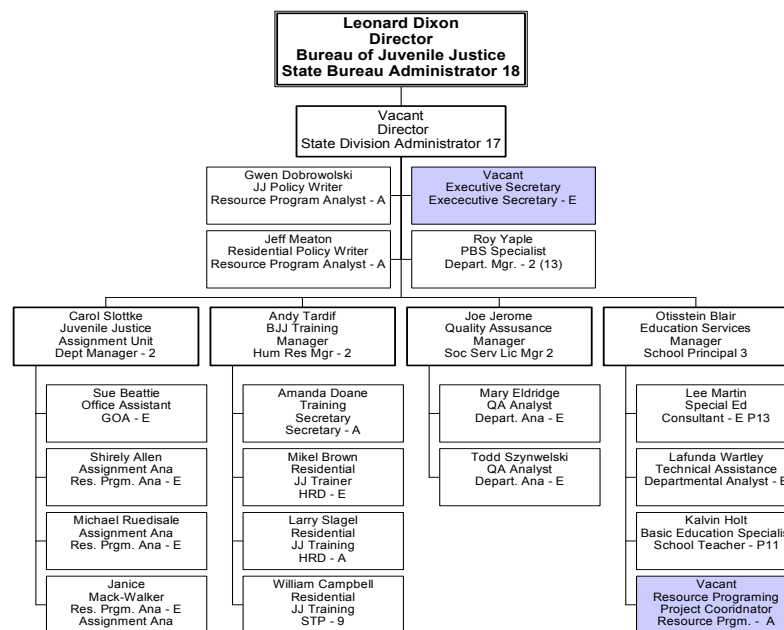
JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG) PROGRAM

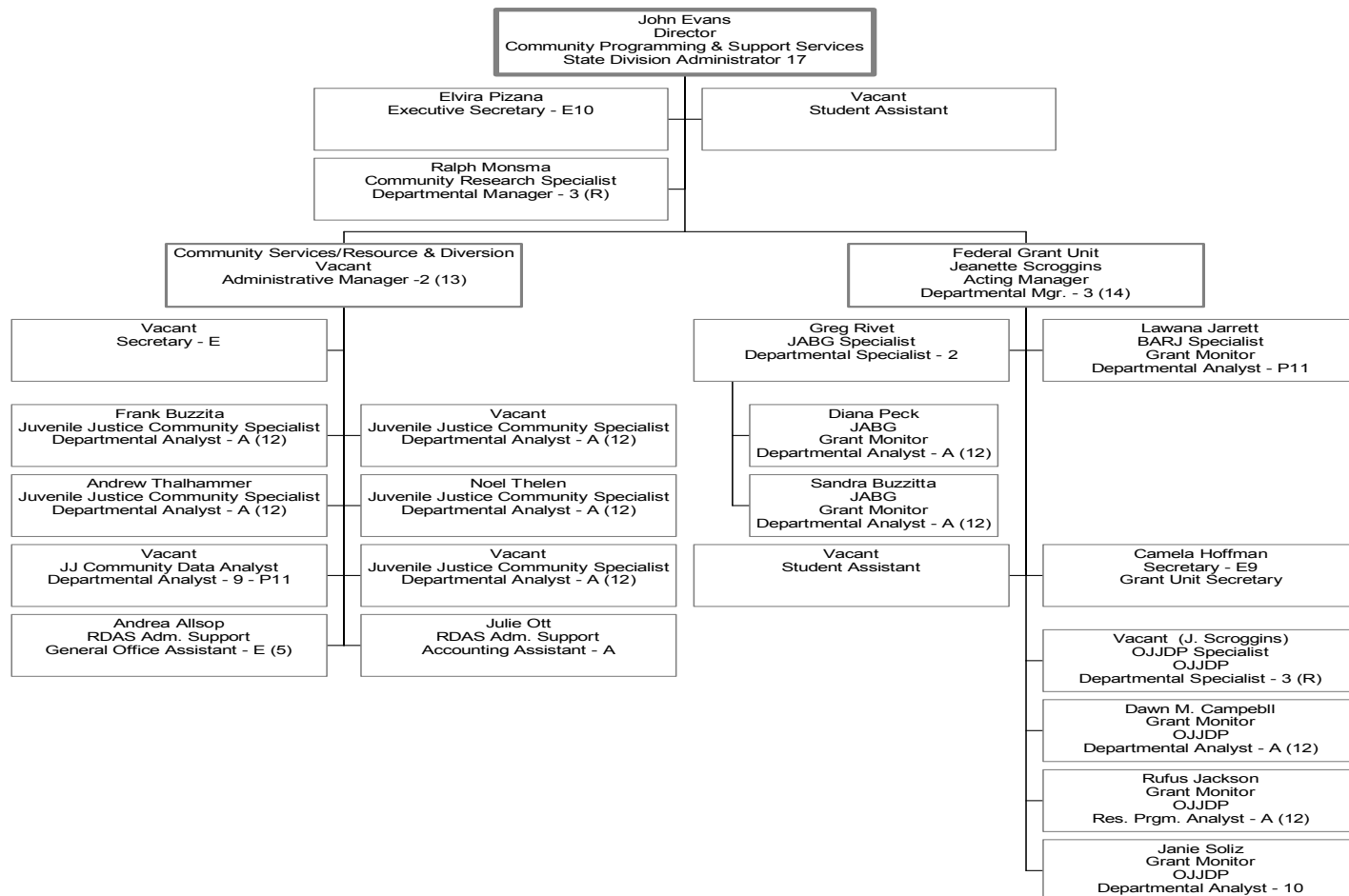
Program Goal: To reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives focused on both the offender and the juvenile justice system. The underlying premise of the juvenile accountability programming is that young people who violate the law should be held accountable for their offenses through swift, consistent application of sanctions that are proportionate to the offenses-both as a matter of basic justice and as a way to combat delinquency and improve the quality of life in our communities.

Funding Levels:	FY 2000	\$1,374,000
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Bureau of Juvenile Justice Organizational Chart







7. Exception to the Certified Assurances

Not applicable